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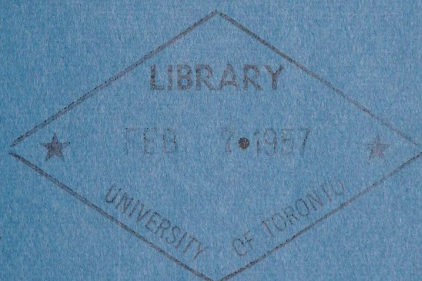


CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**



For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1956

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

Canada. Commissioner of Penitentiaries



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ANNUAL REPORT

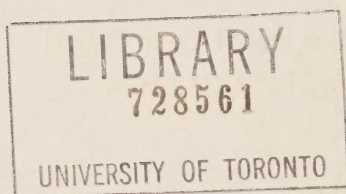
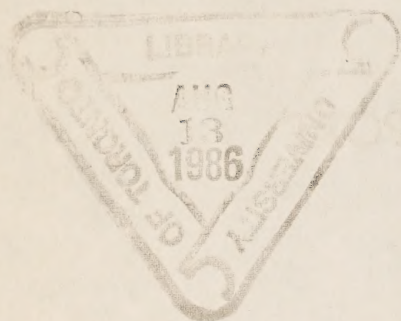
OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

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EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

S. S. GARSON,

Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable S. S. Garson, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., M.P., Minister of Justice.

Sir,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, together with excerpts from Wardens' Reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,

Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1956.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1956

1—INTRODUCTORY

1. Despite certain occurrences which were matters of serious and immediate concern at the time, the fiscal year 1955-56 was one in which definite progress was made in several ways. The most serious event was a disturbance which occurred at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on July 15, 1955. At the conclusion of a recreation period at 6.30 P.M. on that date, a number of inmates endeavoured to seize control, overpowering the officers who were supervising their return to cells. Fires and destructive activity on the part of those inmates resulted in a considerable loss of buildings, equipment and furnishings. The disturbance was subdued, without escape, within three hours. Details of the damage have already been made public, and the ring-leaders of the riot have been tried in the courts, with the result that additional sentences have been meted out to a number of those responsible.

2. In the investigation which was conducted at the Penitentiary by Deputy Commissioner March at my direction, a special effort was made to uncover the causes of this incident. Every inmate and every staff member of the institution was given an opportunity to say (in confidence) what he thought to be the real cause. Although various complaints were brought to light, there was general condemnation by the majority of inmates themselves for the group which had started this trouble. It was generally said that there was no condition existing in the penitentiary that would justify riotous conduct, and that the outbreak had been an almost spontaneous affair, sparked by a few malecontents and psychopaths, followed by a number of other inmates who were drawn into it by the excitement of what they saw happening about them. Some significance may be attached to the fact that only about 100 of the 600 inmates took an active part in the disturbance.

3. This event, and the similar one which occurred in the previous year at Kingston Penitentiary, have given additional emphasis to the overcrowded conditions in several of our institutions, making proper segregation very difficult. Some progress has been made toward solution of this difficulty, along the lines mentioned in last year's report.

4. During this year we have been actively investigating the relative merits and availability of suitable sites in both Eastern and Western Canada for new institutions of the "medium security" type, which would be suitable for agricultural and vocational activity for selected inmates who do not require incarceration under maximum security. Negotiations were undertaken with a view to the acquisition of a site at Joyceville, within a convenient distance of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. At the time of writing, title to a portion of the site in question has been acquired, and action has been instituted to expropriate the remainder. Thus it is anticipated that, within the coming fiscal year, a new institution on this site will actually be set up. We have thus far been less successful in locating suitable available property in Western Canada.

5. Plans were drawn up, and tenders were invited for the construction of a new Prison for Women, adjacent to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Before work

actually commenced, however, representations were received from several interested organizations, advocating delay until such time as consultation could occur between federal and provincial authorities upon the most satisfactory method of administering the custody and treatment of women who are sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of discontinuance of the Prison for Women as a separate institution, especially in view of the geographical separation from next-of-kin which results from the transfer of women to Kingston from other parts of Canada. One possibility to be considered is that such prisoners might be cared for in suitable institutions under provincial jurisdiction by appropriate financial arrangement with the federal government. This matter, and other aspects of custodial treatment of female prisoners, will have to be fully explored and investigated before the outlay of close to a million dollars for the proposed new institution is actually undertaken. This is a matter which will be discussed at a forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Conference.

6. There are convincing reasons to justify the early conversion of the present Prison for Women into a Reception Centre for males sentenced in Ontario. Without such provision, the full potentiality for segregation at Kingston, Collin's Bay and Joyceville cannot be realized.

FIRST UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

7. The Commissioner was privileged to attend at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1955, the first United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as a representative of the Government of Canada. This Congress was attended by some six hundred delegates representing sixty-six different nations. The programme of the Congress was devoted to consideration of five major problems of penology:—

- (a) Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners;
- (b) Recruitment and training of prison personnel;
- (c) Open institutions;
- (d) Prison labour;
- (e) Prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The discussion of these important matters, and the views upon them expressed by representatives from all parts of the world, were extremely informative and interesting, and it is significant to note that the ultimate resolutions setting forth the views of the Congress were passed unanimously. The opportunity of exchanging views and obtaining opinions from the representatives of many other countries was most helpful in planning our own developments in Canada.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

8. It was with sincere regret that the resignation of Assistant Commissioner N. R. McLean, C. A., was accepted in October 1955, when he was transferred on promotion to the position of Deputy Financial Adviser, Department of Defence Production, Ottawa. Mr. McLean had been in the Service since May 1, 1948 and had been in charge of the financial aspects of its activities. We wish him every success in his new appointment.

9. The position left vacant by Mr. McLean was filled by Mr. A. L. Brown, C.A., of Toronto. Mr. Brown has had an extensive knowledge and experience in staff organization, budgeting and financial supervision. At one time (1940-42) he was in the Government Service with the Foreign Exchange Control Board in the Treasury Cost Section.

APPOINTMENTS

10. During 1955-56 there were 346 appointments of which 138 were veterans with military service overseas. 278 guards were appointed either as replacement to those who left the Service, or else to meet the requirements of the 40-hour week, which was introduced on September 1st, 1955.

11. By institutions these appointments were:

	Custodial Officers	Other* than Custodial	Total
Dorchester.....	21	9	30
St. Vincent de Paul.....	59	7	66
Federal Training Centre.....	52	7	59
Kingston.....	30	15	45
Collin's Bay.....	27	9	36
Manitoba.....	18	4	22
Saskatchewan.....	24	5	29
British Columbia.....	47	12	59
Total.....	278	68	346

RETIREMENTS

12. A total of 186 officers left the Service during the year; 137 resigned; 30 were retired; 13 were dismissed; 5 died; and 1 was granted military leave.

13. Out of the 137 who resigned, 107 were members of the custodial staff (60 guards resigned in 1954-55, and 103 in 1953-54). By Penitentiary those resignations of the custodial staff were as follows:

Dorchester.....	5
St. Vincent de Paul.....	13
Federal Training Centre.....	24
Kingston.....	14
Collin's Bay.....	7
Manitoba.....	5
Saskatchewan.....	11
British Columbia.....	28
Total.....	107

14. It is hoped that with the new salary increase which became effective April 1st, 1956, the number of resignations will decrease as it is expected that far more officers will be encouraged to accept prison work as a continuing career.

15. Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year, there were eleven officers whose serviced exceeded twenty-five years. By institution these officers were:

Penitentiary	Officer	Position at time of Retirement	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
Kingston	R. G. A. PINDRED	Chief Keeper	May 17/26	Nov. 22/55 (died)
St. Vincent de Paul	N. C. D. GIASSON	Keeper	July 28/24	Apr. 13/55
	G. LOYER	Keeper	Apr. 12/26	Jan. 1/56
Federal Training Centre	J. P. C. FORGET	Hospital Officer	Sept. 13/22	Jan. 14/56
Dorchester	D. H. CORMIER	Keeper	June 20/21	Sept. 12/55
	W. SERGEANT	Senior Clerk	May 4/21	Nov. 24/55
British Columbia	F. S. WILLIAMS	Guard Herdsman	Sept. 4/28	May 18/55
	E. SMALE	Guard	Feb. 19/30	Jan. 31/56
Saskatchewan	S. RICE	Guard	May 5/21	May 25/55
	J. D. CAMERON	Farm Instructor	July 12/20	July 3/55
	F. D. DOIG	Physical Training Instructor	Aug. 1/29	Nov. 9/55

16. The following table records the number of separations and appointments for each fiscal year since 1945-46:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appointments</u>	<u>Separations</u>
1945-46.....	142	153
1946-47.....	235	188
1947-48.....	193	128
1948-49.....	225	147
1949-50.....	195	96
1950-51.....	293	162
1951-52.....	157	157
1952-53.....	244	163
1953-54.....	232	175
1954-55.....	215	160
1955-56.....	346	186

PROMOTIONS

17. 80 officers were promoted during the year to higher status. Amongst those were Principal Keeper Foulkes who was promoted Chief Keeper, and Chief Keeper T. W. Hall to Deputy Warden Grade 1, both at British Columbia Penitentiary.

18. Deputy Warden T. W. Hall of British Columbia Penitentiary has since been promoted Warden Grade 1 at Saskatchewan Penitentiary effective May 17th, 1956, to replace Warden C. C. Coutts who resigned to accept a position with the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hall joined the Service in April 1933 and through his initiative and devotion to duty worked his way up from the ranks to the position of Warden, this proving again that in the Service there is a real future for those who apply themselves diligently to the performance of their responsibilities.

NEW POSITIONS

19. 228 new positions were authorized by the Treasury Board, of which 166 were for the custodial staff. This high figure, is accounted for by the introduction of the 40-hour week. Two positions were approved for the executive staff, and sixty for the administrative staff. By institution these positions were:

	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kingston.....	—	6	27	33
St. Vincent de Paul.....	—	8	43	51
Dorchester.....	1	7	17	25
Manitoba.....	—	6	9	15
British Columbia.....	1	8	18	27
Saskatchewan.....	—	8	20	28
Collin's Bay.....	—	7	14	21
Federal Training Centre.....	—	10	18	28
Total.....	2	60	166	228

20. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on September 1, 1947, 687 new positions have been authorized by the Treasury Board. By classification and year these positions are:

	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947-48.....	4	38	22	64
1948-49.....	8	21	2	31
1949-50.....	1	6	17	34
1950-51.....	4	38	83	125
1951-52.....	11	26	75	112
1952-53.....	1	12	20	33
1953-54.....	7	18	5	30
1954-55.....	3	22	5	30
1955-56.....	2	60	166	228
Total.....	41	251	395	687

21. By institution these new positions were:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	4	32	53	89
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6	46	92	144
Dorchester.....	3	22	33	58
Manitoba.....	2	17	18	37
British Columbia.....	4	27	28	59
Saskatchewan.....	2	28	30	60
Collin's Bay.....	4	39	22	65
Federal Training Centre.....	13	40	119	172
Penitentiary Staff College....	3	—	—	3
Total.....	41	251	395	687

PRAISE FROM ABROAD

22. It may be of interest to Canadian readers to note the comments made by the "Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal" of Paris, September 1955, on the Annual Report on Canadian Penitentiaries for the fiscal year 1953-54. The comments were in part as follows:

"The annual report on Canada's penitentiary institutions is presented for the fiscal year 1953-54 in the form of an imposing volume of 200 pages.

"It is divided into three parts, and contains, in addition to the general report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the reports of the Wardens of the institutions as well as a very complete statistical documentation.

"Certain specially important conclusions may be drawn from the general report. The following in particular should be noted:

- the efforts being made towards modernization of buildings;
- the tendency to identify the public as far as possible, by means of the press, the radio and television, with the penal reform that is being undertaken;
- a considerable improvement in the recruiting, instruction and technical training of penitentiary personnel;
- the constant development of the penitentiary farms;
- finally, the increase in the number of organizations and services which are dealing more and more effectively with aid to released prisoners.

"It appears that those efforts have paid off, since the number of recidivists is on the decrease in Canada (38% of the prison population as against 45% in 1948).

"But Canada has not merely contented itself with improvements of a practical nature. The report also contains, on the scientific side, the report of the Conference of the American Prison Association which was held in Toronto in October 1953. That Congress is considered the most outstanding gathering in the field of penology for the North American continent.

"Without being overly optimistic, we find that the conclusions to be drawn from this very important study are extremely favourable. Canada is even managing to compensate for the increase in the number of inmates (an inevitable consequence of the growth of the population) through an up-to-date and generous parole policy".

23. The "Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal", an outstanding French penal periodical, has been eighty years in existence and is published quarterly.

SALARY REVISIONS AND RE-ORGANIZATION OF STAFFS

21. Consistent with the general increase of salaries throughout the Canadian Government, new salary ranges of the Penitentiary Officers were approved effective April 1, 1956. A second salary increase was also granted effective April 1, 1956, by P.C. 10/1128, dated July 26, 1956. This second salary increase was brought about as a result of a survey carried out in the Penitentiaries at the request of the Treasury Board by Mr. C. A. Boudreau, of the staff of the Civil Service Commission. The objective of the survey was threefold:

- (a) To review the present establishment and to examine the soundness of the principles on which it is based;
- (b) To study the classification plan;
- (c) To examine the present salary plan in relation to the duties and responsibilities carried out by Penitentiary personnel.

25. The survey indicated that there was a lack of flexibility in the existing salary ranges in that while there are considerable variations in the duties and responsibilities of certain classes, all persons in the class receive the same salary. It indicated that the salaries in the junior classes were proving to be inadequate to attract to the Service the type of officer with the education and training considered desirable to carry out the reformative and rehabilitative programme that is the present objective of the Penitentiary Service. The fact that officers serving on the custodial staff are required to undertake night and week-end duty indicated that it was desirable to reduce somewhat the differential that has hitherto existed between their salary ranges and those of junior clerical and administrative officers who normally have nights and week-ends free.

26. It also pointed up the desirability of some rearrangement of functions within the institutions so that there would be a greater delegation of responsibility from the Warden to his senior assistants, and from such assistants to the officers carrying out the varied activities undertaken within our institutions. In furtherance of this objective consideration is being given to working out a plan whereby certain senior positions will be created to supervise the three or four main functions in a penitentiary, i.e. administration, industries and construction, mass treatment and individual treatment, each responsible for the operation of the functions under him and reporting to the Warden in respect to their activities. This is a long range plan which it will take some time to work out and put into operation.

27. As an immediate step it seemed desirable to introduce a salary plan that would be flexible, with successive levels, uniform annual increases, and simplicity in its application. As a further step towards simplification of the present classification, which consists of some 105 different descriptive titles in the Service, it has been decided to reclassify all penitentiary positions into five main classifications, each with a number of salary levels within the classification group. In addition certain special classes, covering medical, psychiatric, dental and chaplains' positions will be continued as at present. While these classifications will be used for estimating and accounting purposes it will still be necessary to use descriptive titles within the institutions to designate the duties and responsibilities of the various individual positions. It will, however, be feasible to vary the salary of the various positions within each main classification group without having to create new classes and should thus make the readjustment of salaries, as circumstances warrant, much more flexible when the establishments are reviewed each year.

28. The allotment of the many positions in the Penitentiary Service to their proper places in the new classification plan has been worked out.

For instance:—

- (a) Guards Grade 1 and Matrons will be allocated to the group Penitentiary Assistant 3.
- (b) Guards Grade 2 will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Assistant 5.
- (c) Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 1.
- (d) Principal Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 3.
- (e) Assistant Chief Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 4.
- (f) Chief Keepers will be allotted to the group Penitentiary Officer 6.
- (g) Clerks and Stenographers (other than Senior Clerks) will be allotted to the groups Penitentiary Assistants 4 and 5.
- (h) Bookkeepers will be allotted to the groups Penitentiary Assistants 3 and 4.
- (i) Instructors will be allotted to the groups Instructor 6 to 3 according to duties and responsibilities.
- (j) Assistant Instructors will be allotted to the groups Instructors 3 and 2 on the same basis.

29. The present annual salary range effective April 1, 1956, is as follows for each new class:

Class	Annual Salary Range			
Warden 2	—	8070	8370	8670
Warden 1A	—	7620	7920	8220
Warden 1	—	7170	7470	7770
Deputy Warden 2	6060	6300	6540	6780
Deputy Warden 1	5760	6000	6240	6480
Penitentiary Officer 8	4890	5070	5250	5430
Penitentiary Officer 7	4710	4890	5070	5250
Penitentiary Officer 6	4530	4710	4890	5070
Penitentiary Officer 5	4350	4530	4710	4890
Penitentiary Officer 4	4200	4380	4560	4740
Penitentiary Officer 3	4020	4200	4380	4560
Penitentiary Officer 2	3930	4080	4230	4380
Penitentiary Officer 1	3780	3930	4080	4230
Penitentiary Assistant 7	3780	3930	4080	4230
Penitentiary Assistant 6	3630	3780	3930	4080
Penitentiary Assistant 5	3450	3600	3750	3900
Penitentiary Assistant 4	3300	3450	3600	3750
Penitentiary Assistant 3	3000	3150	3300	3450
Penitentiary Assistant 2	2820	2940	3060	3180
Penitentiary Assistant 1	2520	2640	2760	2880
Instructor 10	4710	4890	5070	5250
Instructor 9	4530	4710	4890	5070
Instructor 8	4350	4530	4710	4890
Instructor 7	4200	4380	4560	4740
Instructor 6	4020	4200	4380	4560
Instructor 5	3930	4080	4230	4380
Instructor 4	3780	3930	4080	4230
Instructor 3	3630	3780	3930	4080
Instructor 2	3450	3600	3750	3900
Instructor 1	3300	3450	3600	3750
Rehabilitation Officer 8	4710	4850	5070	5250
Rehabilitation Officer 7	4530	4710	4890	5070
Rehabilitation Officer 6	4350	4530	4710	4890
Rehabilitation Officer 5	4200	4380	4560	4740
Rehabilitation Officer 4	4020	4200	4380	4560
Rehabilitation Officer 3	3930	4080	4230	4380
Rehabilitation Officer 2	3780	3930	4080	4230
Rehabilitation Officer 1	3630	3780	3930	4080
Medical Officer 2	6060	6300	6540	6780
Medical Officer 1	5760	6000	6240	6480
Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College	5490	5700	5910	6120

30. In view of the substantial increase that has been authorized it is considered that much greater selection can be exercised in accepting candidates for appointment to the Penitentiary Service and particularly so for members of the custodial staff.

NEW RENTALS

31. The Treasury Board, pursuant to the Financial Administration Act, and in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Auditor General of Canada in one of his official reports to the House of Commons, directed a complete review of all rentals of the Government owned houses throughout the country, and this of course included the houses located on the Penitentiary reserves, excluding however the houses occupied by Penitentiary Officers under the statutory provisions of Section 39 of the Penitentiary Act. The reason for the increased rentals was that most of the rents previously charged for houses supplied by Departments to their employees had been set a number of years ago. During the intervening period construction costs have risen significantly and rents charged by commercial landlords have followed suit. Accordingly employees who do not live in Government houses have had to face a considerable increase in housing costs over the past few years, and it did not seem proper that those who live in Government-owned houses should be in a preferred position over their fellow workers.

32. The new rentals for each house, which will come effective November 1, 1956, are based on an independent appraisal made by trained real estate appraisers and supervised by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In order to prevent hardship in individual cases three safeguards have been provided in the new policy:

- (a) No tenant will be expected to pay more than 20% of his salary for rent alone or in the exceptional case where the Department provides services as well more than 25% for rent, heat and light.
- (b) Where this new policy would result in increases over rentals presently paid, rent increases will be applied gradually over a period of up to five years, i.e. each year the monthly rental will be increased by one-fifth of the difference between the present and the proposed value. However the minimum annual increment in monthly rent will be \$5.00, so that the proposed value may in some cases be reached in less than five years.
- (c) Approximately six months have been allowed between the time when the rents were approved by the Board and made known to the Department and the dates when the rates will come into effect, which is November 1, 1956.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

33. The total number of inmates on the Penitentiary registers as on March 31, 1956, was 5,598, against 5,507 in the previous year, an increase of one only. Direct receptions from the gaols were 2,384, against 2,378 in 1954-55 and 2,434 in 1953-54.

34. By Penitentiary, direct receptions from gaols were as follows, for the last three fiscal years:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Dorchester.....	258	264	268
St. Vincent de Paul.....	886	783	744
Kingston.....	497	585	577
Manitoba.....	143	133	151
Saskatchewan.....	299	321	290
British Columbia.....	343	280	337
Newfoundland.....	8	12	17
Total.....	2,434	2,378	2,384

35. Compared with fiscal year 1954-55, there were 39 less receptions at St. Vincent de Paul, but there were 57 more at British Columbia. Manitoba has an increase of 18 receptions, Dorchester 4, and Newfoundland 5.

36. The following table shows the total population on the registers of the Penitentiaries for the last twenty-five years:

1932.....	4,164	1944.....	3,078
1933.....	4,587	1945.....	3,129
1934.....	4,220	1946.....	3,362
1935.....	3,552	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232	1954.....	5,120
1943.....	2,968	1955.....	5,507
		1956.....	5,508

FIRST OFFENDERS

37. Of the total number on the registers on March 31, 1956, 1,134 or 20.58% had no previous convictions of any kind (previous figures, 1954-55: 22.4%; 1953-54: 22.9%).

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

38. Considering previous convictions of all types, the percentage of general recidivism is 79.41%, against 77.6% in 1954-55, and 77% in 1953-54.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

39. Considering Penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total of 5,508, there were 3,087 who were in the Penitentiary for the first time. The balance, 2,421 inmates, or 43.95%, were Penitentiary recidivists. (1954-55: 42.5%; 1953-54: 38%).

40. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by institution.

Penitentiary	Total Population March	No previous Penitentiary Commitment	Total Penitentiary Recidivists
Dorchester.....	612	306	306
St. Vincent de Pau.....	1,281	655	626
Federal Training Centre.....	321	288	33
Kingston.....	1,022 ^a	403 ^b	619 ^a
Collin's Bay.....	447	396	51
Manitoba.....	442	224	218
British Columbia.....	692	376	316
Newfoundland.....	42	36	6
Saskatchewan.....	649	403	246
Total.....	5,508	3,087	2,421

^a includes 81 females

^b includes 59 females

^c includes 22 females

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

41. As to the number of previous Penitentiary commitments, figures by institution are as follows:

	Second Penitentiary Commitment	Third Penitentiary Commitment	Fourth Penitentiary Commitment	Fifth or more Penitentiary Commitment	Total
Dorchester	153	63	47	43	306
Federal Training Centre..	33				33
St. Vincent de Paul.....	362	145	71	48	626
Kingston.....	280 ¹	163 ²	78 ³	98	619
Collin's Bay.....	38	10	2	1	51
Manitoba.....	109	58	22	29	218
Saskatchewan.....	138	48	36	24	246
British Columbia.....	146	75	53	42	316
Newfoundland	4	2			6
Total.....	1,263	564	309	285	2,421

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

42. 5,157 inmates were Canadian Subjects, and 118 were British Subjects (134 in 1954-55). 62 were born in England and Wales; 20 in Ireland; 30 in Scotland; and 6 were from other British Countries.

43. 233 inmates were foreign born (previous year: 250). The largest groups were: U.S.A., 86; Poland, 37; Germany, 12; Hungary, 11; Italy, 10.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

44. On March 31, 1956, there were 669 young inmates (12.14%) under 21 years of age. (694 in 1954-55, or 12.6%).

45. The following table shows the number of young inmates on the registers and their percentage as compared to the whole population since 1942.

	Total Population of all Ages	Under 21	Percentage of total
1942.....	3,232	421	13.02
1943.....	2,969	447	15.1
1944.....	3,078	486	15.8
1945.....	3,129	455	14.5
1946.....	3,362	452	13.4
1947.....	3,752	519	14.1
1948.....	3,851	497	12.9
1949.....	4,225	481	11.38
1950.....	4,740	551	11.62
1951.....	4,817	520	10.79
1952.....	4,686	485	10.34
1953.....	4,934	564	11.43
1954.....	5,120	639	12.48
1955.....	5,507	694	12.6
1956.....	5,508	669	12.14

RELEASES 1955-56

46. During the year, 2,406 inmates (2,350 males and 56 females) were discharged, of which 1,572 by expiration of sentence; 723 by Ticket-of-Leave; 70 by Unconditional Releases; 14 by Court Order; 17 died; and 10 were discharged for other reasons.

¹ includes 17 females² includes 4 females³ includes 1 female.

47. It is noted with great satisfaction that the new policy of the Remission Service in extending the facilities of the Ticket-of-Leave Act is bringing results. Far more inmates were discharged this year by way of Ticket-of-Leave than had been the case heretofore. This new policy was described in the 1954-55 report.

ADMISSIONS

48. During the year 2,363 male and 43 female inmates were admitted, a total of 2,406 (2,366 in 1954-55).

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

49. Of the 2,363 males admitted, 508 or 21% were first offenders, which is the same percentage as for 1954-55.

Males

No previous record.....		508
Gaol only.....	550	912
Reformatory.....	134	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	228	
Penitentiary only.....	85	943
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	454	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	97	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	307	

2,363

Females

No previous record.....		10
Gaol only.....	5	21
Reformatory.....	7	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	9	
Penitentiary only.....	nil	12
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	3	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	1	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	8	

43

The number of male Penitentiary recidivists was 943 against 961 in 1954-55.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

50. 493 inmates under twenty-one years were admitted during the year. This represents 20.6% of the total admitted. Of the 493 admitted, 227 were first offenders. The following table shows the number of young inmates admitted since 1937-38 up to and including 1955-56:

Year ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474
March 31, 1955.....	14	45	75	116	115	115	480
March 31, 1956.....	26	51	78	104	121	113	493

These 493 young inmates were admitted in the following institutions:

Newfoundland.....	6
Dorchester.....	82
St. Vincent de Paul.....	240 ^a
Kingston.....	45 ^b
Manitoba.....	22
Saskatchewan.....	59
British Columbia.....	39
Total.....	493

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

51. Of the 493 young inmates admitted, 227 or 47.87% were first offenders (44% in 1954-55 involving 213 inmates).

The criminal record of the 266 remaining inmates was as follows:

Gaol only.....	140	}	215
Reformatory only.....	41		
Gaol and reformatory.....	34	}	51
Penitentiary only.....	24		
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	19	}	5
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	3		
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	5		
Total.....			266

Nature of offences (Young Inmates Admitted):

Against rights and property.....	427
Against the administration of law and justice.....	11
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	24
Against the person and reputation.....	16
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	9
Conspiracy.....	2
Preventive detention.....	1
Against public order.....	3
Total.....	493

IV—CLASSIFICATION

52. Reference has been made in another section of this report, and in previous Annual Reports, to the important functions performed by our Classification staff-members. The recent authorization of new positions of Psychologist, Classification Officer and Classification Assistant should materially relieve the pressure which Classification Departments are now operating, and enable more complete implementation of the statement of policy and practice which was mentioned in last year's report. The volume of Classification Reports received from all institutions increased by approximately eleven per cent during the year, and comprised:

Admission Reports.....	1,023
Case Histories.....	1,287
Re-classification and Progress reports.....	1,098
Special Reports.....	1,861
Discharge and Pre-Discharge reports.....	2,271
Total.....	7,540

Copies of all of these reports were forwarded to the Director of the Remission Service, Department of Justice.

^a 136 were transferred to Federal Training Centre during the year.

^b 20 were transferred to Collin's Bay during the year.

53. During recent years considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the physical facilities in every penitentiary. New cell-blocks, dormitories, shops, schools, libraries, recreation halls, power plants and farm buildings have been erected, and the hospital and administration facilities in several penitentiaries have been improved. Staff and equipment for vocational training have been built up to the point where this phase of treatment has achieved very commendable results. Reference has been made in previous reports to the diagnostic and therapeutic functions which are performed by the Classification staff in each penitentiary. Officers with professional training in Social Work, Psychology and related fields have made an important contribution to the programmes of admission, treatment, pre-release counselling and liaison with After-care Agencies. Coincident with the additional load imposed by increased activity of the Remission Service, our Classification departments have found themselves over-burdened in the performance of their regular duties. To cope with this situation, and to improve the capacity of the treatment teams to give greater attention to individual inmates, new positions have been authorized as from April 1st 1956 as mentioned above.

54. The report of the Special Committee appointed by the Minister of Justice to report upon the principles and practices of the Remission Service has been awaited with very considerable interest. Although it is not possible to predict at this time what effect upon the administration of penitentiaries may be the ultimate result of the Committee's report, it is hoped that through careful consideration of its recommendations there may result a better integration and a more uniform approach to the problems which are involved in the treatment of offenders in Canada.

V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

55. The School and Library rooms in the new auditorium at Saskatchewan Penitentiary were almost ready for use at the end of the fiscal year, and preparation was being made to move these departments into their new quarters. Three of our institutions have now been provided with buildings of this type, and it is hoped that other institutions may soon be similarly equipped. Additional audio-visual equipment was provided for several penitentiaries during the year, and the regular practice of keeping the schools and libraries adequately stocked with text-books, fiction, non-fiction and educational reading matter for inmates was continued. In addition, we were pleased to accept gifts of books from several generous donors during the year.

56. Educational lectures were again provided in those institutions in whose vicinity capable speakers were available. We are especially indebted to those men who have given so willingly of their time and talents to give leadership in Dale Carnegie Courses at British Columbia, Dorchester and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries.

57. Correspondence courses continue to be one of the most important aspects of the educational activity in penitentiaries. During the year, registrations and completions of D.V.A. courses were:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	263	668	931
Courses completed.....	97	242	339

For the eight-year period during which these courses have been available to inmates, the totals have been:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	3,581	6,505	10,086
Courses completed.....	1,515	2,617	4,132

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

58. Ample explanation has been given in previous reports concerning the need for a well-rounded programme of activity for inmates. It seems unnecessary to repeat those observations here. Attention is drawn, however, to the details contained in the reports of the several Wardens.

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

59. Progress has been achieved in this area, mainly through improved methods of management and through adoption of uniform rules under which such activity is conducted. Inmate committees have been consulted and the aims of good administration have been explained in greater detail. As a result, there is clearer understanding of the principles and financial controls which have been evolved, to the mutual advantage of all concerned. As previously reported, some difficulty is experienced through limited outlets for the products of hobbycraft, but the level of hobby activity continues at about its former level, and the privilege of participation is greatly appreciated by a large number of inmates. Publications have been produced by inmate editorial committees as in former years, and these continue to serve as useful media of expression. The "outside" press and many private individuals frequently express appreciation of these publications. Their titles are:

The Beacon—Dorchester Penitentiary
Pen-O-Rama—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
Horizons—Federal Training Centre
Tele-Scope—Kingston Penitentiary
C. B. Diamond—Collin's Bay Penitentiary
Mountain Echoes—Manitoba Penitentiary
The Pathfinder—Saskatchewan Penitentiary
Transition—British Columbia Penitentiary.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

60. Attention is drawn to the paragraphs on Religious Services in the Warden's Reports published herewith. Close contact has been maintained with our Chaplains through the medium of quarterly reports which are transmitted to Head Office through the Wardens. By this means, and by personal discussion with the Chaplains from time to time, we have been able to offer encouragement and assistance, especially in matters pertaining to chapel supplies and furnishings. Alterations to the Protestant Chapel at Dorchester have now been completed; the new altar vestments, rail curtains and matching carpet have given this chapel a finished appearance, quite appropriate for the purpose and conducive to the proper church atmosphere. The new organ in this chapel has proven very satisfactory; some difficulty has been experienced at Dorchester in obtaining the services of a regular organist.

61. New altar frontals were supplied for the Protestant Chapels in Kingston Penitentiary and in the Prison for Women. Provision was made for replacement of an obsolete organ at Saskatchewan, and this was received shortly after the close of the fiscal year now being reported upon. The organ at British Columbia is slated for replacement within the next year, in conjunction with the planned improvement of the chapel itself.

62. It is still a matter of regret that some of our chapels have to be used as auditoria for the showing of films and for other entertainment of a secular nature. Steady progress is being made, however, in the elimination of this undesirable condition by erection of buildings which combine the facilities for school, library and recreation, as mentioned in a previous paragraph.

63. Experiments have continued at several penitentiaries in the matter of chapel attendance. There is a growing tendency among Chaplains of all

faiths to prefer the practice of permitting voluntary attendance on normal occasions, with compulsory attendance once a month. Where this procedure has been adopted, attendance on "voluntary" occasions has been well sustained, and Chaplains feel that an improved attitude on the part of the inmate congregation has been the result. It is understood, of course, that there is no absolute compulsion in the matter of religious services. Inmates who state that they cannot conscientiously accept the ministry of either Chaplain are granted exemption from chapel attendance in accordance with Penitentiary Regulations.

64. There has been a gratifying indication of interest in the religious aspect of penitentiary work by outside clergy and laity. Choirs and preachers have been frequent visitors at all institutions, and such generous assistance has been greatly appreciated by our Chaplains and our inmate congregations. Bible classes and forums are regularly conducted by the Chaplains, and again, in this field, the assistance of visitors has been invaluable. Several of our Chaplains are invited, from time to time, to participate in daily religious broadcasts by local radio stations. Usually these broadcasts include tape recordings of selections by the inmate choirs which come under the Chaplain's personal charge. Much favourable comment has been received in response to these broadcasts.

65. It is now customary to hold an Annual Mission in each of our several chapels. Outside clergy are selected as special speakers for these events which are scheduled at various times of the year, according to local custom. Daily services are held for periods of several days, up to a full week, and the response of the inmates has been uniformly gratifying. Missioners, especially those who undertake this work for the first time, are favourably impressed with the atmosphere they encounter, and not infrequently their written reports contain observations which are a source of inspiration and encouragement to the regular Chaplains and to the administration generally.

66. During the past three years there has developed in several of our Roman Catholic congregations a movement known as the League of the Sacred Heart. A small bulletin is issued for the members of the league; masses, general meetings and forums are held at times which do not conflict with other institutional activity. Chaplains report that encouraging results are being achieved.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

67. Previous reports have contained reference to the A.A. movement, which has been steadily holding the interest of groups of inmates in every penitentiary. Where circumstances dictate, both English and French Groups are sponsored. Each group published a small journal, through which medium there results a measure of mutual support with other groups both inside and outside of the institutional setting. We are grateful for the interest and service rendered by A.A. members on the "outside", who generously contribute their time and effort in support of the "inside" movement. It is quite obvious that an essential principle of A.A. (personal contact and mutual strength in time of actual conflict with the urge to resort to use of alcohol) can be practised only in the freedom of society at large. During his incarceration the alcoholic inmate is protected from the immediate conflict by the very nature of the institution in which he is confined. Thus, the real test of A.A. in prison begins only at the time of release. If, through regular meeting and discussion with others who have a similar problem, the prisoner can gain an awareness and a realization of the possibility of mastering himself with the help of others and of a higher power and if on release he is thus enabled to lead a better life, the effort expended in support of A.A. in prison is amply justified. Success is known to occur in some cases, and we are hopeful that ever-increasing results may be attained.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

68. Details of the central training programme are contained in the report of the Superintendent of Penitentiary Staff College, which appears later in the volume. Particular attention is drawn to the series of three special courses in Penitentiary Administration which were held in the January-March quarter of the year. It was particularly gratifying to have assembled at these courses selected groups of officers whose combined knowledge and experience covered practically every phase of our work. Deputy Wardens, Chief Keepers, Assistant Chief and Principal Keepers, Engineers, Classification Officers, Accountants, Senior Clerks, Storekeepers, Chief Trade Instructors, Chief Vocational Officers, Teachers, Trade Instructors, Training Officers, Keepers, Matrons and other categories of officers were afforded for the first time an opportunity to concentrate on pooling and sharing their knowledge. Instruction was given by the Commissioner and by all of his senior associates. Emphasis was placed upon legal interpretation, financial administration and institutional procedures with a view to widening and deepening the capacity of candidates to improve performance in all institutions and to develop their potentiality as future leaders.

69. We were most fortunate during this undertaking to have the assistance of expert lecturers from other departments of the Government Service. We are especially indebted to the Staff Training Division of the Civil Service of Canada and to the undermentioned gentlemen who met with our classes at the Staff College: Dr. O. E. Ault, Mr. J. Y. Harcourt, Mr. Hector Leroux, Mr. R. J. Grenier (all of the Civil Service Commission), Mr. L. J. Rodger of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Brigadier F. G. Coleman of Canadian Arsenal Limited and Mr. W. A. Magill of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. We trust that these lecturers, who gave to our classes the benefit of their knowledge of the principles of administration, enjoyed the association as we did. We sense that, in this venture, a strong bond of affinity and of mutual appreciation was forged, through which further significant developments in public staff training may be stimulated.

70. During these special courses, training materials and procedures were developed which are expected to be useful for the improvement of our regular courses for penitentiary custodial officers. Progress has been made in the accumulation of material for the compilation of a Handbook or Manual of Penitentiary Administration, for which there is felt a growing need.

71. A significant training development during this fiscal year was the inclusion for the first time of candidates from a service other than our own. At the request of the Deputy Attorney General of Manitoba we were pleased to provide the opportunity for two officers of Headingley Gaol to receive instruction as members of a regular course (POTC 51). These candidates, who had been selected for senior responsibility upon their return to local duty, stood high in competition with penitentiary officers, and their zealous application was an undoubted stimulus to our own training effort. Plans were made for repetition of the experiment early in the fiscal year 1956-57 by the acceptance of two more candidates from the Manitoba Provincial Gaol Service. Preliminary discussion had also taken place, relative to the possibility of accepting two candidates from the Canadian Army Provost Corps during the Fall of 1956.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

72. Close liaison was continued with the John Howard Societies and other organizations whose function is related to the re-establishment of ex-prisoners on release. A third Conference on Care and After-Care of the Offender was held at Kingston in February 1956 under the sponsorship of the Director of

the Remission Service, and we were pleased to have this third opportunity to provide facilities at Penitentiary Staff College without which such a conference would be difficult or impossible to arrange.

During the fiscal year 1955-56 a total of \$40,000 was again disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid societies in proportion to the number of inmates and ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries assisted by each. Close association has been maintained with all such organizations, especially by the Classification Departments in the several penitentiaries. Special mention is due to the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, through whose interest and assistance special programmes of a recreational and educational nature have been provided at the Prison for Women. Personal case-studies and counselling interviews with inmates have constituted a very valuable part of the Elizabeth Fry Society's activity in the Prison for Women. This Society participated in a unique experiment during this fiscal year, whereby special pre-release preparation was provided for a female prisoner through specially-arranged periods of supervised movement beyond the institution under escort just prior to final release. The Society has also given valued advice and suggestion relative to the need for additional rehabilitative services in the institution. A special meeting between representatives of the Society and the administration occurred at the Staff College during the year, at which time several matters of mutual interest were discussed.

73. The assistance of all prisoners' aid societies in matters pertaining to inmate-rehabilitation is gratefully acknowledged. It may be truthfully said that there has grown up between the executive staffs of these organizations, and those of the several branches of the Justice Department most concerned, a mutual confidence and respect out of which constructive thought and action are continually being stimulated.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

74. In October 1947 vocational training was first introduced into Canadian penitentiaries with the object of making available, to inmates who could profit by it, trade training.

75. The greatest possible selectivity was utilized in employing vocational personnel to secure men well qualified in the trades as instructors, with the additional quality of leadership-character, capable of changing for the better wrong social attitudes of their trainees.

76. The vocational training programme has expanded as space and personnel could be made available from our modest beginning of eight courses at two institutions until during this fiscal year thirty-three courses were operated in five institutions.

77. To March 31, 1956, a total of 2,491 inmates have been enrolled for vocational training. 1,156 of these men graduated; 225 were released before completion of their courses; 830 inmates were unsuccessful as trainees, having been dropped from courses for various reasons; and 283 were attending current courses.

78. 1,041 graduates were released and of these 281 again got into difficulties with the law. 73 of the 275 non-graduates who were released also acquired additional criminal records.

79. Analysis of subsequent criminal records of 288 discharged graduate and non-graduate vocational trainees (reported to March 31, 1955) reveals that there were 170 convicted of offences meriting another penitentiary term and 118 were awarded lesser sentences ranging from suspended sentence, fine, jail or reformatory.

80. The following table, compiled on these 288 inmates, indicates the length of time they were free before again becoming involved with the law, and in relationship to the method by which they were released.

Length of time "free" after discharge before first conviction:	Method of Release	
	Expiry and Pardon	Ticket-of-Leave
1 month or less.....	22	0
1 to 2 months.....	22	3
2 to 3 months.....	12	6
3 to 6 months.....	49	15
6 months to 1 year.....	49	24
Over one year.....	60	26
	214 (74.3%)	74 (25.7%)

81. Owing to the disturbance and fire at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on July 12, 1955 that institution did not make much progress with vocational training during the fiscal year as much of their equipment and space was destroyed. As nearly all text books and syllabi were destroyed, the first task facing all instructors was making complete new syllabi, job sheets, information sheets, project and operation sheets before classes could commence, along with repairing damage and ordering new machinery and tools. Before the end of the fiscal year courses had re-opened in Rural Repair and in Plumbing, but Carpentry and Painting Courses could not be resumed until 1956-57.

82. Cooperation between welfare societies and with the National Employment Service continued to be good. In some cases it is not necessary to persuade an employer to engage one of our discharged trainees as an act of kindness; we are finding that inmates who responded well to their training opportunities are going out so ably equipped as tradesmen that prospective employers realize they are getting a good workman despite his past record as an offender.

83. The Home Grooming Course was not conducted at the Prison for Women this fiscal year due to lack of inmates of the type that could benefit from the training.

84. Some old, surplus Government typewriters were located in Ottawa and procured for the purpose of commencing a course in commercial subjects at British Columbia Penitentiary. A fully qualified instructor visits the institution two mornings a week for classes and a further afternoon is set aside for supervised study. The results to date have been comparable to outside commercial schools and are entirely satisfactory.

85. Part-time civilian instructors conduct classes in barbering at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and at Federal Training Centre. These courses are designed to meet provincial apprenticeship requirements. Several inmates have been certified as journeyman barbers and are making a success of the trade on the outside.

86. During the past year full advantage was taken of opportunities for our vocational personnel to participate in specialized training given locally. Furthermore, two weeks of P.O.T.C. No. 50 at Penitentiary Staff College in July 1955 were devoted to training industrial instructors in the elements of teacher training. Arrangements have been made for Part 2 of vocational teacher training course to be held in July 1956, under the charge of Messrs. Forneri and Holloway of Port Arthur Technical and Commercial High School.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES IN OPERATION DURING 1955-56

—	Dorchester	Federal Training Centre	Collin's Bay	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Automotive Mechanics.....		1	1		1
Barbering.....		1	1		
Brickmasonry.....	1	1	1		
Carpentry.....	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial.....					1
Cabinet Making.....		1			
Drafting.....		1			1
Elementary Training.....		1			
Electricity.....		1	1		
Machine Shop.....		1	1		
Plastering.....		1			
Plumbing.....	1	1	1	1	
Rural Repair.....				2	
Sheet Metal.....		1	1		1
Upholstering.....	1				
Welding.....				1	

"CONTROL TRAINING" COURSES IN OPERATION 1955-56

—	British Columbia	Federal Training Centre
Bookbinding.....		1
Canvas Working.....	1	
Drafting.....	1	
Machine Shop.....	1	
Motor Mechanics (Mtce.).....		1
Printing.....		1
Shoe Shop.....	1	
Wheel Aligning.....		1

XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

87. This was a year of preparation and development in the Industrial Division. Last year, the formation by the Cabinet of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment of Prison Labor was reported. The survey of government purchases requested by the Committee was completed on eight of ten selected departments. This survey demonstrated that purchases to the extent of several millions of dollars are made annually by these departments of articles which are within penitentiary ability to produce, and diversion of the

portion of annual orders which the limited population of penitentiaries have capacity to produce would guarantee the continuous work necessary to successful correctional administration and training, while, at the same time, having little impact on Canadian commercial economy.

88. At the year's end, plans were being made to deal with the survey results on a three-fold basis.

- (a) *Immediate*.—Manufactures possible now with present shops, staff, and equipment.
- (b) *Intermediate*.—Manufactures possible mainly with present shops, staff, and equipment, but requiring industrial warehousing, which could be met by buildings of temporary type.
- (c) *Long Range*.—Development extending over a period of three to ten years and including additional buildings, staff, and equipment suited to factory production methods.

89. The general trend upward in penitentiary industries during the last five years is shown by the progressive rise from \$953,007.26 in 1950-51 to \$1,223,722.97 in 1955-56; an increase of 28.4 per cent. Of this increase, \$81,083.80 is over the last year's report, in spite of several shops being still inactive in production due to fires at Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. The fire at St. Vincent de Paul on March 19, 1956, constituted a serious setback to that institution's programme, as it knocked out the machine, blacksmith, welding, canvas, and laundry departments, and time was lost while temporary relocation was made. The foresight of having started construction on the new Industrial Centre, the first wing to house seven departments, was evident, and this building is planned for occupation before the end of 1956-57.

90. The new Industrial Carpenter Shop was occupied at Kingston, and work started on reconstruction of a block destroyed by fire which is to have maintenance shops on ground level and Industrial Paint and warehouse above. Clearance of Laundry and Change Room in 1956-57 to the new building will release the old laundry for industrial purposes after renovation.

91. From the detailed returns, it is notable that penitentiary production was still more than 70 per cent engaged on industrial manufactures and repairs for the penitentiary service. The welfare programme coupled with reconstruction after the riots and fires since 1954, and increases in maintenance items due to higher population and staffs, have kept up the pressure on the limited production facilities of some institutional shops, and this will not be lessened when new institutions are built by contract but equipped by penitentiary manufactures.

92. Under these circumstances, showing a slight total increase in work for other government departments was quite an accomplishment and industrial revenue from such work was \$261,539.63 against \$198,626.00 in 1954-55.

93. Lack of warehousing for raw materials and articles advance-manufactured on continuing contracts for government departments continues to retard industrial development. Operations which require storage of materials at work locations, or fine finished furniture under hazardous conditions, do not encourage industrial people to try larger fields of manufacture. Temporary warehousing appears to provide the answer.

94. Two hundred and seventy-eight orders were processed for other Government Departments, down eighty-six from last year. This is largely due to the print shop in Kingston, with its production facilities returned to normal, not having received the volume of printing orders of former years from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

95. The general trend in seeking orders from Government Departments is for articles of a continuing nature and static as to specifications. Tri-Service standards of National Defence, or general government standards developed by the National Research Council, are used whenever possible, and, constantly, the effort is to produce an article at least equal to top commercial quality. This is recognized as a positive contributing factor in inmate training and in cultivation of proper work attitudes. International standards call for correctional shops to equal the best commercially in order that men after release may not have their job ability and attitude as an additional burden in adjustment.

96. Canadian Labour Congress officials have shown interest in co-operating with us in having inmates trained to meet the demands of industry. The report of the Fauteux Commission refers to the desirability of additional training facilities. It is recognized that one of the areas where more specific use could be made of organized training is in the departments devoted to industrial and maintenance work, as the daily work projects provide a changing pattern to encourage the use of recognized techniques of the trade. Some instructors freed of duties unrelated to production and training could make real advances in organizing training, and some additional shops could be brought into this plan if the shop area permitted. Most instructors have received elementary teacher training instruction to supplement their trade knowledge, and it is proposed to offer direct assistance to instructors during the coming year in their field of organizing training.

97. The total population on register as of March 31, 1956, was 5,508, with 2,144 or 39 per cent, employed in penitentiary shops. Two weeks earlier, prior to the fire in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 44 per cent of the population was industrially employed.

98. To the twenty-eight Government Departments, Divisions, and Agencies for whom work was reported last year, five have been added in 1955-56, and eight of the ten provinces again purchased products.

99. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value production, whether for their own use or for sale to other Government Departments at conservative commercial rates with consequent allowance for value of labour in the products, the estimated revenue derived from all industrial departments would be approximately \$1,424,387.92 divided as follows: \$975,161.03 from industrial shops, \$14,309.29 from soap manufacture and canneries, \$434,917.60 from bakeries and processed meats. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for construction of new buildings.

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary Name	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	74,860 77	71,263 34	65,475 73	9,856 68	221,456 52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	101,108 25	56,479 26	109,918 95	3,832 93	271,339 39
Dorchester.....	46,007 88	51,076 75	20,502 72	3,963 92	121,551 27
Manitoba.....	42,338 77	1,314 85	47,913 88	2,473 26	94,040 76
British Columbia.....	57,601 31	2,637 72	20,917 34	6,033 75	87,190 12
Saskatchewan.....	79,186 35	2,016 48	356 14	5,288 77	86,847 74
Collin's Bay.....	22,185 57	5,405 29	258 50	3,526 26	31,375 62
Federal Training Centre.....	3,967 75	Nil	Nil	48 95	4,016 70
TOTAL.....	427,256 65	190,193 69	265,343 26	35,024 52	917,818 12

100. Of the total industrial production of \$1,223,722.97, \$897,039.36 was for penitentiary purposes, \$266,011.50 for other Government Departments, \$60,672.11 for custom work as undertaken for penitentiary staff and other authorized personnel. The value of products included in the above figures which were manufactured by vocational shops as training projects and eventually taken into the institutions or sold amounted to \$9,351.62.

TABLE No. 2—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED
BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Gov't Depts.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom and Brush.....	4,727 62	1,023 47	5,751 09
Canvas.....	11,184 12	201,287 19	212,471 31
Garage.....	20,747 42	4,161 89	24,909 31
Metal Working.....	41,314 35	23,784 00	65,098 35
Printing and Bookbinding.....	12,767 04	11,979 96	24,747 00
Shoe Manufacturing.....	68,011 57	5,545 52	73,557 09
Stone and Concrete Products.....	46,003 33	8,708 61	54,711 94
Tailoring.....	234,832 34	10,027 19	244,859 53
Wood Working.....	33,739 28	32,135 90	65,875 18

TABLE No. 3—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	311,898 61	305,006 59	278,520 81	264,491 34	285,542 83
St. Vincent de Paul.....	314,875 27	320,862 13	327,426 28	338,342 94	372,250 88
Dorchester.....	131,122 43	105,767 90	150,001 90	140,181 39	154,660 66
Manitoba.....	101,454 66	109,455 20	127,515 85	115,594 64	117,820 40
British Columbia.....	108,026 87	119,780 16	120,307 80	121,390 86	116,461 85
Saskatchewan.....	104,498 39	93,400 31	95,476 03	99,800 43	112,728 17
Collin's Bay.....	61,667 70	49,994 74	56,047 12	45,883 90	52,154 77
Federal Training Centre.....	.....	7,258 77	7,103 81	13,953 67	12,103 41
TOTAL.....	1,133,543 93	1,111,525 80	1,162,399 60	1,139,639 17	1,223,722 97

101. Officials of the Industrial Division have taken an active part in presenting to each Penitentiary Staff College course from the outset the principles and policy of correctional industry and maintenance with the related subjects of shop safety and accident prevention and inmate grading. The administrative courses of the past winter called for increased preparation and participation in this field.

TABLE No. 4.—PRODUCTION VALUE OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES BY PENITENTIARY

Penitentiary	Work for	Broom and Brush	Canvas		Garage		Metal Working		Printing and Bind.		Shoe Mfg.		Stone and Concrete		Tailor		Wood Working	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston	Pen. Services		4,236	25	3,147	23	16,108	06	8,105	31	2,569	87	7,312	45	63,611	32	6,809	06
	Other		58,509	57	1,148	74	1,158	07	1,917	57	7,737	78	2,972	83	6,567	83	1,475	42
	Total		62,745	62	4,295	97	17,266	13	10,022	88	3,307	65	10,285	28	70,179	15	8,284	48
St. Vincent de Paul	Pen. Services		3,224	91	8,147	39	8,585	39	403	80	23,479	43	15,270	78	44,300	84	14,799	20
	Other		64,467	85	347	02	10,679	78	8,435	93	1,788	04	5,000	00	32	13	21,977	66
	Total		67,692	76	8,494	41	19,265	17	8,839	73	25,267	47	20,270	78	44,332	97	36,776	86
Dorchester	Pen. Services		3,185	19	2,596	74	2,346	45			16,067	20	1,263	55	57,434	34	2,316	50
	Other		20,023	53	540	08	1,012	08			804	08	240	51	612	94	1,232	22
	Total		23,208	72	3,137	42	3,359	13			16,871	28	1,504	06	58,047	28	3,548	72
Manitoba	Pen. Services		232	31	926	02	2,928	09	802	83	4,638	24	2,445	37	16,403	85	913	98
	Other		44,502	91	164	73	2,343	33	18	79	272	58	7	86	959	49	1,900	45
	Total		44,735	22	1,090	75	5,271	42	821	62	4,910	82	2,453	23	17,363	34	2,814	43
British Columbia	Pen. Services		305	46	1,275	00	3,991	41	474	74	8,823	28	4,983	94	25,851	89	4,044	10
	Other		13,783	83	736	76	5,321	24	1,887	28	1,594	84	478	57	1,784	27	1,288	90
	Total		14,088	79	2,011	76	9,312	65	1,862	02	10,418	12	5,462	51	27,636	16	5,333	00
Saskatchewan	Pen. Services				1,447	36	5,801	04	2,980	36	8,794	77	10,432	80	18,977	45	3,424	72
	Other				1,200	96	1,924	00	220	39	299	25	8	84	16	70	1,898	22
	Total				2,648	32	7,725	04	3,200	75	9,094	02	10,441	64	18,994	15	5,322	94
Collin's Bay	Pen. Services				3,207	68	1,553	91			2,689	34	4,294	44	7,398	75	1,431	72
	Other				23	00	1,344	90							7,533	83	2,363	03
	Total				3,230	68	2,898	81			2,689	34	4,294	44	7,452	58	3,794	75
Federal Training Centre	Pen. Services										949	44			853	90		
	Other										48	95						
	Total										998	39						

SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

102. Preoccupation with the market survey of Government Departments and other phases of industrial development prevented the intended progress on developing a detailed programme of shop safety. The scope of shop activities makes this a full-scale assignment, which cannot be met adequately by present staff without neglecting other important work.

103. As far as time allowed, shops were checked for safety practices during staff inspections, machinery requisitions were scrutinized for safety qualifications, and penitentiary Safety Committees were encouraged to keep up-to-date posters and safety literature before their officers. In addition, general information on shop safety was given at all Staff College courses.

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

104. The total production of most field and vegetable crops was slightly lower than in the preceding year due to lack of rainfall. Production of livestock products was increased.

105. The following increases are worthy of note: 75,195 lbs. of pork, 53,443 lb. of beef, 2, 604 gallons of milk, 4,136 lbs. of butterfat, 2,720 dozen eggs, 3,379 lbs. of poultry, 31,752 gallons of canned goods.

106. The value of farm production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$340,468.11, an increase of \$55,332.38 over the previous year.

107. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed, and manure, the value of production would amount to \$456,227.23. The actual saving to the department after paying for all operating costs and the purchase of new equipment amounted to \$182,464.80.

Kingston

108. Frequent showers in April, which delayed seeding, followed by prolonged drought during June, July, and August, seriously affected crop production.

109. The vegetable requirements of the Steward's Department were met with the exception of cabbage. This crop was extensively damaged by "Yellows".

110. A yearling Holstein heifer was sold in the National Sale for \$775.00, and a calf in the Frontenac Calf Club Sale for \$165.00. Two cows were awarded Silver Seal Certificates for producing over 125,000 pounds of milk each; four others received Red Seal Certificates for records over 100,000 pounds.

111. Pork production was increased by 8,400 pounds over the previous year.

112. A portable irrigation system was purchased.

St. Vincent de Paul

113. In spite of high temperatures and severe drought, production of vegetable and grain crops was higher than the previous year. Total egg production was slightly lower than a year ago, due to a decrease in size of the laying flock. Milk and pork productions were increased by 4,880 pounds and 5,892 pounds respectively. Applesauce and pears were processed in the cannery for the first time.

Dorchester

114. Favourable weather conditions prevailed and higher than average yields of good quality crops were obtained. Milk production averaged 13,000 pounds per cow with sixty per cent of the herd testing over four per cent. Five

cows have produced over 100,000 pounds of milk each. Production of pork was maintained at a high level. Egg production has been maintained. Day-old chicks were purchased in two different lots, one in the fall, the other in the spring. This will maintain a more constant rate of production throughout the year. The kitchen received its full requirement of eggs from the farm. Pork production increased from 52,366 pounds in 1954-55 to 77,582 pounds in 1955-56.

Manitoba

115. Warm weather and a plentiful supply of moisture in June induced rapid growth. The months of July and August were hot and dry. The hay crop was above average. The grain and garden crops, seriously affected by conditions in July and August, were the poorest on record. Inbred-crossbred pullets were purchased in 1955. Egg production from these birds has exceeded that of previous years. Twelve heifers were transferred to the Department of Agriculture's Experimental Station, Prince George.

British Columbia

116. Early in the season, cool nights, lack of sun, and showery weather resulted in a lower than average yield of corn and tomatoes. Heavy rains in the fall followed by severe frosts caused a heavy loss of apples, winter cabbage, celery and turnips. Bush fruits were so severely damaged that little or no crop can be expected in 1956. The ground was prepared for setting out 115 new fruit trees. There was an increase in egg production of over 600 dozen.

Saskatchewan

117. Dry weather for six weeks following seeding operations resulted in an uneven stand of grain. The grain was very light on the higher ground. A heavy crop of hay was harvested. Approximately 350 tons of green forage was ensiled. Vegetable production was good. An exceptionally heavy yield of potatoes was obtained. Production of pork and milk increased over the previous year. The silver cup, awarded by Saskatchewan's Holstein Friesian Association to the owner of the cow producing the highest milk and butterfat record in the province was won for the second consecutive year. Twenty-five cows averaged 13,776 lbs. of milk each during the year.

Collin's Bay

118. While the dry weather of June, July, and August permitted harvesting an excellent crop of good quality hay and grass silage, it reduced the yield of grain and vegetables. Prolonged wet weather in October made it difficult to harvest root crops without loss.

119. Fifty thousand pounds of dressed beef was supplied to Kingston during the last four months of the year. The work of tile draining the reserve was completed in 1955 with the installation of approximately 17,000 feet of tile. Construction of a new poultry house to accommodate 1,500 birds was started in October 1955.

CANNING OPERATIONS

120. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow:

Kingston

The cannery at Kingston processed 47,526 gallons of canned goods from 450,775 lbs. of raw products.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lbs.	gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples (solid pack).....	129,480	13,086	6,225 40	8,300 53
Applesauce.....	30,640	4,410	2,682 75	3,577 00
Beans, Wax.....	20,300	5,280	3,520 00	4,693 33
Pears.....	50,250	5,478	4,017 20	5,356 27
Plums.....	17,150	4,200	2,450 00	3,266 67
Rhubarb.....	6,585	750	387 50	516 67
Tomatoes.....	196,370	14,322	8,473 85	11,298 47
TOTAL.....	450,775	47,526	27,756 70	37,008 94

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$ 9,777.94
Sugar.....	1,077.30
Salt.....	135.60
Cans and Carriers.....	5,563.30
Cartons.....	961.59
Operating (grease and oil).....	15.16
Maintenance.....	217.43
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Total.....	\$ 18,069.32

The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of \$18,939.62.

St. Vincent de Paul

121. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 271,925 lbs. of raw products resulting in 33,024 gallons of canned goods.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lbs.	gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans.....	18,225	2,790	2,033 25	2,541 56
Beets.....	1,900	270	108 00	135 00
Rhubarb.....	11,895	1,830	945 50	1,181 90
Pumpkin.....	16,420	1,026	333 45	416 80
Tomatoes, Whole.....	153,085	11,772	6,965 10	8,706 35
Tomato Juice.....		2,676	1,226 50	1,533 12
Pears.....	37,000	7,300	5,368 00	6,710 00
Applesauce.....	33,400	5,340	3,248 50	4,060 62
TOTAL.....	271,925	33,024	\$20,228 30	\$35,285 35

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Vegetables.....	\$ 4,632.45
Cans and Carriers.....	3,582.40
Cartons.....	713.44
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Salt.....	22.80
Sugar.....	662.68
Maintenance.....	144.51
Oil and Grease.....	9.50
Total.....	\$ 10,088.78

This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of \$15,196.57. The total quantity of raw products processed at the two canneries increased from 468,414 lbs. in 1954-55 to 722,700 lbs. in 1955-56. This resulted in an increase of 31,752 gallons of canned goods. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$34,136.19.

122. The tables on next pages show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

123. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past years.

Year	Value of Production
1942-43.....	\$ 167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88
1946-47.....	241,043.92
1947-48.....	249,168.01
1948-49.....	248,786.66
1949-50.....	244,122.85
1950-51.....	243,258.40
1951-52.....	300,087.96
1952-53.....	276,365.19
1953-54.....	288,892.67
1954-55.....	285,135.73
1955-56.....	340,468.11

124. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms, 1955-56.

Kingston.....	\$ 60,691.88
St. Vincent de Paul.....	73,006.10
Dorchester.....	47,948.88
Manitoba.....	41,689.15
British Columbia.....	13,516.74
Saskatchewan.....	60,738.63
Collin's Bay.....	42,876.73
Total.....	\$ 340,468.11

125. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$340,468.11 based on values set by the department which is considerably less than the whole-sale value.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1955-56

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sold to:																
Steward.....	33,327	26	55,288	52	32,156	68	27,258	39	13,400	54	40,719	99	23,093	42	225,244	80
Other Penitentiaries.....	15,757	94	7,708	66	1,436	68							15,850	13	40,753	41
Other Government Depts.....	943	80					1,800	00					9	60	2,753	40
Officers.....	72	00	1,517	52	1,992	24	1,020	25	53	00	1,584	67	865	20	7,104	88
Outside Revenue.....	2,743	92	663	43	2,753	03	799	22	790	01	3,908	87	1,029	89	12,688	37
Fed to Livestock or used for bedding.....	4,366	70	5,471	68	6,743	72	7,163	02	42	00	10,116	63	6,952	43	40,856	18
Used for seed.....	64	00	475	92			208	90			677	80	593	00	2,019	62
Value of Soap.....			328	10											328	10
Loss by Death, Spoilage or shrinkage.....	1,376	68	2,862	41	1,406	07	561	52	385	00	2,303	74	425	72	9,321	14
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.).....	750	00	600	00					24	00	697	00	1,600	00	3,671	00
Sub-Total.....	59,402	30	74,916	24	46,488	42	38,811	30	14,694	55	60,008	70	50,419	39	344,740	90
Add Inventory at end of year.....	22,221	23	16,275	62	25,661	50	22,615	89	5,925	27	25,315	86	23,420	93	141,436	30
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year.....	20,931	65	18,185	76	24,201	04	19,738	04	7,103	08	24,585	93	30,963	59	145,709	09
VALUE OF 1955-56 PRODUCE.....	60,691	88	73,006	10	47,948	88	41,689	15	13,516	74	60,738	63	42,876	73	340,468	11

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1955-56

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Operating Expenses—																
Tractor.....	641 30		954 77		1,250 51		1,090 40		210 28		2,174 21		1,039 57		7 361 04	
Other Vehicles.....	10 44		61 39		179 67				8 86		76 02				336 33	
Farm Expenses—																
Feed and Fodder																
Purchased.....	5,585 14		29,016 78		18,911 03		10,041 12		11,690 33		3,962 26		3,147 27		82,353 93	
Produced.....	4,366 70		5,471 68		6,747 72		7,163 02				10,116 63		3,821 16		37,686 91	
Seeds																
Purchased.....	1,295 04		2,474 85		3,545 10		1,109 97		1,063 27		380 89		1,822 10		11,691 22	
Produced.....	64 00		475 92				208 90				677 80		593 00		2,019 62	
Fertilizer																
Purchased.....	722 77		2,247 05		3,808 23		289 25		1,027 34		1,221 73		3,214 56		12,530 93	
Produced.....	750 00		600 00						24 00		697 00		1,600 00		3,671 00	
Canning Expenses.....	17,330 82		10,088 78												27,419 60	
Other Farm Expenses.....	3,239 14		1,886 78		4,925 65		1,547 48		445 62		1,620 01		77 33		13,762 01	
Veterinary Services.....	279 00		56 00		36 00		279 30				150 50		37 00		837 80	
Veterinary Supplies.....	342 65		344 49		258 55		246 70		116 22		423 53		50 00		1,782 14	
Maintenance of Equipment.....																
Fences and Drains.....							84 10		166 81		348 92				599 83	
Tractors.....	270 58		347 15		1,110 02		737 27		163 50		2,033 50		1,316 38		5,978 40	
Other Equipment.....	1,140 55		1,307 62		2,177 80				331 18		809 02		1,007 56		6,773 73	
Livestock Purchased.....	1,315 69		580 00		104 28		4,946 80		283 00		7,697 10		14,811 39		29,738 26	
Total Cost of Operations.....	37,373 82		55,913 26		43,054 56		27,744 31		15,530 41		32,389 12		32,537 32		244,542 80	
Add—Capital Purchases during year																
Tractors.....	1,635 00														1,635 00	
Other Equipment.....	6,513 49		4,001 46		3,208 46		1,213 06		161 18		7,601 88		4,885 10		27,584 63	
GRAND TOTAL.....	45,522 31		59,914 72		46,263 02		28,957 37		15,691 59		39,991 00		37,422 42		273,762 43	

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

126. Continuing and satisfactory progress has been made in accordance with plans initiated in 1948 to remodel all the penitentiary kitchens with the view to completion by 1958. British Columbia, Manitoba, St. Vincent de Paul, Collin's Bay and Dorchester Penitentiaries kitchens have now been completed and Saskatchewan Penitentiary kitchen is well underway now leaving only Kingston Penitentiary kitchen to be undertaken. Plans are now underway to remodel Kingston Penitentiary and it is hoped that a start can be made during the fiscal year 1957-58 which, when finished, will complete the ten-year renovating program as planned.

127. The renovating of all the penitentiary kitchens and the installation of modern kitchen equipment has been instrumental in promoting greater efficiency and more economical operations. The over-all results attained have been well worth the inconvenience and disruptions that did occur while the work was being carried out.

INMATE TRAINING

128. Inmate training in the culinary field continues to make slow but satisfactory progress. At the penitentiaries where the kitchen renovations have been completed and modern kitchen equipment installed, it has been possible to accelerate practical training. However, it has not as yet been possible to expand the culinary training to include classroom instruction, but it is hoped that in the not too distant future this will be accomplished.

129. More careful selection of the inmates desirous of learning the culinary trade is now given with the result that inmate kitchen staff turnover has been reduced considerably making it possible to carry out a step by step training program. Periodicals and trade magazines are available from the Stewards' library to any kitchen inmate taking an active interest in this field and wishing to broaden his knowledge of the various culinary trades.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

130. Preventive maintenance of kitchen equipment that was instituted at all Institutions has proven to be most beneficial in reducing maintenance costs. Weekly inspection of heavy kitchen equipment is made and repairs carried out where necessary. Essential spare parts are kept in stock so that repairs can be effected immediately with no production loss.

131. Painting and decorating of the various penitentiary kitchens continues to be carried out in accordance with the annual painting program and touch-up painting is done whenever required.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

132. Kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene continues to hold first place in the administration of the Stewards' Department. Continued instruction and inspections are carried out in this important phase of operation and special care is taken in the washing and handling of all utensils. All utensils are sanitized and air dried before storing in their proper place ready for the next meal service.

133. Floors, lavatories, showers, refrigerators, racks, heavy equipment, etc., are scrubbed daily with a daily inspection routine being carried out by the Steward. Windows and walls are washed down weekly and a high standard of sanitation is maintained at all times.

134. The control of kitchen pests is given special attention through the use of various recommended insecticides and has met with excellent results. The loss of food stuffs by mice is negligible and this through a planned program

of trapping and proper storage facilities. No food stuffs remaining after the evening meal are left out overnight but are either refrigerated or disposed of and the kitchen left tidy before the cleaning crew returns to their cells.

135. Disposal of garbage is given close attention. Swill suitable for the piggery is kept separate from other refuse, which is burned in the incinerator. Every precaution is taken to prevent rodent infestation at the garbage dumps by destroying all possible food sources.

136. Garbage cans are cleaned daily with a satisfactory degree of sanitation in this respect being maintained.

137. Inmate personal hygiene is given very close attention and each inmate before commencing work in the Stewards' Department must be given a clean bill of health by the penitentiary physician. Ample white clothing is available, is changed daily, more frequently if necessary. Daily shower baths are provided as well as barbering facilities. Daily inspection of the inmates working in the kitchen is carried out by the Steward with periodic check-ups by the Penitentiary physician. A most satisfactory situation prevails insofar as personal hygiene in the kitchen is concerned.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

138. Kitchen equipment to the value of \$40,081.52 which includes heavy equipment, smallwares and furnishings, was purchased during the fiscal year 1955-56. This expenditure was necessary to replace obsolete or worn out equipment and to install some new equipment so that the newly renovated kitchens could be operated along modern lines. The acquisition of this equipment has permitted more efficient and economical operation and has been instrumental in the instruction of the inmates who have indicated a desire to follow this vocation on their release from the penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARD

139. During the fiscal year 1955-56, produce purchased from the penitentiary farms including canned goods from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries was valued at \$259,443.68, an increase of \$70,040.90 over the previous fiscal year. This large increase was due primarily to better crop conditions and increased cannery production. Closer liaison between the Steward and farm instructor has resulted in more uniformity and greater variety of early and late fresh vegetables with considerable savings in public funds being realized. The possibility of waste caused by overabundance of fresh vegetables within a short period of time has been well controlled to the extent that the penitentiary kitchens can handle the vegetable crop as harvested.

PROCESSED MEATS

140. The manufacture of bacon, hams, corned beef, bolognas, etc., within the Institutions totalled 290,025 lbs. valued at \$62,689.20, an increase of 10,783 lbs. over the previous fiscal year. Much importance is placed on this important phase of kitchen administration as it not only contributes to a considerable annual saving but also to inmate training which is an important step in learning the culinary trade.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

141. Bread manufactured within the institutional kitchens totalled 2,274,208 lbs. valued at \$95,117.01. The quality of bread produced has remained consistently high.

142. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured in the Institutional bakeries totalled 792,752 lbs. valued at \$77,036.30. A wide variety of

these items is manufactured and new tested formulae are introduced as often as possible. The quality of the goods produced is consistently at a high level.

INMATE RATIONS

143. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1955-56, the cost per meal from the previous fiscal year increased from 15.88 cents to 16.26 cents. This was due to increased market food prices. However, efficient food control along with the increased penitentiary farm and cannery production was of great assistance in maintaining a food cost at a fairly normal level. During the fiscal year 1955-56, 5,895,231 inmate meals were served at a cost of \$958,957.89, an increase of 136,738 meals over the previous fiscal year.

OFFICERS' MESS

144. The officers' mess at each institution has been maintained at a high level. New equipment and furnishings were installed wherever necessary to improve their efficiency and operation. During the fiscal year 1955-56, a total of 314,430 officer meals were served at a cost of \$93,721.13, an increase of 3,320 officer meals over the previous fiscal year. The fiscal year 1955-56 has been a successful one for the Stewards' Department with emphasis being placed on better food services and more economical operations and the results shown are a credit to those entrusted with this most important phase of Penitentiary administration.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

145. Medical care and treatment provided for the penitentiary inmate population have been maintained at an efficient level. Complete and thorough treatment has been provided for whatever type of condition of illness inmates were found to be suffering from. It has been the practice to provide required treatment for most of the medical and surgical cases in the penitentiary hospitals and to authorize hospitalization in General Hospitals for cases requiring prolonged and specialised care and treatment. In the course of the year there have been more than the average number of sick inmates who have required such treatment and it appears that this trend is a continuing one. The penitentiary hospitals have continued to provide care for a number of chronically ill and debilitated long term inmates whose physical condition would not likely permit them to commit further antisocial acts but who cannot be released on Ticket of Leave because of lack of adequate outside assistance to meet their requirements. The latter factor remains a prerequisite for the granting of Remission.

146. The rate of incidence of tuberculosis amongst the inmates (there are only a few) has continued to show a decline. This, it is felt, is due in part to a similar occurrence in the general population but mostly to the fact that improved diagnostic facilities in some of the larger provincial jails have led to the early recognition of the disease and treatment before transfer to Federal Institutions for those awarded such sentences, this in accordance with Section 50 of the Penitentiary Act.

147. In order to meet the expanding needs and in keeping with the policy of providing necessary care and treatment for inmates within the institution, more equipment for surgical, medical, laboratory and diagnostic purposes, has been purchased in accordance with the indicated needs.

148. X-ray equipment has been of great advantage both from the administrative as well as from the medical standpoint. It is frequently used, as shown by the fact that for an average population of 5,362 inmates, 2,263 X-rays were

taken, and this does not take into account the number of chest x-rays done by the various clinics of the provincial anti-tuberculosis league who examine the staff and inmates of the penitentiaries at approximately every eighteen months.

149. More medical specialists have been employed for the purpose of improving services such as for anaesthesia and orthopedics.

150. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists visited the institutions regularly and performed 1,101 examinations.

151. Dentists are now all employed on a part-time salaried basis and have, throughout the year, provided the required dental care for over 3,000 inmates. All dental prosthetic work is now done at the dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. A total of 1,512 full or partial dentures were made.

152. The demand for ever increasing services from the Psychiatric Departments has made it imperative that consideration be given to enlarging the facilities and increasing the personnel presently employed. Institutional Psychiatrists had 2,316 interviews with inmates. Group therapy sessions were held. The number of inmates who participate varies in each penitentiary from 40 to 80. To make the work easier, such large groups must be divided into smaller groups. This has the disadvantage that more personnel is required, as well as space. Urgent requests have been made by all psychiatric departments for more space and because of the beneficial results obtained it is felt that serious consideration must be given to this very important section of the service which holds a great deal of promise both from the standpoint of rehabilitation and also to provide the necessary care and treatment to individuals who show symptoms of mental illness. The compilation of statistics in the course of the past few years has shown that the problem created by those with symptoms of mental illness is of greater magnitude than was ordinarily thought to be. From the time of inception of the psychiatric services, accurate and dependable information has been obtained which makes it possible to conclude that the number of inmates who become psychotic to the extent that they are certified as such is in the ratio of 1:50 to 1:60. It has also been evident that those who seek the advice of the psychiatrist on the subject of their mental condition, their behaviour and their problems occur in the proportion of 1:3 or 1:4. Improvement is possible for many through various forms of therapy. Individual psychotherapy is too time-consuming. Group therapy must be resorted to.

153. The above lends further strong support to the idea expressed some twenty years ago by a foremost student of criminal behaviour that "criminality is without exception symptomatic of abnormal mental states and is an expression of them". It would also tend to indicate that a certain proportion of penitentiary inmates' criminal behaviour is a by-product of and is concomitant with the development of mental abnormality, which abnormality in its not too advanced state is often not recognized as such by the victim but only by trained personnel.

154. The psychotic and pre-psychotic obviously require care. The treatment seeking inmates must be provided with the assistance they ask for. Individual psychotherapy, because of the time requirement, cannot meet the situation because there are not enough available trained personnel. Group therapy must be resorted to and should be supplemented by careful supervision and observation carried on by personnel who have received special training in rehabilitation procedures. This will require more facilities both as to buildings and personnel. The need exists in all the penitentiaries and is felt more acutely at the present time in the institutions having the larger populations.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

155. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, the amounts provided by parliamentary appropriation, expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

—	Total	Administration	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations				
Main Estimates—				
Vote 170.....	398,326	398,326		
Vote 171.....	8,927,174		8,927,174	
Vote 172.....	1,322,390			1,322,390
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 668.....	327,600		327,600	
Vote 669.....	418,700			418,700
	11,394,190	398,326	9,254,774	1,741,090
Expenditures.....	10,700,570	368,811	9,076,114	1,255,645
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	130,778	196	32,274	98,308
Not committed.....	562,842	29,319	146,386	387,137
	11,394,190	398,326	9,254,774	1,741,090

156. A comparative summary of revenues for the five fiscal periods prior to March 31, 1956, is as follows:

—	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
House rentals.....	27,967	25,624	25,767	23,832	20,060
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash sales.....	19,274	17,019	15,624	20,151	22,016
Charged to operating vote.....	292,866	252,912	241,868	238,764	229,396
Sale of manufactured products.....	261,540	198,626	210,178	202,618	137,823
Sale of water.....	17,560	16,029	2,657	9,097	12,026
Miscellaneous sales.....	1,969	1,896	1,905	2,031	1,009
Department's share of canteen profits.....	1,806	1,375	1,679	1,595	
Refunds of previous year's expenditure.....	11,443	10,090	34,650	14,897	6,188
Miscellaneous refunds.....	614	182	468	708	796
	635,039	523,753	534,796	513,693	429,314

157. The values of supplies on hand in the institutional canteens and the amounts of unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1956 was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Canteen Revolving Fund</i>	<i>Inmates Earning Fund</i>
Kingston.....	\$ 4,133.18	\$ 23,866.52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	916.55	24,773.34
Dorchester.....	3,020.16	11,968.95
Manitoba.....	1,972.59	9,453.46
British Columbia.....	3,061.14	11,606.14
Saskatchewan.....	3,722.12	11,225.32
Collin's Bay.....	1,837.26	7,035.24
Federal Training Centre.....	.....	3,548.48
	<u>\$ 18,663.00</u>	<u>\$ 103,477.45</u>

158. The Purchasing Division during this period processed 4,773 requisitions and against these issued 9,607 Purchase Orders. These figures reflect a continued increase in the growth of this division.

159. Contacts were made by the Purchasing Agent with suppliers located in the Newmarket, Meaford, Owen Sound, Barrie, Orillia, Gravenhurst and Huntsville areas. It was felt that these visits were very beneficial.

160. The Purchasing Agent visited the Staff Training College during POTC 53 and 54 to give the Senior Officers attending the Penitentiary Administration Courses some insight into the functions of Purchasing procedures and policies as carried out in the Department. During the discussion periods which followed his talks, many points were raised which gave those present a better mutual understanding of each other's problems.

161. Further arrangements were made with the Department of Agriculture to carry out more extensive inspections of the various food items purchased. The service afforded by their Department has been very satisfactory and tends to guarantee complete satisfaction with the food products procured for our institutions.

162. Inspection facilities of the Department of National Defence were used in conjunction with purchases of leather and wool and cotton products. This Department has been most helpful in providing technical assistance when required.

163. The use of Canadian Government Specifications was extended to include many products for which brand names had formerly been used. The practice of using these specifications wherever possible has eliminated many problems previously experienced.

164. It has been the policy to purchase on an annual basis food items which are packed at a particular season of year. This guarantees supply in time of shortages and results in lower costs due to bulk buying. During this period there were nine additional food items purchased in this manner.

165. New Specifications were adopted for a superior type of upper leather used in the manufacture of officer and inmate shoes. This new leather should give added life to the shoes and result in lower overall costs.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

166. The total expenditure of \$1,642,456.58 accounted for by the Architectural and Engineering Division as summarized hereunder is related to steady progressive programmes of Construction and Maintenance projects at the institutions, as well as the yearly operating expenses for the primary Engineering Services. The expenditure of \$427,918.72 for Construction by Inmates and \$476,902.05 for Construction by Contract is somewhat lower than last year, which was reported as a sharp increase over the average and was related to the re-construction work being carried out following the fire at Kingston Penitentiary, as well as the construction of a new Power Plant at Manitoba. The expenditure for Maintenance of Fixed Assets is only slightly higher than average and this increase can be accounted for almost entirely by the expenditure necessitated by the fires at Saskatchewan and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries. Operating expenses for Engineering Services at \$507,637.91 show a minor increase over the \$486,630.31 expended last year which is readily accounted for by the increase in facilities being provided for and by rising material costs. New equipment purchases, which are primarily for replacement, are maintained at a fairly constant level and during this fiscal period resulted in an expenditure of \$64,869.02.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for Construction by Inmates:—

New Construction Existing Penitentiaries.....	\$144,774.71
New Construction Federal Training Centre.....	30,819.68
	<hr/>
Alterations and Remodelling of Existing Buildings and Shops.....	175,594.39
	<hr/>
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical, Steam).....	49,556.52
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants.....	40,682.90
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	4,848.93
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	11,047.83
Minor Alterations.....	15,657.19
Restoration of Fire Damage—Kingston Penitentiary ..	5,353.60
Restoration of Fire Damage—Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	92,718.37
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates.....	32,458.99
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates.....	\$427,918.72

Expenditures for Construction by Contract:—

Construction of Reception & Security Building— Federal Training Centre.....	202,303.48
Erection of Structural Steel and Asbestos Cement Tile Roofs on New Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Bldg. and Rebuilt Shop Bldgs. C-2 and C-3— Kingston Penitentiary.....	74,767.99
Installation of New Boiler—Dorchester Penitentiary ..	63,097.29
Installation of New Boiler—Saskatchewan Penitentiary	59,597.25
Erection of Steel Frame for New Shop and Storage Bldg.—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	43,930.00
Completion of New Power Plant— Manitoba Penitentiary.....	32,906.04
Land Appraisal Fee in Connection with New Institutions.....	300.00
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract.....	\$476,902.05
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	64,869.02
	<hr/>
Total Capital Expenditure.....	\$969,689.79

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1955-56

Expenditure for Work by Inmates:—

Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	100,664.41
Houses and Tenements.....	9,865.21
Service Lines.....	13,813.91
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	26,470.77
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	10,882.30
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts and Bridges.....	1,440.81
Wharves and Sidings.....	1,991.47
	<hr/>
	\$165,128.88

OPERATING EXPENSES

1955-56

Electric Light and Power.....	119,838.19
Fuel for Power Plants and Heating.....	359,066.45
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment.....	24,970.69
Construction and Quarry Equipment.....	3,762.58
	<hr/>
	\$507,637.91

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND
ENGINEERING DIVISION.....

\$1,642,456.88

167. The largest single undertaking by the headquarters' Architectural and Engineering Division during the 1955-56 fiscal period was the organizing and planning of a new Prison for Women, to be constructed on the Reserve of Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Complete sets of drawings and specifications were prepared for the initial buildings in anticipation of contracts being let for construction to commence during 1956. This work was satisfactorily completed in spite of the continued demand for working drawings, assistance in procurement, expediting of materials and other activities related to the extensive construction and maintenance programmes of the existing institutions, and under difficulties due to shortages in staff.

168. Plans and specifications were prepared in 1955 and a contract let for the construction of a Reception and Security Building at Federal Training Centre. This building was completed at a cost of \$202,303.48, and will be occupied early in 1956. Drawings were completed and contracts let for structural steel work and asbestos tile roofs for three buildings at Kingston Penitentiary, made necessary by the major fire and disturbance in August 1954. Specifications were prepared and contracts let for the installation of new boilers to supplement the existing Power Plants at Dorchester and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries and these were nearing completion at the close of the fiscal period. The new Power Plant at Manitoba Penitentiary was completed and put into operation during the winter 1955-56.

169. Some of the larger projects completed by inmate labour during the year include: Construction of a Paved Road, Sidewalks, Curbs, Etc., to the Administration Building at Dorchester Penitentiary; Construction of an Oil Storage and Guard House at Federal Training Centre, Renovation of the North Gate Offices and Construction of a Temporary Garage Building at Kingston Penitentiary; Construction of a new Laundry, Clothing Repairs and Storage Building, and a new 50-bed Dormitory at Collin's Bay Penitentiary; Alterations and Improvements to the Kitchen at Manitoba Penitentiary; and Construction of new Staff Houses at Dorchester, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia Penitentiaries.

170. In addition, there were many projects under construction at the close of the year upon which substantial progress had been made. Some of the larger projects are as follows: Addition to the Power House Bldg. at Dorchester; Construction of a Maintenance Shop Bldg. and two Staff Houses at Federal Training Centre; Construction of a new Industrial Bldg. and a Double House at St. Vincent de Paul; Re-construction of the Carpenter Shop Bldg. and Construction of a new Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Bldg. at Kingston; Construction of a Stores Bldg., Poultry Laying House and Grist Mill at Collin's Bay; Extensive additions to Service Lines and Internal Piping in the Power Plant at Manitoba; Construction of an Exercise Hall, School and Library, as well as reconstruction of fire damaged buildings at Saskatchewan; and Construction of a Tinsmith Shop and another 50-Bed Dormitory Bldg. at British Columbia.

171. Initial reports from some institutions indicate that there has been a slowing down of progress on building construction and maintenance due to the introduction of the 40-hour week which reduced the working time of all technical personnel to some degree. However, there is indication that re-organization of time and work schedules are being effected which will continually improve this situation and it is expected that the productive capacity of the construction and maintenance force will not be seriously handicapped by this very considerable change in working conditions. It is a fact that fewer than average construction and maintenance projects were completed in the institutions this year. However, this must also be related to the increase in other activities now engaging the inmates which reduces the working time spent on construction and maintenance jobs. During the year, 124 capital projects requiring departmental authority were completed and 178 were still in progress at the close of the fiscal period.

172. The expenditure for Maintenance of Fixed Assets which has been maintained at a closely comparative level for the past three years, is somewhat higher this year. However, this is due almost entirely to the increased expenditure for materials required as a result of the major fire at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the disturbance with the resulting fire at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The number of maintenance projects requiring departmental authority, as is the case with the capital projects, shows a decrease. During 1955-56, 81 maintenance projects were completed and 144 were still in progress at the close of the year.

173. In reviewing the projects generally, we find that many of those uncompleted at the close of the fiscal period require very little more work to bring them to completion and it is reasonable to assume that many will be completed early in 1956-57, thereby providing for the undertaking of the rather extensive Construction and Maintenance programme contemplated for the 1956-57 period.

174. As a result of the continually increasing population within the existing institutions, which was referred to in the last year's report, and to relieve the conditions of emergency accommodation which have been made necessary in the past few years and which, in many cases, are unsuitable, funds were provided in 1955-56 Estimates for the acquisition of land for two new institutions. As specific sites were not determined nor the particulars regarding conditions of accommodation and treatment definitely decided upon, detailed planning was not possible. However, considerable preliminary information has been gathered and some sketches prepared for consideration of proposed buildings. It is anticipated that more forward progress will be made during 1956-57 and possibly some start made on construction.

175. Mainly as a result of the unfortunate disturbances and fires which occurred at some institutions, the introduction of the 40-hour week and the extended activities of the inmates in other directions, there has been some slowing down in the construction programme, designed to provide the facilities to implement the new principles of treatment and training. Nevertheless, continued forward progress toward improvement and expansion of the existing institutions has been made. It is anticipated that considerable time and effort will be directed towards the planning of the new proposed institutions during 1956-57, as well as a continuation of the administrative and technical assistance to the staffs of the existing institutions.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

176. Despite the disruption to industrial production and the setback to new construction caused by the fires in the shops of Saskatchewan and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, the year under review was marked with very considerable progress.

177. The survey of the requirements of other Government departments undertaken at the request of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Employment of Prison Labour has enabled a definite plan for the expansion of the use of prison labour in meeting Government requirements to be worked out. Construction of industrial buildings and the procurement of new machinery and equipment are being planned to meet these requirements.

178. The adoption of the 40-hour 5-day working week and a substantial revision of salaries have greatly improved the working conditions of our staffs. Increases for Guards Grade 1 at their maximum amount to \$540. per annum and for Guards Grade 2 \$612. per annum.

179. For the first time since 1952 the substantial increase each year in the penitentiary population has been halted, the increase at the end of the fiscal year being one only. While this has been due to some extent to the increased releases authorized by the Remission Service, it is of interest to note that at the date of this report (September 1st, 1956) the population on the registers has decreased further to 5,281.

180. After the close of the fiscal year the Report of the Special Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fauteux presented a series of recommendations which may affect very materially the future of the Penitentiary Service if implemented. These recommendations will require careful study to assess their implications in accommodation and costs. Their objective, to integrate more closely the various correctional services and agencies in Canada, deserves the consideration and support of all who are anxious to improve the methods of dealing with offenders and of reducing the numbers of those who are committed to imprisonment.

181. In concluding I should like to express to the Wardens and their staffs my sincere appreciation of the loyal cooperation and support that has been given to the policies of the administration during the year under review. It is only by the teamwork of those who have the day-to-day responsibility for the operation of our institutions that continuing progress will be made in the improvement of penal administration.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
On Register April 1, 1955.....	1,048	1,264	645	446	678	652	393	349	32	5,507
<i>Received</i>										
From Gaols.....	577	744	268	151	337	290	nil	nil	17	2,384
By Transfer.....	62	38	42	33	1	3	281	246	.....	706
Ticker-of-Leave Violators.....	3	13	3	1	2	nil	nil	nil	.....	22
TOTAL.....	642	795	313	185	340	293	281	246	17	3,112
<i>Discharged</i>										
By Expiry of Sentence.....	305	323	205	146	192	201	120	74	6	1,572
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	38	130	111	33	92	79	75	164	1	723
By Unconditional Release.....	2	11	16	3	18	7	7	6	.....	70
By Court Order.....		1	.....		8	3	2	.....		14
By Transfer.....	315	303	10	6	14	5	23	30	.....	706
Died.....	6	5	1	1	2	2	nil	.....		17
Other Reason.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		10
TOTAL.....	668	778	346	189	326	297	227	274	7	3,112
On Register March 31, 1956.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508
Number of Register Includes:										
Insane:										
Section 58.....	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	13
Section 61.....	8	11	2	3	2	15	.....	.....	.....	41
Attending Outside Court.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at Large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	923	1,228	604	428	612	585	414	321	42	5,157
England and Wales.....	15	11	2		15	12	7			62
Ireland.....	11	2		2		5				20
Scotland.....	5		1		13	6	5			30
Other.....		1			3	2				6
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....		1				4	1			6
Belgium.....					1					1
China.....	1				6	1				8
Czechoslovakia.....	1		1		1		1			4
Finland.....	1			4						5
France.....		1				2				3
Germany.....	4	2		1	1	1	3			12
Greece.....										
Holland.....	1				1		2			4
Hungary.....	6	3				2				11
Italy.....	6	2			2					10
Jugoslavia.....	3		2				1			6
Norway.....					1	1				2
Poland.....	12	8	1	2	4	5	5			37
Roumania.....	3	2				3				8
Russia.....	4	1		1	1	2				9
Sweden.....					2	2				4
Switzerland.....										
Ukraine.....	2	1		1	1		1			6
United States.....	21	16	1	3	26	14	5			86
Other.....	3	2			2	2	2			11
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE II.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	485	831	427	260	378	392	242	287	23	3,325
Married.....	392	409	143	116	172	145	176	34	14	1,601
Widowed.....	46	31	15	14	20	27	2		1	156
Separated.....	71	2	24	39	64	60	22		3	285
Divorced.....	28	8	3	13	58	25	5		1	141
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	7	6	2	2	2					19
Under Two Years.....							1			1
Two Years.....	123	443	298	93	195	234	113	207	12	1,718
Over Two and under Three.....	186	50	7	56	52	78	36	9	1	475
Three and under Four.....	195	182	88	80	130	145	118	56	8	1,002
Four and under Five.....	91	86	54	36	58	48	59	17	2	451
Five and under Eight.....	167	226	90	83	158	71	95	27	9	926
Eight and under Ten.....	37	44	15	17	13	5	11	2		144
Ten and under Twelve.....	45	66	19	19	27	18	9	3	2	208
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	43	35	6	7	8	3	2			104
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	37	33	10	6	14	7	1			108
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	16	23	4	6	6	4	2		4	65
Twenty-five and over.....	7	30	3	5	2	1				48
Life.....	48	52	10	23	10	22			1	166
Indeterminate sentence.....	20	5	6	9	17	13				70
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....									3	3
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	21	141	103	32	57	91	39	181	4	669
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years..	116	197	124	68	109	132	130	89	10	975
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years..	241	284	130	102	148	146	139	44	8	1,242
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	369	383	149	150	304	166	103	6	16	1,546
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	178	187	55	49	122	76	26	1	4	698
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	70	67	34	25	32	23	8			259
Sixty Years and over.....	27	22	17	16	20	15	2			119
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	49	2	66	5	21	21	19			183
Church of England.....	196	115	84	59	126	89	102	21	8	800
Doukhobor.....					3	1				4
Greek Orthodox.....	9	22		3	11	8	3			56
Lutheran.....	8	3	3	19	27	28	7		1	96
Methodist.....	8		1	1	5	11	1			27
Presbyterian.....	95	10	23	15	57	28	29	1		258
Roman Catholic.....	322	1,049	343	175	215	201	179	289	24	2,797
Salvation Army.....	23	1	4	7	9	8	15		2	69
United Church.....	120	28	43	65	148	119	68	8	6	605
Other.....	19	30	2	16	20	39	9		1	130
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	13	19	2	6	9	4	4	2		59
Other.....			38		8	2				48
Atheist (no religion).....	160	2	3	71	33	90	11			370
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	148	279	139	66	97	133	74	175	23	1,134
One.....	129	185	110	66	76	72	59	75	3	775
Two.....	116	144	71	61	86	71	65	42	1	657
Three.....	136	148	45	52	61	57	38	18	2	557
Four.....	116	111	66	46	54	51	51	6	3	504
Five.....	91	95	41	22	67	52	49	2		419
Six.....	66	60	32	33	44	34	26	2	2	299
Seven.....	45	68	19	20	37	47	26		1	263
Eight.....	49	53	19	15	27	19	22	1	1	206
Nine.....	22	28	12	15	27	21	8		2	135
Ten.....	25	30	6	7	16	16	5		1	106
Eleven.....	12	17	6	9	14	17	6		1	82
Twelve.....	15	14	6	7	13	8	3		1	67
Thirteen.....	11	8	9	6	18	4	3			60
Fourteen.....	8	5	5	3	12	7	5			45
Fifteen.....	7	7	9	3	6	3	2			37
Sixteen.....	6	2	4	2	4	8	1			27
Seventeen.....	1	9	1	2	8	5	1			27
Eighteen.....	5	3	4	1		5	2			20
Nineteen.....	3	2	1	1	8	2				17
Twenty.....	3	3		3	3	2				11
Twenty-One.....	1	3	1		4	1				10
Twenty-Two.....	4	3			2	1				10
Twenty-Three.....	2				1					3
Twenty-Four.....		2	1		1	2	1			7
Twenty-Five.....						2				2
Twenty-Six.....	3				1	1				5
Twenty-Seven.....			1							1
Twenty-Eight.....			1		1	2				4
Twenty-Nine.....			1		1	1				3
Thirty.....				1						1
Thirty-One.....			1							1
Thirty-Two.....	1				1	1				3
Thirty-Four.....				1						1
Thirty-Five.....		1			1					2
Thirty-Six.....		1								1
Thirty-Eight.....										
Thirty-Nine.....										
Forty.....						1				1
Forty-Two.....						1				1
Forty-Two.....			1		1	1				3
Forty-Six.....						1				1
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508
Percentage of Recidivists.....	85.5	78.02	77.3	85.06	85.9	79.5	83.44	45.4	45	79.41

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....	2	9	7	19	20	18	7			82
Bookbinding.....	7	20	2	5	3	3	3	1		44
Broom and Brush Shop.....		15								15
Canvas Work.....	111		19	24	17					171
Carpenters.....	41	104	31	25	21	24	15			261
Change Room and Laundry.....										
Barbering.....	12	11	13	5	4	7	10	6		68
Repairing.....	15		4	2	7	3	2	5		38
Sock Making.....	4		3	5	2	4	2	3		23
Sorting.....	11		9	6	12	5	8	1		52
Washing.....	2	6	7	3	3	8	3	1		33
Char Service.....										
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	1	7	5	4	25	6	4	10		62
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	74	147	33	33	83	70	25			465
Other.....	48		18	13	10	35	19	2		145
Clerks.....										
Shops.....	12	16	9	22	18	18	15	3		113
Other.....	38	17	18	3	6	10	10	2		104
Construction—Buildings and Works.....										
Blacksmiths.....			9							9
Brick and Stonelaying.....	4	10		4	2	5	4			29
Brickmaking.....	20	19	4	3		7				53
Building Carpenters.....		7	3	6	5	11	13	9		54
Form Work.....	10	3			2					15
Helpers and Labourers.....	4	12		8	12	51	16	59		162
Machine Operators.....	9					1	1			11
Masons.....	15	14	7					7		43
Plastering.....			8	2	11	9	2			32
Engineer's Department.....										
Electricians.....	8	12	8	4	10	6	9	3		60
Filtration Plant.....	2	5	1	1						9
Fuel Supply.....	9	5	6	3	3	15				41
Plumbers.....	6	1	5	2	8	11	3	7		43
Steamfitters.....		8	3	1	6		5			23
Stokers.....	8		1	2	11		11			33
Farming.....			22							22
Dairy.....			12							12
Garden Gang.....	3	26			4	9	5	16		63
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	23	75	19	34	19	38	19			227
Ornamental Grounds.....	20	8	3		13	9	5	1		59
Teamsters.....	3	1	6	6		9	2			27
Hospital.....			12							12
Dental.....	2	4				1	1			8
Orderlies.....	11	7	1	3	8	1	2	2		35
Library.....	21	34	3	8		17	8	6		106
Machine Shop.....	25	17	5		8					55
Masonry.....		26			15		10			51
Messengers.....	7	12	3	2	1	3		1		29
Motor Mechanics.....	12									12
Motor Mechanics.....		6	3	2	12	3	8			34
Painters.....	2	2				3	2			9
Truck Drivers.....	4	11	6	4	4	2	4			35
Painting.....	10	22	20	12	14	21	8	6		113
Photography.....						2				2
Printing.....	21	4				6		2		33
Prison for Women.....	77									77
Cleaners.....										
Clerks.....										
Kitchen.....										
Laundry.....										
Sewing Room.....										
Quarrying.....	14	56	14	24			12			120
Truck Helpers.....			3							3
School.....		13		14	6					33
Sheet Metal.....			5	4		13				22
Shoe Shop.....	7	53	28	12	30	25	4			159

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's Department.....										
Bakers.....	8	12	5	5	6	4	6	2		48
Cleaners.....	4	45	8	2	11	12	7	13		102
Cooks.....	8	10	6	6	9	6	4	3		52
Other.....	29	18	20	27	14	11	14	8		141
Stonecutting.....		56	21				10			87
Stores.....	11	7	6	3	4	11	1			43
Tailoring.....	85	69	40	25	55	29	14			317
Tinsmithing.....	7	8	8		9	3	13			48
Utility.....			8							8
Incinerator.....	2	3	1		1	3				10
"Y" Gang.....			20							20
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	14	29	11	18	1	14	5			92
Other.....	20	29	9		65					123
Vocational Training.....										
Bricklaying.....			12				17	22		51
Cabinet Makers.....								15		15
Carpenters.....			7		12		12	10		41
Draughting.....					12	1				13
Electricians.....							12	8		20
Machine Shop.....							13	11		24
Motor Mechanics.....					14		12	17		43
Painting and Decorating.....										
Plasterers.....								8		8
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			12			11	13	8		44
Rural Repairs.....						23				23
Sheet Metal.....					2		10	10		22
Segregation.....						14				14
Canning Plant.....	23									23
Uphosters.....			10							10
Commercial Course.....					9					9
Inmate Magazine Transition.....					7					7
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	946	1,111	599	419	675	631	440	288		5,109
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1956.....	76	170	13	23	17	17	7	33		339
Mental Hospital.....										17
Newfoundland.....									42	42
Held in U.S. Penitentiary.....						1				1
TOTAL.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1955-56		1954-55	
	Revenue	Receipts	Revenue	Receipts
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
Kingston.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Vincent de Paul.....	112,838 93	50,646 28	93,656 06	38,879 41
Dorchester.....	186,546 47	61,906 31	158,112 70	55,271 36
Manitoba.....	80,656 32	44,322 03	61,665 16	38,202 05
British Columbia.....	103,105 39	36,449 78	78,668 59	41,052 12
Saskatchewan.....	35,411 11	14,261 48	35,822 65	12,514 38
Collin's Bay.....	62,552 13	57,539 51	56,091 33	50,369 59
Federal Training Centre.....	50,118 89	47,014 27	36,928 97	33,642 23
Penitentiary Staff College.....	3,390 14		2,360 45	
	420 00		447 10	
TOTAL.....	635,039 38	312,139 66	523,753 01	269,931 14

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	5,693,155 72	5,294,678 95	4,759,955 02
Allowances.....	1,320 00		
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	9,496 67	137 50	34,692 17
Officers Uniforms.....	111,988 76	106,813 74	107,921 02
Officers Duty Meals.....	106,705 58	100,818 41	102,707 65
Office Stationery & Supplies.....	17,416 25		
Equipment & Furnishings.....	21,497 62	35,334 95	41,047 59
Other Administrative Charges.....	65,131 73	68,616 08	63,123 10
	6,026,712 33	5,606,399 63	5,109,446 55
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,790,415 70	1,676,864 78	1,546,610 66
Discharge Expenses.....	96,144 84	71,872 40	92,759 92
Operating Expenses.....	896,058 37	867,416 91	819,696 61
Repairs & Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment	237,778 45	212,596 67	209,275 15
	9,047,109 69	8,435,150 39	7,777,788 89
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works...	904,820 77	1,328,396 16	710,987 19
Acquisition of Equipment.....	350,824 59	349,059 94	346,975 94
Livestock Purchases.....	29,004 79	25,178 97	24,667 21
	1,284,650 15	1,702,635 07	1,082,630 34
TOTAL CAPITAL.....	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46	8,860,419 23
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....			

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS
(by Penitentiary)

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,712,537 47	1,722,512 03	1,369,556 81
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,115,302 18	2,215,240 54	1,934,397 00
Dorchester.....	1,166,794 10	1,056,359 32	1,015,967 83
Manitoba.....	904,743 57	1,225,942 11	896,265 78
British Columbia.....	1,032,169 25	983,063 70	904,902 97
Saskatchewan.....	1,216,423 18	1,070,568 82	923,901 92
Collin's Bay.....	1,007,112 38	966,286 54	899,437 00
Newfoundland.....	48,746 40	32,208 80	36,103 80
Federal Training Centre.....	1,098,460 14	836,407 95	848,225 42
Penitentiary Staff College.....	29,171 17	29,195 65	31,660 70
New Institutions.....	300 00		
	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46	8,860,419 23
TOTAL.....			

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR
SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	5,635,996 62	5,201,863 30	4,745,069 89
Retiring Allowances.....	9,496 67	137 50	16,586 33
Uniforms.....	146,303 96	108,749 01	111,949 28
Messing.....	102,308 64	86,745 06	89,489 83
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	25,685 05	22,218 62	26,447 68
Other Administrative Charges.....	65,010 99	64,752 08	59,470 24
	5,985,001 93	5,484,465 57	5,049,013 25
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,637,211 33	1,590,702 52	1,474,385 15
Discharge Expenses.....	85,274 29	74,102 26	86,896 34
Operating Expenses.....	904,606 20	891,730 33	773,912 23
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	220,408 68	212,271 01	239,484 09
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	8,832,502 43	8,253,271 69	7,623,691 06

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED
AND GOODS CONSUMED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

	Total Peniten- tiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Average Daily Population.....	5,237.1	1,010.0	1,268.4	628.5	410.7	661.1	617.2	412.7	318.5
Salaries.....	5,635,996 62	955,884 89	1,205,218 79	646,295 98	476,919 83	601,853 11	606,396 37	577,417 03	566,010 62
Retiring Allowances.....	9,496 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,496 67
Uniforms.....	146,503 96	15,622 15	25,598 38	11,548 36	48,846 74	11,468 17	11,892 23	9,910 57	11,617 36
Messing.....	102,308 64	20,394 08	19,651 48	12,765 88	10,105 41	9,287 70	10,556 64	10,846 15	8,701 30
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	25,885 05	4,559 96	5,584 91	4,126 22	1,844 67	2,435 32	2,797 01	2,186 55	2,220 41
Other Administrative Charges.....	65,010 99	8,115 92	8,938 28	7,543 67	8,668 39	9,008 68	15,784 01	2,931 81	3,970 23
Sub-Total.....	5,985,001 93	1,004,577 00	1,265,041 84	682,280 11	546,385 04	634,052 98	647,356 26	603,292 11	602,016 59
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,637,211 33	313,028 57	386,170 32	192,609 66	120,598 59	213,139 30	194,016 72	125,583 65	91,464 52
Discharge Expenses.....	85,274 29	13,558 50	14,699 57	13,476 91	8,841 05	9,669 12	11,789 17	6,789 60	6,450 37
Operating Expenses.....	904,606 20	122,917 27	198,598 47	133,310 69	87,442 23	101,175 42	101,665 72	88,877 39	70,619 01
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	220,408 68	45,198 07	48,671 23	26,545 72	16,841 22	19,658 11	13,708 20	22,714 05	27,072 08
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	8,832,502 43	1,499,279 41	1,913,181 43	1,048,223 09	780,108 13	977,694 93	969,136 07	847,256 80	797,622 57
Per Capita Costs—									
Per Year.....	1,686 53	1,484 44	1,508 34	1,667 81	1,899 46	1,478 89	1,570 21	2,052 96	2,504 31
Per Day.....	4 62	4 07	4 13	4 57	5 20	4 05	4 30	5 62	6 86
(Previous Year).....	4 34	3 65	3 95	4 45	4 89	3 93	4 22	5 60	6 63

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND
OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND
GOODS CONSUMED

	1955-56		1954-55	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.s
Kingston.....	1,674,505	20	1,359,207	49
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,956,219	36	1,999,401	93
Dorchester.....	1,149,858	52	1,083,097	24
Manitoba.....	1,420,425	80	1,301,140	96
British Columbia.....	1,035,897	49	989,263	35
Saskatchewan.....	1,029,714	75	1,075,737	69
Collin's Bay.....	965,319	99	903,393	58
Federal Training Centre.....	1,066,842	11	894,072	30
Newfoundland.....	48,746	40	32,208	80
TOTAL.....	11,347,529	62	9,637,523	34

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED
SERVICES 1955-56

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.		Eye Specialists' Fees		Optical Supplies		Dental Services and Supplies	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	2,151	60	1,825	00	886	60	493	83
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,900	50	1,627	50	561	67	2,174	29
Dorchester.....	1,147	00	403	00	555	45	119	82
Manitoba.....	478	00	595	00	413	09	541	70
British Columbia.....	201	50	600	00	704	38	148	80
Saskatchewan.....	5,819	50	1,485	00	443	99	754	28
Collin's Bay.....	1,200	00	980	00	122	85	110	76
Federal Training Centre.....	333	50	337	50	116	38	70	12
TOTAL.....	13,231	60	7,853	00	3,804	41	4,413	60

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1955-56

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	934	743	668	182	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	275 35 207 12 64 160 14
St. Vincent de Paul.....	871	620	778	110	<i>Service de Réadaptation sociale Inc.</i> <i>Québec</i> <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Emp. Service.....	<i>Service de Réadaptation sociale Inc.</i> <i>Québec</i> 63 <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> 177 Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... 28 John Howard Society..... 65 Salvation Army..... 33 Nat. Employment Serv..... 254
Dorchester.....	1,353	520	346	130	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs.....	National Employment Service..... 179 John Howard Society..... 191 Salvation Army..... 146 Children's Aid Society..... 1 Department of Veterans Affairs..... 3
Manitoba.....	824	595	189	42	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... John Howard Society of Port Arthur, Ontario.....	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... 301 National Employment Service..... 148 Salvation Army..... 134 Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... 3 John Howard Society of Port Arthur, Ont..... 9

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1955-56—*Concluded*

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
British Columbia.....	937	849	326	106	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service.....	360 298 191
Saskatchewan.....	1,261	676	297	55	Department of Veterans Affairs..... John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... John Howard Society of Alberta..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army.....	30 98 342 186 20
Collin's Bay.....	627	407	227	140	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Legal Aid Society.....	163 92 6 98 12 36
Federal Training Centre..	732	288	274	101	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... Quebec Réhab. Service..... Service Réhab. Diocèse St-Jean d'Iberville..... Serv. Réhab. Sherbrooke.....	205 23 4 31 19

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. Johnstone, Warden.

STATISTICS

The number of inmates on Register here at the close of prison March 31st, 1955, was 954 males and 94 females, a total of 1,048.

The number of inmates on Register at the close of prison March 31st, 1956, was 941 males and 81 females, a total of 1,022.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

<i>Received</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
From Gaols.....	565	12
By transfer from other Penitentiaries.....	31	31
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	3	0
<i>Discharged</i>		
Expiration of sentence.....	258	47
Ticket-of-Leave.....	30	8
Unconditional Release.....	2	0
Transfer to other institutions.....	315	0
Died.....	5	1
Deportation.....	2	0
<i>Number of Register includes</i>		
Insane—Section 58.....	2	2
Section 61.....	6	2
Attending outside court.....	2	0
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	2	0
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	1	0

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel (Male prison)

Services were well conducted in the Protestant Chapel during the fiscal year under the able guidance of Reverend F. C. Whittington. The activities for that department are shown in the following summary:

<i>Statistics</i>	
Recorded interviews.....	545
Number of Chapel Services.....	61
Number of visiting ministers at the Sunday Services.....	10

Special Services

Good Friday, Devotional Services.
 Easter, Holy Communion.
 Thanksgiving, Preacher, the Reverend Ottis Davidson.
 Remembrance Sunday, Preacher, the Reverend Dr. F. Banister.
 Sunday before Christmas, Carol Service with Choir from Baptist Church.
 Christmas Day, Holy Communion.
 Sunday after Christmas, Carols by St. George's Cathedral Choir.
 Week's Preaching Mission by the Reverend Desmond Hunt.

Special work included

Lectures to: In Service Groups.
 Penitentiary Staff College Courses.
 Church groups.
 Presiding at High School and other examinations for inmates.

Protestant Chapel (Prison for Women)

The inmates at the Prison for Women have greatly admired the new altar frontal which has brought colour and beauty to the Chapel there.

There were 69 services conducted during the year and routine work carried out as usual by the Chaplain which included the interviewing of all newcomers and those requested by inmates, also the visiting of the sick in the hospital.

Mr. Christie, our Protestant Chapel Organist, is to be commended for his fine work throughout the year.

Protestant Mission

A week's Preaching Mission was conducted by the Reverend Desmond Hunt, Rector of St. James' Anglican Church, Kingston, Ontario, this commenced on Sunday March 18, 1956. Reverend Hunt preached at fifteen services during the week of the Mission and his fine addresses and splendid speaking made a great impression on all who attended. Services were held twice daily, in the mornings and in the evenings from 1700 hrs to 1900 hrs, Monday to Wednesday in the Men's prison and Thursday to Saturday in the Women's prison, with the closing service on Sunday morning, all arrangements worked out satisfactorily. It is of course impossible to estimate the good which was done, but through the excellent approach of Reverend Hunt the interest of the inmates was sustained to the end and many have since remarked on the great help they received and the happy memories they will cherish of the Mission.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Male prison)

During the fiscal year one-third of the inmates registered as Catholics. Newcomers privately interviewed by Reverend Father E. J. Way numbered 241. Requested interviews numbered 593, besides 422 Confessions heard. Christian Doctrine Classes were held each Tuesday for one hour for those seeking a greater knowledge of their Catholic faith; attendance varied at these classes from 10 to 20.

Mass was held for the men each Sunday and Holy Day throughout the year at 9.00 a.m. Attendance at services was compulsory the first Sunday of each month while all other attendance was of a voluntary nature—attendance was excellent and conduct in the Chapel exceptionally good. Stations of the Cross were held on Good Friday. Mr. Brian Brick, our Roman Catholic Organist and choir director, played at all the religious services and also held choir practice each Thursday noon. The Chapel was beautifully decorated for both the Christmas and Easter Services.

Hospital patients and men in dissociation were visited regularly by Reverend Father Way and on request. News of the death of close relatives was broken privately to the individuals concerned and a letter of condolence sent to each family. Our Chaplain attended Classification Board Meetings, gave lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College and to the new officers of our institution taking the "In Service Training Course". Discharged inmates, if they so requested, were escorted to the Railway Station or Bus Terminal by the Chaplain; promise of work was procured for several of these men.

During his annual leave Reverend Father Way attended the 85th Annual Congress of Correction in Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.; on September 12th he was invited to Toronto to speak at the Provincial Convention of the Catholic Women's League on how that organization could co-operate with the Catholic Chaplains of Penal Institutions in rehabilitative work.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Prison for Women)

Much of the same work has been done for the women prisoners as for the male population. Mass was offered and a sermon given each and every Sunday and Holy Day of the year. Regular visits were made by the Chaplain, besides Sundays, on each Monday and Saturday for requested interviews and confessions. Confessions here numbered 311 and Holy Communions distributed numbered 326.

Stations of the Cross were said on Good Friday. Much work was done for these women on discharge in the way of procuring work, rooming and boarding houses and financial aid.

Roman Catholic Mission

A most successful Mission was held during Passion Week. This Mission opened in the male prison on Sunday morning March 18th and closed Wednesday evening March 21st, and was preached by Reverend Father P. J. Ambrosie, S.J., of the Regiopolis College staff. The Mission in the women's prison started Thursday morning March 22nd and ended Sunday March 25. Services were held in the mornings and again in the evenings from 1700 to 1900 hrs, this arrangement worked out very well and the Mission as a whole was most successful, conduct in the both chapels was exceptionally good. The inmates are still talking about these services, no doubt the good derived will be felt for months to come. It is hoped that a Mission will be an annual event.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

A high standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained in our Steward's Department. Food trays, cups, plastic bowls and other eating utensils are thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed. The floors throughout the Kitchen are scrubbed daily with soap and water and washed down with a solution of soda. The machinery is cleaned down after each use and painted whenever necessary. The meat blocks in the butcher shop are scrubbed with wire brushes and washed down with a solution of sodium bicarbonate. The milk pasteurization room is kept exceptionally clean and all equipment is cleaned and sterilized after each usage with a solution of steri-clor.

Any inmate placed to work in the Steward's Department is first interviewed by the Steward and placed on a probationary period for two weeks, during which time he is closely supervised. If he proves to be satisfactory he is kept on the job. Our Steward, Mr. Milne, is of the opinion that with ability and willingness to learn plus the desire to prepare himself for the future an inmate can, in a period of a few years, acquire a very good knowledge of the routine functions of a large kitchen and should on release be able to accept and hold a position of cook, baker or butcher on the outside.

The machinery in the Kitchen is under constant supervision and daily maintenance such as oiling and cleaning is carried out by an inmate detailed to this work. A small supply of spare parts are carried at all times in order to effect minor repairs when necessary.

The Officers' Mess is staffed by a permanent inmate staff under the direction of an Assistant Steward. Each Assistant Steward takes his turn each month at this position as well as in all other positions within the Kitchen. The food in the Officers' Mess is served cafeteria style.

SCHOOL

A satisfactory increase in school attendance is reported and prospects of more substantial gains in school attendance and school activity are entertained.

During the fiscal year one of our schoolrooms was occupied by the Telescope Board, there most of the work of compiling and publication of this magazine was done. This work is of a decidedly educational nature.

As reconstruction is proceeding rapidly, our School teacher Mr. H. B. Patterson and his staff, hope that this Penitentiary may be the first to institute night classes as a major feature of an expanded educational program.

The following statistics will illustrate to some extent the work of the School during the fiscal year:

School Statistics

Total School Attendance.....	4,327
D.V.A. COURSES in effect at end of fiscal year.....	122
O.D.E. COURSES in effect at end of fiscal year.....	39
Queen's University Extension Courses in effect March 31, 1956.....	2
Other Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	3
Total Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	166

Certificates issued

Grade 8 certificates.....	5
D.V.A. certificates.....	26
O.D.E. certificates.....	6
Queen's University certificates.....	4

D.V.A. Courses in effect on March 31, 1956

Automotive Engineering.....	3	Mathematics A.....	12
Bee Keeping.....	1	Mathematics B.....	7
Bookkeeping A.....	12	Mathematics C.....	2
Bookkeeping B.....	3	Machine Shop Math.....	1
Business Arithmetic.....	1	Mechanical Drawing 1.....	7
Conversation Anglaise.....	1	Mechanical Drawing 2.....	1
Diesel Engineering.....	1	Mining.....	4
Elementary Navigation.....	2	Music A.....	8
English, Introductory.....	4	Practical Electricity.....	1
English A.....	3	Principles of Radio.....	5
French, Introductory.....	10	Sr. Matriculation Math.....	2
French, A.....	1	Sheet Metal Work.....	2
French C Elementaire.....	1	Shorthand.....	1
General Science A.....	4	Social Studies, Introductory...	2
General Science B.....	1	Social Studies A.....	1
Latin A.....	1	Soil & Field Crops.....	2
Latin C.....	1	Spanish A.....	1
Mathematics, Introductory.....	13		

O.D.E. Correspondence Courses

Elsewhere mention is made statistically of the use of Ontario Department Education Courses. It should be added here that these excellent Courses comprise nearly one-third of the total number of Correspondence Courses.

Queen's University Extension Courses

Mathematics 1.....	1	Greek A.....	1
English 14A.....	2	French 2.....	1
English 14B.....	2		

The number of enrolments in these Courses is not a criterion of their usefulness here. That an inmate who so wills and has the necessary ability and perseverance can benefit to this extent is an ever present incentive toward self-improvement.

Educational Record of Inmates on Admission

	%
Lower than Grade 3.....	3
Grade 4.....	7
Grade 5 to 7.....	24
Grade 8.....	30
One to two years High School.....	25
Three years High School.....	3.8
High School Graduation.....	5.5
One or more years University.....	.9
University Graduation.....	.18

Number of inmates interviewed by the School Department..... 548

LIBRARY

Number of books in library

Fiction.....	5,578
Non-fiction.....	3,834
School Books.....	4,297
French Fiction and Non-fiction.....	526

TOTAL:.....	14,235
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Circulation

Fiction.....	25,960
Non-fiction.....	14,892
Magazines.....	88,827

TOTAL:.....	129,679
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Books purchased during fiscal year

Fiction.....	235
Non-fiction.....	159
School Books.....	168

A complete revision of Library routine is anticipated and plans are being made tentatively toward this end.

The assistance and co-operation of Queen's University cannot be over-emphasized and some expression of our appreciation is due especially to Dr. Curran, Director of Extension, Miss K. Healey, Assistant Director of Extension, and Mr. J. A. Edmison, Assistant to the Principal.

CONSTRUCTION

This has been largely confined to the reconstruction and the general maintenance of the prison buildings and equipment. The reconstruction of the burned out buildings was only partially completed during 1954-55. This was confined to the cell blocks which housed the inmates, none of the shops was completed. However the Tailor Shop and Print Shop were partially completed. The completion of both these departments was effected in 1955-56. Three major undertakings were gotten under way in 1955-56: the New Carpenter Shop; the New Garage; and the new Laundry. Good progress has been made on all three projects.

I am pleased with the fine showing made by C.T.I. Frayn and the Instructors in the departments under his supervision in the untiring efforts he is continually making to keep things on the go and to get on with the job.

HOSPITAL

Our Hospital has continued to function efficiently under the able direction of Dr. K. S. Clarke and Dr. W. A. Amodeo.

The overall estimated cost of surgery is higher than that of the previous year, most of the increase being accounted for by minor surgery. We continue to follow the policy of practising essential major surgery only but have stepped up the number of minor surgical repairs, such an excision of cysts, hyfrecation of warts, injection of varicose veins, etc., as it is felt that the latter often have a psychological value as cure of an actual physical condition.

Electrocardiograms numbered 81, as compared to 68 during the previous fiscal year. While many of these revealed normal findings, the psychological effect is immeasurable. The number of X-rays on the other hand was reduced during the year owing to a more conservative use of the equipment, here we would again remark on the efficient team of officers and inmate orderlies we are fortunate to have in the radiological and surgical departments. In these we venture to say we compare favourably with any small hospital outside the walls.

There has been an increase in the number of officers reporting sick. It is difficult to account for this gradual rise over the last two or three years, but it is noted, for what it is worth, that the incidence of coronary and nervous conditions is rather high for the complement here.

During the leave of absence granted Dr. K. S. Clarke last year we were fortunate in obtaining the services of the late Dr. C. A. Howard who proved a most able substitute. It was with much regret we learned of his passing early last year.

Dr. C. W. E. Danby, the Dermatologist, has rendered sterling service during the year, and the services of Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist have been used constantly. We are fortunate in being able to call upon these specialists.

FARMING

Weather conditions were most unfavourable for farming in this locality, heavy rains preventing seeding until the end of April, then dry weather through June, July and August, greatly affected the growth of our crops.

Our hay crop was short, but a very good quality, two silos were filled with green hay and sufficient baled to feed our horses and cattle throughout the winter. One silo was filled with corn ensilage. The grain crop was very good although very light in weight.

Sufficient vegetables were grown to meet the Steward's needs for the winter, with the exception of cabbage which was struck with a disease damaging the greater part of our late plants.

Our Holstein herd continues to do good, the milk supply kept to average with other years. During the year two of our milk cows were awarded SILVER SEAL CERTIFICATES for producing over 125,000 lbs. of milk. Four others for producing over 100,000 lbs. were awarded RED SEAL CERTIFICATES. In January a young Herd Sire was purchased from the Glenafton Farms, Alliston, Ontario, this bull is from an outstanding herd and should improve our herd considerably.

The Piggery has been kept clean and free from disease and has been spoken highly of by the Government Inspector who makes monthly visits. 360 hogs were slaughtered for use in the Steward's department.

The Cannery was kept busy for ten months of the year. Beans were grown on our own farm for the first time and proved to be a good crop. The tomato crop was quite light. Apples, pears and plums were processed during the late fall and winter months.

A sprinkler system was installed late last summer, which should be a great help to our vegetable crop this year should the weather be dry.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The Prison for Women received visits from the National Employment Agency, Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, and Salvation Army throughout the year. These organizations proved of great value in assisting inmates in matters of employment, welfare and interviews.

Inmate behaviour at the Prison for Women during the year has, on the whole, been good. During the summer months there is relaxation outdoors in sports such as volleyball, softball, tennis and quoits. The annual field day was held on Civic Holiday August 2nd; a program of competitive sports was prepared which included young and old so that everyone was able to benefit from the large assortment of prizes purchased from their Welfare Fund.

A total of 29 weekly art classes under the direction of Mrs. Anneke Atrill, Elizabeth Fry Society Art Teacher, were held during this past year and considerable progress has been noted among the art students.

Garden plots numbering 56 were allocated to the inmates in which they planted seeds and plants supplied by the Prison Farm.

The health of the female inmates has been very good, regular sick parades were carried out by Dr. K. S. Clark and Dr. W. Amodeo, Dr. Millan and during his absence, Dr. T. Warner, took care of the necessary dental treatment required. Dr. M. O'Connor, Psychiatrist, gave close attention to the mental health of the inmates and all persons treated have benefited greatly.

CLASSIFICATION

Statistical

Interviews with inmates—Newcomers and second interviews, Routine follow-up, Special follow-up, Inmates' requests, Referred by other officers, Pre-release interviews, Discharge interviews—Total: 2,226.

Visitors—Inmates' visitors, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Legal Aid, Children's Aid Society, Remission Officers, Alcoholics Anonymous, Others. Total: 297.

Meeting and Conferences—Classification-Assignment Board, Classification Officer Collin's Bay Penitentiary (selection), Alcoholics Anonymous, A. A. Executive Meetings (once per week), John Howard Society, John Howard Society & National Employment Service Referral Conference. Total: 207.

Staff Training—Our Classification Officer gave lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College Officers' Training Courses— $\frac{1}{2}$ day per lecture, and in addition gave lectures to classes in our "In Service Training" courses—1 hour per lecture.

Tests—Revised Beta (Penitentiary Staff College), Revised Beta (inmates), Minnesota Paper Form Board, Wechsler-Bellevue, Kuder Preference Record, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Total 575.

Interviews by Outside Agencies—John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Children's Aid Society, Legal Aid, Remission Officers, Salvation Army, Elizabeth Fry Society. Total: 934.

Number of interviews conducted by Salvation Army.....	219
Number of interviews conducted by Elizabeth Fry Society.....	66
Number of interviews conducted by John Howard Society.....	310
Number of interviews conducted by National Employment Service....	237
Number of interviews conducted by Dept. of Veterans' Affairs.....	38
Number of interviews conducted by Legal Aid.....	30
Number of interviews conducted by Children's Aid Society.....	34

The statistical portion of this report indicates that the volume of work performed remained fairly constant in comparison with the previous year.

Our Classification Officer was privileged to address the SoEd Club in Belleville, Ontario, to act as guest speaker at the Annual Meeting of the John Howard Society of London and Middlesex, and to participate in a radio broadcast concerning the work of the Classification Department. He also had the pleasure to attend the Third Annual Conference of the Aftercare Agencies and Government Services and the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Psychological Association held in Kingston.

After a period of experimentation the situation concerning Legal Aid assistance to inmates has been clarified and is running smoothly.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Classification Officer and his staff for their co-operation and the good work they have accomplished throughout the year.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

During the fiscal year there were 34 first admissions and 10 readmissions to the Psychiatric Hospital. Of these first admissions, six came from Collin's Bay Penitentiary. This made a total of 44 admissions during the year which is the highest number to date. More psychiatric accommodation is urgently needed to take care of the number of mentally ill.

There were 420 consultations during the year which is 33 more than last year and the highest number to date. This service has been growing every year and recently it has often been necessary to see four inmates each day to keep the number of requests to see the Psychiatrist below 20. This includes 5 inmates from the Prison for Women who were seen several times each, as well as given treatment.

Treatments included Psychotherapy, General Therapy, Electro-stimulative Therapy, Electro-convulsive Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Exercise and Recreational Therapy and Group Therapy.

Psychotherapy has been used a good deal. The evidence of its success has been in the small amount of sedation that is required, it has also been used extensively in selected cases.

General Therapy—Many of the new drugs have been used with some good results. So far Largactil and Serpasil have shown some good results. Equanil and Frenquel are also being used and they show some promise of helping our patients.

Funkenstein Tests—During the past year a total of 26 of these tests were done, they are of particular value in mixed depression and anxiety states of which we have quite a number during the course of a year.

Electrostimulative Therapy—This type of therapy has decreased slightly this year. The largest number of these patients have been treated as out-patients. They are called in the morning, given their treatment, lunch, and then in the afternoon are returned to either their work assignment or to their cell. This works very well as it gives an opportunity for the staff to observe them and also for some psychotherapy.

Electroconvulsive Therapy.—This type of therapy is particularly good for many of the behaviour problems we have from time to time. It is also used with excitements and depressions which always respond to this type of therapy.

Occupational Therapy.—It would appear this type of therapy is going to be more successful than in the past.

Recreational Therapy.—Many of our patients are well enough at times to attend the moving pictures, ball games, etc., so a special effort is made to get as many of them to these functions as possible.

Of the 44 patients that were admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year only one remained for the whole year although if we had sufficient space there would have been considerably more than that as we transferred the quieter ones to the East Cell Block and to Dissociation. One was considered to be recovered, fourteen much improved, five improved and eight unimproved. Six of these patients were transferred to one of the Ontario Hospitals. Two were taken for a short time and returned to the institution as being improved, but while they are getting along in normal association they are far from well mentally. There are fifteen in the institution who may be considered for transfer to an Ontario Hospital.

There were two successful attempts made at self-destruction. There were no other attempts like this made. It would seem that all was done to prevent these attempts that could be done.

All patients received their annual chest X-ray in January.

During the Christmas holiday season of 1955-56 we obtained a Television Set on loan from one of the local stores for the patients in the Psychiatric Hospital. They were pleased with this. As Television has been written up very favourably in all the Medical Journals, it was felt that we should purchase one. The necessary steps were taken and our new Television Set arrived on March 27. It is felt that this will be very good for the patients, although we haven't the aerial set up yet the reception is fair and the patients are certainly taking a good interest in the programs.

Dr. M. O'Connor and his staff are to be commended on the good work they are doing and for the smooth running of this department even though under somewhat adverse conditions at times.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Authorized work which has been completed during the year in so far as this department is concerned is as follows:

- (a) Wiring in attic of Wing and Cells.
- (b) Renewing hot-water line in Officers' Mess.
- (c) Revamping water and steam lines to dishing machine in Kitchen.
- (d) Intra-mural telephone exchange.
- (e) Temporary office for C.T.I. Earl.
- (f) Power supply to Prison for Women.
- (g) Alterations to North Gate.
- (h) Electrical work new office Tailor Shop No. 2.
- (i) Wiring east and west wings attic of Wing and Cells.
- (j) Farm irrigation system.
- (k) Service lines to new garage.
- (l) Installation of new Turbine Generator.
- (m) New stockroom in Engineer's Department.
- (n) Renewal of radiators on H-range.
- (o) Renovation of heating in Farm Instructor's residence.
- (p) Heaters for outposts and towers.
- (q) Revamping electric line to Kitchen.
- (r) Wiring of the new garage.

Fire drills and lectures were held during the year; fire protection and fire prevention being heavily stressed. Fire Prevention Week was observed.

Medical students from Queen's University were shown around the Sewage Disposal Plant and Pumping Plant.

Inspectors from the Department of Health visited the institution and checked the Sewage Disposal Plant, Water Pumping Station and Pasteurizing Plant. Reports were satisfactory.

The Plant Engineer attended various work assignment board meetings during the year.

The Coal and Wood department functioned properly throughout the year, handling the supply of coal to the Boiler Room, Kitchen, Farm, etc.

Safety First posters, pamphlets, etc., were posted throughout the institution as received during the year. The Plant Engineer had lectures given by Fire Chief V. Brightman of the city of Kingston.

The new automatic dial telephone system has been installed and is working satisfactorily.

The general operation of the Engineer's department has been satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL

The Canvas Working Department has had an excellent year, showing a record report on earned revenue and should improve again during the coming year. This is due mainly to our very good relationship and close liaison with the Post Office Department and the services we render to them.

All discharge clothing, Indian uniforms, P.S.C. type clothing, Work shirts and miscellaneous items were supplied as required by our Tailoring Departments, and the class of garments processed have shown improvement. We hope to continue to produce a better garment.

The Printing Department, I am sorry to say, has not been fully employed. Our production, through no fault of our own, is down. Possibly this can be improved by diverting printing from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery or some other source.

The Shoe Shop has operated in a relatively confined area doing institutional repair work only, and will continue as it is until better accommodation is provided.

The staff in charge of these departments have been most efficient and devoted to the best interests of the institution.

We regret the passing of the late Instructor Canvas Worker C. R. Adams who died suddenly last July. He was an excellent officer.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Accommodation for the purpose of Officer-In-Service Training, under the direction of Keeper F. C. Pitt, was made available in July 1955. Since this time all newly employed officers (custodial and technical) received a minimum of forty hours continuous training prior to accepting job responsibility. A custodial officer upon completing forty hours training is posted to various duties under the guidance of an experienced officer, thus his training will continue for a considerable time.

Since July 1955 thirty-one newly appointed officers have received formal induction training. Twenty-four custodial officers, of varied experience, received forty hours basic training.

As an experiment, a course was arranged for fourteen Instructional officers. The course instruction was directed toward the specific need and interest of the group. The classes were held for two one-hour periods per week for seven weeks. Such specialist courses will be included in our next fall and winter training program.

Twenty-five officers attended Penitentiary Officer Training Courses at the Penitentiary Staff College. Out of this number seven officers attended the two Administration Courses. The Officers have gained considerable knowledge from these courses and many improvements have been implemented into the administration as a result of such progressive instructions. It is felt that Head Office staff and members of the Penitentiary Staff College staff should be highly commended for presenting such interesting and instructive courses.

RECREATION

A fairly complete and successful sports and entertainment program for the inmates was carried out during the year 1955-56.

The Softball Season opened in early May with a prison league consisting of six teams, each team playing twenty games, with four teams entering the play-offs to declare a Champion. The All Star team known as the "Saints" played games against outside opposition and finished with a very favourable record.

The Fall and Winter season was highlighted by a four team Soccer League and four Boxing Shows. Supplementing these sports were several tournaments

in Horseshoes, Handball, Chess, Bridge and Darts, with Champions being declared in each. A fairly large group also participates in daily weight-lifting and body building exercises.

During the cold weather a moving picture was shown each week-end.

The institution was favoured by the visit of four groups from civilian life, who put on highly entertaining Variety Shows.

Once a week for a period of ten weeks, five Radio Stations carried a half hour program from the prison, featuring the Inmate Orchestra.

Just before Christmas the local radio station CKWS donated their facilities for a disc jockey show, sponsored by the West Kingston Kiwanis Club, with inmates filling the roles of announcers and recipients of the incoming telephone calls. A nice sum of money was realized and spent on entertainment for the local orphanages.

Although this may appear to have been a pretty full season, many additional types of exercises and entertainment will be added with the opening of our New Recreation Building in the not too distant future.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my thanks to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff at Head Office for the fine co-operation extended by them throughout the year. I also wish to thank the Matrons and Officers here for their co-operation and loyalty.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

G. LeBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF INMATES' POPULATION

I am giving you hereunder the Movement of Inmates' Population:

In custody on April 1, 1955.....	1,264	
Received during the year, including nine females.....	795	
TOTAL.....		2,059
Released during the year by:		
Expiration of sentence.....	323	
Ticket-of-Leave.....	130	
Unconditional Release.....	11	
Transfer.....	303	
Court Order.....	1	
Died.....	5	
Other reasons.....	5	
TOTAL.....		778
Remaining in custody on March 31, 1956.....		1,281

The detail of inmates received and discharged by way of transfer is summarized hereunder:

<i>Received</i>		
Federal Training Centre.....	29	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	6	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	2	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1	
TOTAL.....		38
<i>Discharged</i>		
Federal Training Centre.....	246	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	7	
Kingston Penitentiary (females).....	9	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	41	
TOTAL.....		303

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

It is noted that 66 new officers were taken on the strength, against 41 during the previous year. During the same period, 26 officers were struck off strength, against 31 in 1954-55. One officer died, i.e. Fireman Seguin; and one officer was transferred from the Federal Training Centre to this institution, making a grand total of 388 officers on March 31, 1956.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel

Religious services of the Roman Catholic Chapel were continued this year under the spiritual direction of Reverend Father R. Preville. Two masses are celebrated on Sundays and religious holidays; confessions are generally heard on Saturday P.M. since the prison is closed on Saturday, except the first Friday of the month, when they are heard on Thursday, the previous day. The Roman Catholic population, at the close of the fiscal year, was 1049 registered in the Roman Catholic records. Out of this number, 148 inmates are exempted from attending the services.

The annual mission was conducted with success by Reverend Father Bourassa, Jesuit, for the French section; and Reverend C. Beaudin, for the English section. Most of the inmates have followed the exercises of the retreat satisfactorily, and about 600 have received the Holy Communion on the occasion of Easter.

The Sacred Heart League enters its third year with continued success. There are 418 active members; 400 copies of the bulletin are printed monthly.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain grants interviews every morning from 08.45 to 11.00 hours, except Saturdays and Sundays. He also practices social work with the families of some of the inmates and also Welfare Organizations.

The Alcoholic Anonymous Organization is highly encouraged and reaps success as we go along.

Protestant Chapel

Reverend Gordon Phillips has administered the Protestant Chapel with continued success during the year. The total population on March 31, was 190. Most of the members are Anglicans; there are about 28 United Church of Canada, 22 Greek Orthodox, 10 Presbyterian and a few others. Parade interviews are organized to take place regularly, and a total number of 848 interviews were granted.

Divine services are held in the Chapel every Sunday, Saint's Days and on a certain number of National Holidays. Following an old tradition, the Salvation Army have been permitted to take over the services on the second Sunday of each month.

The annual mission was held simultaneously with the Roman Catholic from February 13 to 18, 1956. It was conducted by Reverend Alastair MacOdrum. Sermons given by this pastor created favourable impression on the inmates.

Reverend Gordon Phillips is also the liaison officer for the Alcoholic Anonymous English speaking group. He continues to reap success constantly, adding new members to the organization or association. Several ex-members are actively participating outside, and this is an encouraging matter for insiders.

Choir practice is held weekly and oftener during Christmas and Easter period. Easter services were broadcasted over C.B.M. with satisfactory result on Good Friday, at about 18.15 hours.

Reverend Phillips also makes frequent visits, telephone calls, etc., on behalf of inmates' families. It is pleasant to note that relations between both chaplains are most harmonious and cooperative.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Kitchen Department has been administered quite satisfactorily through the constant efforts and devotion of the Steward J. Tremblay who has continued to follow the policy laid by his predecessor, Mr. Beaupre in offering good varied meals and first quality of food.

The Bakery is modernly equipped and operates steadily from about 06.00 hours to 18.00 daily. A few statistics are given hereunder:

Bread produced for St. Vincent and F.T.C.—717,350 lbs.

Cakes—a total of 98,800 lbs.

Pastry—assorted—total 48,050 lbs.

Pudding—a total of 41,600 lbs.

Attention is also given to the manufacture and canning of beets, pickles, picalilli, etc., also the making of ham, bacon, the recuperation of fat, etc.

The kitchen has served to officers on duty during the year, 64,147 meals, whereas a grand total of 1,400,000 meals were served during the year. Special attention is being given by the kitchen staff in order to keep the kitchen very clean and in healthy condition; inmates working in that department are carefully checked by the physician. The inmates also wear white clothes, they change twice a week and bath daily.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Instructor Edouard Decarie has continued to direct the farming operations during the year. The weather conditions have not been very satisfactory during the summer 1955. There were long periods of intensive heat and the lack of rain during the same period made farming conditions a little worse. Nevertheless the production was a little higher than the previous year, although a little less than 1953-54. For the purpose of comparison figures are given hereunder:

		1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Potatoes.....	Lbs.	384,699	277,406	313,135
Cabbage.....	"	44,687	46,042	29,416
Beets.....	"	19,087	18,885	37,125
Carrots.....	"	80,232	120,740	37,470
Onions.....	"	25,654	14,200	12,585
Tomatoes.....	"	91,355	35,264	110,715
Turnips.....	"	10,000	30,383	20,215
Other Vegt's.....	"	102,298	96,443	110,852
TOTAL.....	"	758,012	639,363	671,513

Grain Crops "Cereal"

Barley.....	Bus.	833	645	200
Oats.....	"	4,520	4,250	4,800
TOTAL.....	"	5,353	4,895	5,000

Feed Vegetables and Straw

Hay.....	Tons	370	300	300
Fodder Green.....	"	60	110	110
Corn Ensil.....	"	120	110	—
Beets Mang.....	"	32	54	70
Straw.....	"	170	185	180
TOTAL.....	"	752	759	660

PIGGERY

The swine production reached a new high with 180,568 lbs. of fresh pork sold to the kitchen department and Federal Training Centre. The production last year was 174,676 lbs. The piggery population, on March 31, was 779 compared to 807 on April 1, 1955.

CATTLE

The annual production of milk was reported as 368,038 lbs. which is a little increase over the previous year. Out of this total, 33,006 gals. were delivered to the Steward, and the balance was used to feed calves, chickens, etc. The population, at the end of the year, was 72 heads, compared to 56, the previous year, an increase of 16 heads. 36 calves were born through the year, 20 females and 16 males. Eleven heads were slaughtered during the year, making a total weight of 2,645 lbs. for a value of \$793.50. A few registered bull calves were sold outside for breeding purposes, and the herd sire Pen Farm Fond Hope Pride was slaughtered to avoid inter-breeding. The estimation of the value of milk sold to the kitchen at the penitentiary price, i.e. 22¢ per gallon—\$7,261.32; this value might easily double if it were sold to outside dairies.

CANNERY PLANT

The canning plant has been fairly busy in the summer season and the total quantity of fruits and vegetables processed is 33,024 gals.

POULTRY HOUSE

The poultry flock has produced satisfactory results during the year. There were 785 birds on March 31, 1955. The total production of eggs was 15,550 dzs. A total of 1,109 hens were sold to the officers during late summer and the early fall as they were coming out of production.

DOMESTIC SOAP

Domestic Soap manufacture is being carried out at the piggery with usual satisfactory results. A total quantity of 14,350 lbs. of brown soap has been made during the year. It is estimated that the outside value of this soap is about \$1,300.00.

SUMMARY OF FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES

The total value of Farm Products and Farm Meat sold to the Steward or otherwise amounts to \$83,393.55 penitentiary price, which is equivalent to \$153,414.07. The main items are the following:

Pork.....	\$25,000	Round	figures
Eggs.....	5,000	"	"
Milk.....	7,000	"	"
Canned Goods.....	21,000	"	"
Vegetables.....	11,000	"	"

Above prices are penitentiary prices, which might be almost doubled if valued at the outside market price.

Summary of the various farm expenses shows a total of about \$60,000.00. The penitentiary price difference between the production and expenses is about \$23,000.00.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The Library Department, under the management of Mr. J. A. M. Grignon, has circulated books and magazines as detailed hereunder:

<i>Language</i>	<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Fiction</i>	<i>Non-Fiction</i>	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Total</i>
French.....	66,359	15,150	1,801	—	88,310
English.....	107,523	9,200	1,186	—	117,909
Technical, both languages.....	1,207	—	—	239	1,446
TOTAL.....	175,089	24,350	2,987	239	207,665
Average Reading Population.....					1,275
Average Issue Per inmate this year.....					162.8
Average Issue Per inmate last year.....					177.9

It will be observed that there is a decrease in reading, which is due to the increase of recreational activities, such as moving pictures and sports development. Those have curtailed the time allowed to inmates for reading in the past.

The Librarian also operates the Gestetner Duplicating Machine, and according to records, a total of 452,395 impressions were made for the various departments of this Institution, including Alcoholic Anonymous, Sacred Heart League, Inmates Committee, etc.

PEN-O-RAMA

The Librarian continues to exercise supervision on the printing of this penitentiary publication. The monthly average copies is 3,800 published in both languages. About fifty per cent of those subscriptions are sold to the public at the rate of \$1.50 per year; the balance is being distributed to the inmates, free of charge. It is our belief that the Pen-O-Rama affords an excellent means of communication for the inmates with the outside public and renders appreciable services if properly controlled.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Schoolmaster, Mr. J. A. Fiset, reports that it was possible to call only nine school classes for adults at the beginning of the fiscal year (1955-56). From September 6, 1955, however, seventeen regular classes for young and adult population were in operation in two different groups. The adult group comprised ten classes, seven French and three English, whereas the young convicts were divided in seven classes, four French and three English. On March 31, 1956, a total of 126 pupils were attending the adult group, and 45 the young inmates group, making a grand total of 171. The turnover was quite high this year, owing to the fact that several pupils were included in the transfers to the Federal Training Centre. A total of 356 inmates altogether attended school. There are still a few on the waiting list, owing to the lack of space, but priority is being given to lower grades and illiterates.

Correspondence courses were also made available to 227 inmates, amongst those, 78 were War Veterans and only 149 non-veterans. The results obtained are very satisfactory as a total of 128 Certificates of Achievement were delivered. The School Department provides assistance to inmates who wish to pursue studies in their cells, and this is done by means of personal visits of the School department personnel and also by the issuance of the necessary technical books.

HOBBY DEPARTMENT

Mr. R. Carton directs the Hobby Department with satisfaction, and reports that there were 484 active hobbies on March 31, 1956. The most popular are the following: Woodcraft—166; Leathercraft—133; Physical Culture—49; Music—39; Painting—25, etc. There were a total of 1,784 articles made for sale and a total of 2,390 given to inmates parents or relatives. The amount of material purchased by inmates, through the liaison officer during the year is \$12,560.39; the sale of hobby articles credited to inmates is \$8,325.49; credited to Welfare Fund—\$895.02; total sale—\$9,220.51.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Under the direction of Mr. D. Jette.

Softball—Four teams constituted the softball league during the season. Each team played 46 games during the schedule period and a few additional for the elimination series. Our local teams were visited occasionally by outside teams which sponsors good relationship and develops interest in our various teams.

Boxing and Wrestling—These tournaments were staged once a month during the summer season. These two sports are very popular amongst the inmates, and they were visited also occasionally by outside boxing popularities.

Hockey—This is the only sport suitable during the winter season. Four teams are organized in the local league. One of those teams is made up of young inmates.

Field Day—The Annual Field Day is held yearly, on July first. It includes various topics or items, such as foot races, pillow fights, grease pole, etc.

Movies—Since the introduction of the 40-hour week, one film is shown every week. This is financed partly by the government, the Inmates' Welfare Fund and also by gifts or donations made by the Red Cross, S.O.R.S., and other charitable organizations.

Other light games are added such as chess, horseshoes, checkers, for those who do not wish to take any part in other sports.

Stage Shows—Same are organized four times a year, and entertainers are secured from outside; although occasionally local talents are referred to. The Penitentiary orchestra supplies the music on the occasion of those shows. The inmates' orchestra practices daily during noon hour and on Sunday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Chapel. So far, the results are satisfactory.

Photographs—Photographs are now developed outside, but it has decreased the sale of photos locally.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The operations and management of the work shops have continued to operate satisfactorily during the fiscal year 1955-56. The following table will illustrate the value of articles manufactured during the past three years:

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
\$189,071.44	\$213,078.75	\$203,576.50

It is noted a slight decrease of 4.5% with the previous year, but in spite of that, it constitutes an increase of 7.7%, when compared to fiscal year 1953-54.

A new repair shop was opened in the fall of 1955, under the actual Farm Dormitory. This new department looks after the repairs of furniture received from outside sources; this affords an excellent training for young inmates, and provides steady employment to sixteen or twenty inmates.

It is most unfortunate however that the fire which broke out after the closing of the prison on March 19 last has destroyed the machine shop, welding shop, mailbag department, laundry and change-room, and caused some damage to the bath-room and tinsmith shop. Besides a considerable amount of heavy machinery has been deprived of working space for several months; and the situation will not become normal until the new Industrial Centre is completed, in about a year's time. The over-crowded situation in the various work shops, following the fire, has created numerous administrative difficulties, makes the supervision much more difficult towards the rehabilitation and reformation of the inmates.

JEWISH CHAPLAIN

Following the resignation of Rabbi Charles Bender in 1955, Rabbi Solomon Frank took over as from September 1955, and followed the footsteps of his predecessor. On March 31, there were 19 Jewish inmates registered at the Synagogue. Religious services are held regularly every other week and on other special holidays.

Rabbi Frank stresses that the morale of his inmates is very good, which is due to several innovations introduced in the past, such as concerts, sporting events, radio, etc., and he himself provides personal consultation with any one inmate of his congregation wishing to secure his advice, morally speaking.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Plant Engineer J. C. A. Belanger supervised the general maintenance of service lines, steam, water, etc., in all departments of the Penitentiary and other government property on the Reserve. In addition he had the supervision of the Pump House and the Garage Department.

Statistics

The consumption of electric energy for the year is summarized hereunder:

Consumption for Power.....	\$21,404.09
Consumption for Light.....	571.63
Warden and Deputy Warden.....	121.28
	<hr/> 22,097.00
Less amount recovered from F.T.C. for our supply to them,....	4,888.07
NET EXPENDITURE TO THE PENITENTIARY.....	<hr/> \$17,208.93

Filtration Plant Operations

Total amount of water pumped.....	292,446,000	I.G.
Consumption by our Institution.....	190,362,873	"
Consumption by City of St. V. de P., Laval College, Convent, Groulx School and F.T.C.....	102,083,127	"
TOTAL COST of material used for the purification of water.....	\$7,073.73	
Amount of money recovered from water consumers other than Pen'ry.....	\$15,312.45	

Boiler Room Operations

There were 256,396,106 lbs. of steam produced at the Boiler Room during the year, at a total cost of.....	\$134,817.32
The main item being the cost of coal.....	\$126,406.45
The amount recovered from the F.T.C. is.....	\$ 29,259.18
COST of consumption by the Penitentiary.....	<hr/> \$105,558.14

Motor Car Department

The operating expenses for: Farm Tractors, trucks, passenger cars, construction machinery..... \$6,020.14

The total maintenance expenses for the same
machinery..... \$8,474.13

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor Levasseur supervises the general maintenance of buildings and equipment throughout the year, as well as the construction of new projects. The main projects completed this year are the following:

- (a) Boiler room roof, building LC-15.
- (b) Roof repairs, hospital building B-9.
- (c) Double garage: tenements H-95 and H-96.
- (d) Garages were also erected on the side of tenements H-61, H-66, H-75 and H-77.
- (e) Installation of two new shops underneath the farm dormitory, namely a garage and a carpenter shop.

Painting Programme

The painting department was kept unusually busy during the year and most of the tenement from H-1 to H-87 were painted outside, also I might mention some of the following buildings:

- (a) Wings B-2, 3, 4 and 7 in dome building.
- (b) Walls and ceiling of kitchen store (building B-6).

Cement Products

The production of cement blocks and bricks has increased by about 25% over the previous year. This work is being undertaken by the young masons' gang, under the supervision of Guard Grade 2 Pinel. The annual production met with the requirements of both St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the Federal Training Centre. The estimated output is around \$5,000.00.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

Doctor L. Martel has directed the hospital department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, with satisfactory results, with a daily average population of 1,269 inmates. The total number of inmates attended to on sick parades was 8,500. In addition, about 5,000 cases were treated in the dispensary. There were 545 hospitalization cases, which is somewhat of an increase, compared with the previous year: this is mainly due to the number of mental cases now being treated in our hospital. A total of 135 inmates were injured during the year, but only 3 were considered major accidents, where surgery was required. There were 37 surgical operations performed under general anaesthesia by outside surgeons. The number of inmates who died in the Penitentiary is 5; on the other hand, 11 were transferred to Bordeaux Insane Ward for special psychiatric treatment.

The per capita cost of hospital supplies, including the dental expenses is \$4.3034.

Inmates affected with lues were closely observed; 8 newcomers were given the Wasserman's and Kahn's tests. Blood analyses were made regularly and also additional tests made at the request of the Penitentiary Physician.

The number of X-Ray examinations during the year is 884; out of those, 70 inmates were from the Federal Training Centre.

Optical services are being provided by a specialist, Doctor R. Lapointe from Montreal, who made a total of 261 examinations.

The number of sick leave days taken by the officers amounts to 2,398; out of this amount, 279 days were consequences of accidental injuries.

Doctor Bruno M. Cormier, Psychiatrist, was appointed in October 1955 and has examined 154 inmates during that period. It is hoped that with additional physical facilities, he will be in a position to give more adequate treatment.

The Canadian Red Cross Society held two blood clinics during the year: one in July 1955 and the other one in January 1956, with a total of 1,657 blood donors.

The Montreal Antituberculous League made a survey of the staff and population in August 1955; only 3 cases were discovered amongst inmates who were subsequently treated by Doctor Ruben Laurier of Montreal.

Doctor Martel recommends an extension of the hospital department, which is by far too small to cope adequately with the actual requirements.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Classification Officers Maher and Piuze have followed the policy previously laid down by headquarters and extended guidance and advice in prison, release and after release to inmates requesting these services. There were 1,946 interviews granted by these officers during the year, besides the visits of social agencies, including the Remission Branch. The total number of visits of those associations is 143 and the number of inmates interviewed is 931.

Regular weekly screening boards for the Federal Training Centre are held and there were 392 inmates presented during the year, out of which 226 were accepted and 166 refused. The total number of Federal Training Centre screening boards held during the year is 42.

There were about 40 English therapy meetings held during the year and this was also extended later on to the French group under the sponsorship of Doctor Cormier, Psychiatrist. There were 5 meetings held this year in the new building.

The Classification Officers' department also extends appreciable assistance to the officer applicants, as well as inmate newcomers.

CONCLUSION

I wish to extend my appreciation to my senior officers and particularly my Deputy Warden and Executive Secretary, for their faithful assistance and cooperation in the performance of my onerous duties. It is a difficult day-to-day task, which cannot be achieved without the loyal support of the staff.

My concluding words would be to express my sincere appreciation for the assistance extended to me by the efficient directions of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his assistants.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31st, 1956, totalled six hundred and twelve (612) including three (3) "on command" in Provincial Hospitals, and one (1) at large while on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave—a decrease of thirty-three (33) over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled three hundred and thirteen (313), including forty (40) transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, one (1) from Federal Training Centre, and one (1) from Kingston Penitentiary, also three (3) Ticket-of-Leave Violators. Three hundred and forty-six (346) were discharged from the Penitentiary as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	205
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	111
By Unconditional Release.....	16
By Transfer.....	10
By Deportation.....	3
By Death.....	1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

A good construction season was experienced and all available Officers and Inmates were kept busy. The five day week, without any compensating lengthening of the working hours, has had an adverse effect on amount of work produced; this is especially noticeable where a deadline has to be met, i.e., unloading cars at Penitentiary siding; also shortage of trucks is a contributing factor to the delay in clearing cars.

The addition of several instructors, and appointment of Industrial Guards, has added to the efficiency of the shops. In some cases production has notably improved.

A heavy construction programme has been lined up for the Summer of 1956, and at time of preparation of this Report, the weather has not been favourable for an early start. It is hoped, however, that all jobs will be well on the way to completion before the Fall.

Following is list of major projects completed during the fiscal year:

Construction

Vocational Shop Building C-16.
Staff Houses H-46 and H-47.
Paved roadway to Administration Bldg. A-1.

Alterations and Additions

Alterations Engineer's Office, Building C-5C.
Re-roofing Tenement H-43.
Alterations Milk House, Building F-37.
Waterproofed Coating Milk House F-37.
Window Screens East Side Tailorshop Bldg. C-8C.
Window Screens South side of Dome, Cell Block B-7.
Renovation Tenements H-25 and H-26.

In addition to above, general maintenance was carried out, i.e., general repairs, painting of various buildings, etc.

Industries and Production

During the year the various shops under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor, produced the following:

	<i>Value</i>
For Dorchester Penitentiary.....	\$ 31,536.48
For Penitentiary Service.....	51,076.75
For other Government Departments and Agencies.....	20,502.72
For Custom work for Staff.....	3,432.24
	<hr/> \$ 106,548.19

Notwithstanding the shorter hours since inception of five day week last Fall, production of the various shops shows an increase of a little over 9%.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Boiler Room and Power Plant.—Maintenance and inspection of all Boiler Room and Power Plant machinery was carried out as required. Steam for heat process, and when necessary for the generation of electric power was supplied. During the several sleet storms in this area, in January, we were without outside electric power for five days, in addition to shorter interruptions during the year.

Work progressed on Boiler Room extension, and new boiler foundation to the point where boiler erectors were able to commence work during the last week in February. Approximately 75% to 80% of installation is completed.

Electrical work in connection with boiler installation is being carried on by Electrical Department, and good progress is being made.

The fabrication of boiler breeching by our Machine Shop is nearly completed, and part of it has been raised into place. The remainder cannot be installed until boiler erection is completed.

A new turbine driven feed pump was installed, also a new steam line from main steam heater to pump room. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Fisher Pump Governor was installed in this line. The Main Boiler Feed Line was increased in size.

Fire Department.—All fire extinguishers were checked and recharged; all hose tested and monthly Fire Drill carried out.

Service Lines.—A new cable was installed and overhead lines completed from switchboard to Quarry Pump and Crusher. Service Lines, both steam and electric, were installed to service new Officers.

Maintenance was carried out on all service lines, steam, electric and water, as far as possible. The heavy sleet storms during January caused severe damage to our outside electric and telephone lines. This damage was repaired to the extent that all the pumping equipment and the quarry crusher are back in operation. However, due to snow conditions, the flow meter and telephone lines to the Back Quarry are still down.

New Staff Houses.—Electrical work on H-46 and H-47 was completed. Electrical work on tenements H-48 and H-49 has progressed as far as it is possible.

During renovation of tenements H-25 and H-26, complete wiring and plumbing alterations were carried out.

Maintenance.—In addition to above general maintenance to plumbing, heating, electrical radio and telephone installations were carried out as required. Also a number of electrical outlets for stoves and water heaters were installed in tenements, and domestic hot water tanks moved to basement. Fire damage to plumbing and electric wiring was repaired in Tenement H-32. A new hot water heating boiler was installed in Tenement H-6.

Lighting.—The wall lighting was renovated with heavier service lines, and large lights. Additional wall lights were installed over parking space outside walls. Fluorescent lights were installed in the following locations: Keepers' Hall, Censor Office and Accountant's Office.

Kitchen Improvement.—Renovation of electric lines, installation of lights, plumbing. Installation of dishwashing machine and oil stoves completed.

FARM DEPARTMENT

During the year favourable farming weather prevailed, and it was impossible to get seeding done and harvest crops at the right time. The crops were of good quality as we were able to keep insects and fungus to a minimum.

Field Crops.—The legumes in the hay fields survived the winter in first class condition. The ensilage and hay were harvested when same were at their best. Turnips and potatoes were bumper crops, and over two hundred tons of each were harvested. Other field crops were above average.

Machinery.—The Farm machinery is gradually being converted over from horse to tractor, and from steel to rubber wheel. During the winter months, machinery was given a complete overhauling.

Winter Work.—When weather permitted, farm and teamster gangs hauled manure to the composts, harvested ice, cut fence posts, repaired roads, hauled and shovelled snow. Vegetables were picked over in root cellars during stormy weather.

Poultry.—During the year disease has been at a minimum. By dividing our requirements of day old chicks into two lots, one shipment around March 15, and the other around September 15, production does not fluctuate to any marked degree. The kitchen received its full egg requirement from the Farm. Approximately 15,670 dozen of eggs were supplied the Kitchen.

Pigs.—Kitchen requirements have been met in full. An average of eight pigs per litter were raised and butchered for Kitchen use. Since receiving boars from Prince Edward Island, good results are being obtained in producing a better bacon type of hog. The piggery has been kept clean and free from disease. Our piggery, and hogs are inspected regularly by a Government Inspector.

Pasteurizing.—The pasteurizer has been kept at a high degree of cleanliness. The Board of Health inspects dairy barn and pasteurizer and takes samples of raw and pasteurized milk weekly. During the year all reports have been marked excellent.

Cattle.—The dairy cattle are still keeping up their high standard of production and good health. The herd has been T.B. and Brucellosis-free Listed since December 1939. They are also tested for mastitis each milking and are given a Hotis test for mastitis by the Division of Animal Pathology twice each year. Foot rot is under complete control by the use of foot baths. Over sixty percent of the herd is testing over four percent with a herd average of thirteen thousand lbs. of milk. Five of the cows have produced over one hundred thousand lbs. of milk.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Remodelling of Kitchen is nearing completion. A new lavatory and shower bath have been completed and a new clothing room is being installed making it unnecessary for Kitchen Staff to go to Change Room for bath, etc. Paper towels are in use in wash room which is much more sanitary than roller towels formerly used. A chart on Personal Hygiene is displayed and attention of all inmates is drawn to same.

Sanitation.—The Kitchen is kept as clean as possible; it is scrubbed twice daily and all walls and corners are well looked after. The new dishwasher is a decided improvement over the old machine. Special attention is given to the cleaning of dough machines, meat blocks and refrigerators. The new garbage room is kept clean and garbage is removed daily. The room is washed down each day. The Officers' Mess is large and easily kept clean.

Inmate Training.—Inmates coming to work in Kitchen are usually assigned to dishwashing or cleaning. If found to be willing workers, they are given an opportunity to learn some part of cooking trade by being placed as helpers with cooks, or in bake shop, and if they take an interest in their work, become good cooks in time. It is up to the man himself, as he must show interest in his work and be dependable. Then he is given help and encouragement.

Administration.—At least one Steward is on duty at all times to keep a watch on the preparation and serving of meals. The Assistant Stewards are kept well in the picture and are aware of what to do. Bread is sold to the Officers on two days a week.

The Kitchen has been painted, and the Office is now located on mezzanine floor above Kitchen. Two new coffee urns have been installed, one in main Kitchen and the other in Cell Block B-7. The Kitchen has been rewired throughout. A new vegetable peeler, electric toaster and a second deep fat fryer are now on order and are expected soon.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School.—During the year the average monthly attendance at School for each adult inmate was 30, and for “Y” inmates 19.

Number of days school held (A.M.).....	156
Enrollment for the year: Adults.....	72
Youths.....	41

The following correspondence courses were supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Veteran Students</i>	
Bookkeeping “A”.....	2	12 with 1 course	12
Conversation Anglaise.....	2	1 with 2 courses	2
Elementary Arithmetic.....	1		—
Introductory Mathematics.....	6		14
Introductory Mathematics (French).....	2		
Mathematics “A”.....	5	<i>Non-Veteran Students</i>	
Mathematics “C”.....	1	6 with 1 course	6
Mathematique Elementaire.....	1	1 with 2 courses	2
Social Studies “B”.....	1		—
Marine Engineering (Preliminary)...	1		8
TOTAL.....	22	TOTAL.....	22

The following courses were supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Elementary Bookkeeping.....	2
Gasoline Automobile I.....	1
General Salesmanship.....	2
House Painting and Decorating.....	3
Show Card Writing.....	2
French (Grade XI).....	1
TOTAL.....	11

Enrollment for correspondence courses at the end of fiscal year is down slightly from previous year, i.e. D.V.A. by six, and Nova Scotia by four. This number fluctuates during the year, but the overall picture remains about the same.

The School attendance this year for Adults was about the same as last year, but “Y” School classes are down from 24 to 19 on the average.

During the year a further lot of film strips was purchased, and we now have a total of 158. They are shown on the last School days of each month, and have proved to be very popular.

Library.—The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books: (English).....	56,337
(French).....	9,700
Magazines: (English).....	120,015
(French).....	11,794
Educational and Vocational Books:.....	2,251
Private subscriptions received and issued:.....	1,335

General circulation of books and magazines is up from last year, but unfortunately the private subscriptions have declined, and they are depended on, to a certain extent, for extra material for T.B. patients. We have received extra magazines from the St. John News Company, Moncton, New Brunswick and they have been very welcome.

Library has been open on all holidays, and also on Saturdays since adoption of forty-hour week. Either T. Librarian or Assistant Teacher-Librarian is in attendance to see that issues of books and magazines were made where appropriate.

Library catalogues were revised the past year, and many new additions of books made to the Library, fiction and non-fiction. New books were also listed in the trade book section.

The Normal distribution of books and magazines is two novels and four magazines per week to each inmate requesting reading material. Those who do not receive novels are supplied with magazine instead.

There is a catalogue of books, both fiction and non-fiction that lists books that may be obtained on request only, and on loan for one week each, unless an extension of time is granted. In addition trade books of various kinds are issued for loans of up to one month with option of renewal if no other demands for books. Educational books are on loan to inmate for six months, usually with the privilege of renewal if necessary.

A supply of new books has been obtained and the order completed during the month of March, and these will be added to the catalogues during the coming months

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Approximately ten inmates were interviewed daily on spiritual matters, etc. Regular visits to inmates in hospital and dissociation were made, as well as occasional visits to shops.

Every Saturday confessions on an average of twenty inmates were heard. Books and magazines were distributed to those who asked for them.

On Sundays usual services were held, i.e., celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explaining of the Gospel and singing of hymns. About three hundred and fifty inmates attended these services.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain was in personal contact, especially by correspondence, with relatives of a few inmates. Many of these contacts proved beneficial.

Instructions were given to a class of forty every Thursday. Private instructions were also given to a few at noon hour.

A monthly meeting of the Sacred Heart League was held. About forty inmates attended quite regularly.

During the last week of April a very good Mission was preached by Reverend Father A. McDevitt, Irishtown, New Brunswick. About 175 followed this mission with great interest and most of them went to confession and received Holy Communion.

Special help was extended to illiterates and semi-illiterates in their letter writing.

For Christmas the Chapel was decorated with great care and good taste and the choir sang beautiful hymns and carols that had been carefully prepared.

At the closing of this fiscal year the Roman Catholic Chaplain is more than ever entertaining the hope that in the very near future inmates who choose not to attend church on Sunday will not be let out to work during church services, and that movies will be shown in some other place than the Chapel.

Protestant Chapel.—At the close of this year the Chapel has a finished appearance. The new altar vestments, rail curtains and matching carpets, replacing aged, worn and faded articles, make the chancel most attractive and beautiful in its simplicity.

In the coming year the Chapel is due for complete redecorating. Walls and ceilings when redone should help the Chapel to present an attractive appearance.

Donations of both Bibles and Testaments have been received from the New Brunswick Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Gideon Society.

Supply of church papers and devotional booklets have been received regularly in generous quantity from all denominations and from the Salvation Army.

The Chapel services have been well attended throughout the year. Interest has been good, and conduct in the Chapel somewhat better than just satisfactory. Out of a registration of about two hundred and fifty (250), nearly two hundred have been consistently in attendance.

We have been without the services of a permanent organist again this year. Prospects do not indicate the possibility of obtaining a permanent man, either. Such a man just does not seem to be available. Within the year we have had three organists for varying temporary periods; this condition is likely to continue.

Holy Communion was celebrated quarterly with from eighteen to twenty-five inmates in attendance.

Bible classes were held throughout the winter months again, terminating with the Annual Mission. Some twenty-one inmates were registered for these classes.

A correspondence course of Bible study was offered through the Salvation Army. Eight inmates registered for the courses; two actually completed the thirty lessons and received full certificates. Others received partial certificates.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The group continues at a fairly constant level. Interest has been good in the weekly meetings and when visitors from outside have come each month, visitor and inmate participation in the meeting together has been successful. Several inmates, now discharged, are known to be getting along successfully because of the A.A. foundation received here; others are felt to be in the same category.

Visiting Clergy.—The Salvation Army visited the Penitentiary and conducted a service each month. On two of these occasions their band and choir from Moncton were present and took part in the service. In March, Lt. Col. Ernest Greene, retiring head of the Salvation Army Prison Services and his successor in office, Lt. Col. Fred Merritt visited the Institution.

During the year other assistance at the Chapel services included six ministers of the United Church of Canada while at their annual conference in Sackville, visit of delegates of the Moncton Encampment of the Gideon Society; the choir of St. John's United Church, Moncton, at Christmas, and choir of St. George's Anglican Church, Moncton. Several soloists and small groups have given assistance as well.

The Annual Mission was conducted by Reverend Dr. J. H. Freestone, a former Moderator of the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada. His services here were both popular and well received. In each service he was assisted by outside musical talent, a feature well received during mission services.

Three inmate variety concerts were held in the Chapel during the year—Easter Monday, Remembrance Day and during Christmas holidays. The use of the Chapel for secular purposes is, to say the least, not desirable.

In all, the year has been an encouraging one and every officer has been considerate of the part that religion must play in successful rehabilitation.

HOSPITAL

General Health.—The number of treatments rendered to inmates on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds was approximately 130 daily. Three hundred and forty-eight inmates were hospitalized for a total of 3927 days.

One fatality occurred when a fifty-eight year old inmate developed an acute coronary occlusion. Death was instantaneous.

There was one case of general paresis with Tabes Dorsalis which developed in an inmate admitted during the year.

Five inmates have been treated for congestive heart failure, one of whom frequently manifested acute pulmonary oedema. One case of bronchogenic carcinoma appeared during the year. Following treatment at Moncton City Hospital, inmate has made a satisfactory recovery to date.

With the exception of above, the physical health of all inmates has been very good.

There has been increasing evidence of psychosis in both admitted and transferred inmates. This, together with a large neurotic element, has resulted in most of the medical and hospital activities being concerned with mental disorders. Twenty-nine inmates were admitted for mental observation; seven inmates were certified insane; and four inmates were transferred to Provincial Mental Hospitals. Two inmates who had been certified as insane and diagnosed as incurable and returned to us from a Provincial Mental Hospital are patients in our mental ward.

The time between certification of insane inmates and their transfer to mental hospitals has improved, though these arrangements are still far from satisfactory.

With the large number of acute psychotic exacerbations, the general care of these inmates has required additional custodial assistance. This, and the delayed period before transfer for more appropriate treatment, continues to show the necessity of trained psychiatric assistance and facilities.

Surgical Procedures.—Minor surgical procedures were performed at the Penitentiary hospital. Nine major surgical procedures were done at Sackville Hospital and two at Moncton City Hospital.

Specialists consultations, Investigations and Surgery

Eye refractions by Dr. G. MacFarlane—forty-one

Eye consultations—fourteen; eye surgery—two

Ear consultations—one; nose—one.

Radiological: (a) Upper G.I. Series—five

(b) Barium enema—three

(c) Intravenous pyelogram—one

(d) Spine—one.

Surgical investigation, including rectal, orthopedic and reduction of fracture—eight.

Medical investigation for blood dyscrasia—one

Basal Metabolic Rate—two

Electrocardiogram—one

Prosthesis (artificial hand)—one

Tuberculosis and X-Rays.—During the past year we had three patients under treatment for tuberculosis. One suffering from epididymitis was transferred to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Another patient was discharged to a Provincial Mental Hospital on expiry of sentence, and the third inmate, who suffered from a spontaneous pleural effusion, is now clinically well and back to work.

Thirteen inmates were re-checked at Moncton Tuberculosis Hospital and found negative for pathology. Two hundred and four films were processed on Penitentiary clinic machine.

Sanitation and Hygiene.—Periodic milk and water examinations carried out at the New Brunswick Provincial Laboratory were consistently of the desired purity.

The completion of renovations in Penitentiary Kitchen has improved facilities considerably. Throughout the institution generally, sanitation is considered quite satisfactory.

Dental.—The dental hygiene of inmates admitted during the year was particularly bad. Our dentist, S. J. Baxter, D.D.S., has found that prosthetic dentistry, initial fitting and repairs, occupies a considerable amount of his time. A new dental motor and attachments were installed and now give very satisfactory service.

Officers.—The number of officer sick days, exclusive of accident sick leave, was one thousand and fourteen.

One Officer retired due to health.

The Penitentiary Hospital has obtained an additional Officer in keeping with the introduction of a forty-hour week. It proved to be impossible to obtain the services of an Officer with the desired qualifications despite repeated requests. For this reason there was considerable delay in the hiring of an Officer in whom we could expect the desired service.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic.—Two clinics were held at the Penitentiary in the past year, during which a total of seven hundred and ten inmates donated blood.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

Recreational sports include horseshoes, tennis and softball, for adults and young inmates separately, in league form for Saturdays, holidays, and Sundays; pick-up games during daily exercise periods consist of softball, broomball, croquet, horseshoes and tennis. Snow hockey was introduced this winter and proved to be very popular with the inmates. Snow Hockey is played on a rink of rolled snow with regular hockey sticks, but without skates. The addition of basketball is proposed for the coming year.

All activities have been well patronized by each according to ability, fitness and interest, and results are very satisfactory.

The Inmates "All Star" softball team met outside teams on six occasions. P.T. Instructor Crosson in charge for past twenty years is now on retiring leave. Guard Grade II C. A. Taylor has been appointed to the post.

During the year inmates employed in Shops were given regular exercise periods, weather permitting. Summer schedule forty minutes and winter schedule thirty minutes.

Weight lifting and body building classes are also on winter and summer schedules.

The following indoor tournaments were held during the winter: table tennis, doubles and singles; cards: bridge, tarbush, cribbage and whist.

Movie Entertainment.—During the winter months moving pictures have provided half of the recreation on non-working days. These are still shown in R.C. Chapel. Regularly some criticism occurs both as to care exercised by inmates, and capacity of the Chapel. No other suitable area presently exists for this purpose.

Music.—Two inmate orchestras are operating, one capable of playing as such, and the other under instruction. Both derive satisfaction from their efforts, and the one capable of playing as an orchestra has provided several concerts over the P.A. "Music in the Night". It has also provided the music for three amateur shows put on by inmate talent. In December entertainment was provided by an outside group of entertainers assisted by inmate talent, and was much enjoyed.

Hobby Craft.—One hundred and fifty-six (156) inmates are engaged in hobby craft. Many have developed their talents to a high degree; some are participating in this field merely as a pastime, about 26.7%; some in an attempt to develop ability, about 31.6%; and about 41.7% are engaged in this to add to their finances through sales of items manufactured. During the past year sales have amounted to \$5,224.18, plus preparing and shipping of items to outside, to a value of \$858.85, and items taken on release by owners to a value of \$671.50, or a total of hobby items handled of \$7,754.52. An Officer is occupied full time supervising this phase of work, as well as those other staff members who comprise the Hobby Committee devoting about one day each month reviewing the operations, and oftener when requested.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Training generally has followed the same pattern as in the past, lectures and staff conferences, though not as much time has been utilized for this due to restricted working time and availability of training staff. Our In-service Training Officer has continually, when not otherwise engaged, carried 'on the job' training, and in addition to carrying on the regular five day orientation and training of new Officers, participated along with senior officers and department heads in a formal two week syllabus of training for the new staff members taken on for the forty-hour week.

Range work, rifle and revolver, was carried out on the prison reserve this year, using the service revolvers and the .22 service model rifle. This programme allowed normal operation of the prison, but the value of the training, compared to that gained on a service range with rifle is questionable. It is considered that provision of a service range on the reserve is desirable and feasible.

Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses.—During the year sixteen officers attended P.O.T.C. at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario.

The state of training of the staff is considered to be good. The morale is very good.

Recreational Facilities for Officers.—Suitable space to provide reading room or lecture room is not available, and no area is readily available for this purpose. This is desirable, and opportunities may develop as space is re-allotted following

present programme of construction and repair. Vocational lecture room has been used for lectures and showing of fire-fighting and safety films at times when not needed for Vocational Training and safety films at times when not needed for Vocational Training purposes; it is hoped that some suitable area can be found to provide for off-duty recreation in the coming year.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Interviews.....	1,353
Number of Inmates Interviewed.....	520
Number of Visits by Welfare Organizations.....	130

<i>Name of Welfare Organization visiting</i>	<i>Number of interviews by each organization</i>	<i>Number of Inmates interviewed by each organization</i>
National Employment Office.....	680	179
John Howard Society.....	311	191
Salvation Army.....	358	146
Children's Aid Society.....	1	1
Department of Veterans Affairs (Welfare Officer).....	3	3

During the year, both John Howard Society, particularly the Halifax Branch, and National Employment Service, Moncton, have been very cooperative, and their efforts to obtain employment for inmates released were extremely gratifying. The close cooperation that also exists between this Institution and John Howard Society of Toronto and Montreal, has been the means of rendering valuable assistance to discharged inmates who contact them with their problems.

Mr. John Arnott, John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, and Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Office, Moncton, also representative of the John Howard Society of New Brunswick were frequent visitors to this Institution, and interviewed a large number of inmates dealing with matters of employment, family problems, rehabilitation, etc.

The Sydney Branch of the John Howard Society was organized a few months ago, and Mr. A. D. Muggah, Branch Secretary so far has visited the Institution on three occasions to discuss with inmates, particularly from that area, problems of employment etc. The establishment of a John Howard Society Branch in the Cape Breton district will undoubtedly prove very beneficial, and we look forward with pleasure to future visits of Mr. Muggah.

The Salvation Army has rendered its usual splendid cooperation, and efforts in giving assistance to any inmate seeking same is very much appreciated. Brigadier A. W. Martin visited the Institution regularly, and gave unselfishly of his time in helping inmates with any problems they might have.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The year under review has been a period of consolidation, and maturing of procedures and techniques in our training programme. Training statistics reveal that since the inception of vocational training, 367 have received training, 170 graduated, 38 were released before graduation and 124 were removed from training for various reasons, with 35 in training classes at the close of the fiscal year. The recidivist rate for graduates from all classes from 1949 to date is 12.2%.

Carpentry, bricklaying and plumbing classes have supplemented shop training by practical experiences under their trade training instructors on construction projects about the Institution. It is felt these activities not only provide exercises in the skills and problems of the trade, but instill a sense of pride and accomplishment in the trainee so essential to our efforts of modifying his social outlook.

Upholstering class has again proved its worth this year as a rehabilitative measure. This shop has built and repaired a surprisingly large volume of furniture for the Armed Forces and Officer custom. The cost of training has largely been defrayed by the revenue derived from this work. The high level of training has been maintained, in that nine of the ten graduates released this year have been placed in industry and their employers have expressed satisfaction with these trainees.

Audio-visual aids have developed into a very useful teaching tool in the fields of trade training, vocational guidance, shop safety and social attitude appreciation. We are particularly mindful of the efforts of the educational film personnel in Moncton, Fredericton and Ottawa, who have been so pleasant and helpful in the development of this valuable teaching aid to its present potential.

The method of releasing our graduate trainees under the Ticket-of-Leave Act has shown a marked improvement. A fair measure of our rehabilitative results is attributed to the efforts of the Remission Service.

Efforts of the National Employment Service and John Howard Society have been noteworthy in the placement and supervision of our released trainees. Employers in the last year or two have shown a marked interest in our efforts and are becoming increasingly more ready to employ and assist in the re-establishment of our trade trainees.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER

The activity of the Classification Department during the fiscal year is reflected in the following statistical summary:

Interviews

Initial.....	309	
Follow-up.....	205	
Pre-release.....	311	
Counselling.....	473	
	<hr/>	1,298

Reports

Classification Board.....	245	
Follow-up.....	179	
Special Reports (to accompany Ticket of Leave Applications)	305	
Case Histories.....	13	
C.O.'s Reports.....	14	
John Howard Societies:		
Halifax.....	127	
Cape Breton.....	29	
New Brunswick.....	195	
Montreal.....	15	
Toronto.....	10	
Other Welfare Agencies.....	25	
	<hr/>	1,197

Testing

General Knowledge Tests.....	386	
Wechsler-Bellevue & Ohio Penal		
Classification.....	130	
Staff Applicants.....	55	
	<hr/>	571

Meetings

Classification Board.....	16	
Work Assignment Board.....	23	
Cell Hobby Board.....	8	
Grading Committee.....	4	
	<hr/>	51

Following appointment of a Classification Assistant last year the work of this Department was re-organized with good results. Although each member of our Staff has specific duties to perform, we work as a team toward a definite objective, which is to try to understand and record the motivation and problems of each inmate. Efficiency of the Department has been increased by the action of Classification Assistant and the Senior Clerk-Stenographer who, during the University term 1955-56, completed a regular course in Psychology at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. This was done in their own time, and at their own expense, and is recorded as an example of interest in the work and a desire to do as good a job as possible.

Classification Officer attended P.O.T.C. 54 at "Calderwood" in February-March 1956. The course was well arranged and a clearer picture of the overall operation (and problems) of our Penitentiaries was obtained. The result is that cooperation with other Departments is closer than it was and also the work of this Department is being brought into clearer perspective.

Close cooperation continues between this Office and the Chief Vocational Officer, Chaplains and Medical Officer. Information is pooled and quicker and more efficient results obtained, especially in matters connected with personal and domestic problems of inmates. Liaison between this Department and the Welfare Agencies and National Employment Service continues close.

During the year a Branch of the John Howard Society was opened in Sydney, Nova Scotia, to serve the Cape Breton Area. This is welcomed and already beneficial results are being noticed.

A review of the activities of this Department during the past year is encouraging. The efficiency of this Department is increasing, more use is being made of our facilities by Staff members and inmates, and cooperation of other Departments has been excellent.

GENERAL

Discipline.—Discipline has been good throughout the year. One juvenile inmate escaped from the Farm Gang, but was retaken after two hours.

Movies and Variety Concerts.—Roman Catholic Chapel is still being used for weekly (winter showings) of moving pictures and Protestant Chapel for occasional variety shows. Both Chaplains deplore this, but until a new auditorium, which is badly needed, is available, there is no alternative but to continue existing practice.

Hours of Duty.—Adoption of 40 hour week is very popular with Officers and majority of inmates as it affords the latter more time for recreation and entertainment.

Rehabilitation.—Rehabilitation is still in the forefront and is effective to a fair degree even though this year shows 50% recidivism (includes many transferencees from another Penitentiary). Public opinion apparently expects the Penitentiary to remake and restore inmates to good citizenship, and every effort is being made to accomplish this. In fact, I believe more attention is directed to finding employment for inmates here than that being done for "outside" citizens. Where the inmate is cooperative, and makes up his mind to take advantage of the several corrective agencies there are available here, rehabilitation is quite likely. Of course, it depends largely on the individual himself. While he may be counselled and helped, nevertheless, unless he is desirous of changing his mode of living, there is not much hope. Rehabilitation must start from within.

It is opined that other than additional segregation and perhaps more opportunity for vocational trade training there appears to be little more that may be done in the Institution for an inmate's welfare. In spite of this, recidivism is high.

Housing.—The housing situation shows some improvement over last year, but is still acute. With additional staff necessary by adoption of 40 hour week, matters are becoming worse. At the present time there are Officers residing in Moncton, Sackville, and Amherst. Obviously, more Officers should be made available on the Penitentiary Reserve. This may only be done if suitable and reasonable rental accommodation is provided for them.

Kind cooperation of Commissioner and Staff is very much appreciated.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The population on April 1, 1955 was 446. During the year there were 185 inmates received and 189 inmates discharged by Expiration of Sentence, Ticket-of-Leave and other reasons, leaving a balance of 442 inmates in the institution on March 31, 1956, which includes three insane inmates in asylum under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act and one insane inmate in asylum under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. During the year we received 33 inmates from other institutions on transfer. The daily average population for the year was 417.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The Penitentiary Physician reports that, on the whole, the health of the inmates has been good. They are well fed, receive plenty of recreation and most of them seem to put on weight while they are here. There was one death during the year due to an acute heart attack.

There were 5,024 patients treated at the Dispensary this year compared with 4,876 the previous year, an increase of about three per cent. The total number of cases detained in hospital decreased from 191 the previous year to 132, a drop of almost one-third, but the total number of hospital days doubled. We have had more chronic cases with prolonged hospitalization, one elderly man with heart condition was in the hospital the whole year. Several psychopaths and one schizophrenic also required much hospitalization, otherwise the average stay in hospital was brief.

Two appendectomies were performed in the Penitentiary Hospital during the year, together with several minor operations, e.g. removal of cysts and amputation of finger stump.

Wasserman examinations are done on all new inmates and venereal disease is practically non-existent. One case of syphilis was treated and there was no gonorrhoea.

The Blood Donor Clinic of the Red Cross made two visits during the year and received 607 donations, for which they were very appreciative.

The Travelling T.B. Clinic visited the Penitentiary and took X-Rays of all the inmates.

There were fewer officers absent on account of illness during the year—113 as compared with 122 the previous year. Most of the illness was minor such as sore throats and seasonal "flu".

The general sanitation of the institution has been reported by the Physician as satisfactory. Samples from the water supply and milk from the dairy herd was examined at regular intervals by the Provincial Bacteriologist and found to be free from impurities.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist made 133 initial psychiatric examinations on newcomers and 404 re-examinations. He held 43 group therapy sessions with the inmates consisting of thirty-eight inmates attending in two groups. He also had frequent discussions with many members of the staff regarding general medical and psychiatric problems and policy as well as the problems of individual inmates.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Regular and special services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels on Sunday morning during the year and attendance, which is on a voluntary basis, has been very satisfactory. Our Protestant Chaplain, Reverend G. W. McNeill, reports that he has a well-behaved congregation taking an active part in the singing of hymns and paying attention to the sermons, etc.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, Father H. J. Bedford, reports that the conduct of the men at Mass is good. There is very little talking or noise of any kind and the silence is as good as that usually obtained in parishes on the outside.

Both Chaplains are very attentive and enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties. The Roman Catholic Chaplain reports that an average of ten to fifteen men attend communion each Sunday and at Christmas about forty men attended communion and at Easter, between fifty and sixty.

A Mission was held in the Roman Catholic Chapel from January 29, 1956, to February 5, 1956, attended by Reverend Father L. Fitzgerald. The League of the Sacred Heart, which was started last year is functioning very satisfactorily and many of the men who attend are very interested in the discussions and admit that they are learning things that they never knew before.

In the Protestant Chapel the Citizen's Forum has met at nine o'clock in the morning each Sunday before the regular services and the Chaplain reports all meetings well attended and interest maintained. The average attendance is eighty to ninety men and in certain meetings of Citizens' Forum, the attendance has been between 120 and 240 men.

The local A.A. Groups, French and English, have had a very successful year with an average attendance of more than seventy men.

The annual preaching Mission was held in the Protestant Chapel between January 29 and February 5 with the Reverend Bruce Johnson of Harrow United Church officiating. The Protestant Chaplain feels that the 1956 Mission was very helpful and successful. The Reverend Johnson found it a most interesting experience and has signified his willingness to pay us a return visit in 1957.

In addition to the regular services in the Protestant Chapel, the Salvation Army, with their musicians, held services the first Sunday of each month and the inmates attending seemed to take a great interest in these services.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The School and Library Department has functioned very satisfactorily during the past year. On Mondays and Wednesdays classes are held for the inmates at the lower public school level and illiterates and semi-illiterates and both the School Teacher and the Assistant School Teacher are particularly pleased with the effort.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays classes were held for students of the upper public and high school levels. This group, with an average attendance of nineteen students, met on 168 mornings during the year and several excellent students have been developed.

Fridays are reserved for examinations, interviews and special classes in French, Art and Mining.

The School teacher reports that extra-mural correspondence courses continue to play an important part in our program of adult education; where inmates face long periods of confinement during the evening. It would be difficult to find a more constructive and useful cellular activity than that of correspondence study.

As has been the case for the past eight years, D.V.A. courses continue to be our most important source of extra-mural courses. Fifty-seven D.V.A. courses were completed during the year and our Schoolteacher expresses sincere appreciation for the cooperation extended by the officials of the training division of the Veterans Welfare Service Branch in giving us the benefit of their correspondence facilities.

In addition to the D.V.A. courses, there are the following:

Manitoba Department of Labour:

- One inmate studying for 2nd class Engineering Certificate.
- One inmate completed 3rd class Engineering course and awaiting permission to write examination.
- One inmate successfully completed 2nd Class Engineering course.

Department of Education—British Columbia:

- One inmate studying electricity.
- One inmate studying mathematics.

Department of Education—Manitoba:

- One inmate taking Grade X by correspondence.
- One inmate taking Grade VIII by correspondence.

Doctor Furst, New York, N.Y.:

- One inmate taking a course in memory training.

During the year 32,725 fiction, 3,883 non-fiction, 77 technical-vocational, 66 agricultural and 392 school text books were issued from the library. The average number of magazines issued daily was 324. The inmate reading body had forty-five different institutional magazines available for selection.

The Bookbindery continues to meet the needs of this institution. 1275 books have been rebound and 2510 magazines bound.

CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES

The Classification Officer and his assistant have been very active and enthusiastic in their duties during the year and the volume and efficiency of the Case History Reports received have greatly increased. Particular attention is being given to the establishment of rehabilitative contacts and obtaining social data relative to classification from the Courts and other agencies. During the year the Classification Officer and his Assistant interviewed 149 newcomers and 736 inmates were interviewed at their own request. 167 inmates were interviewed prior to release and 53 inmates were interviewed at the request of other members of the staff.

There were 45 visits received from Welfare Agencies during the year, e.g. Canadian Welfare Association, National Employment Service, Salvation Army, etc. Representatives of these agencies visited and interviewed 718 inmates. The Classification Officer expresses his sincere appreciation for the most excellent cooperation he has received, particularly from the established welfare agencies.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor reports grain and vegetable crops were away below average owing to a late spring, hot weather and lack of moisture during the growing session. The Oat crop averaged twenty to forty bushels per acre;

Wheat, 23 bushels per acre; Barley, 18 to 34 bushels per acre. Hay, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover crops were above average. This fodder was of good quality and stacked in excellent condition.

The vegetable crop was very disappointing. Potatoes yielded only half the usual crop and cabbage and cauliflower did not mature. The total farm production amounted to \$41,689.15 as compared with \$42,004.91 the previous year.

The following was produced on the farm:

Grain.....	23,312 bu.
Eggs.....	10,207 doz.
Pork.....	69,069 lbs.
Potatoes.....	204,955 lbs.
Hay.....	506 tons.
Straw.....	236 tons.

The Dairy Herd did very well and milk production was greatly improved with sufficient to supply the requirements of the institution. During the year we shipped twelve pure bred Holsteins to the Experimental Farm at Prince George, B.C. The beef cattle did fairly well. Although we had a shortage of feed corn, we had a good supply of hay. During the year we purchased 37 head of feeder cows.

Our Hog Herd consisted of 244 head at the beginning of the year and at the end we had 231 head. During the year we supplied 69,069 lbs. of pork to the Steward.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Operations in the Kitchen have been maintained at a very high level. The food prepared has been wholesome and well cooked. Very few complaints have been received from the inmates.

During the year our Kitchen has been remodelled and redecorated; sanitation and hygiene are now quite satisfactory.

The following items were manufactured in the Kitchen during the year:

Lard.....	13,764 lbs.
Hams.....	2,987 lbs.
Bacon.....	4,960 lbs.
Bologna.....	2,103 lbs.
Cottage Roll.....	1,162 lbs.
Mac. & Cheese loaf.....	600 lbs.
Pickles.....	3,860 lbs.
Sausages.....	6,070 lbs.
Sausages, Garlic.....	202 lbs.
Weiners.....	872½ lbs.
Beef, corned.....	1,511 lbs.
Bread.....	181,719 lbs.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Our In-Service Training Officer reports that all new custodial officers entering the service during the past year attended an induction course of five days and later attended two weeks of basic training, including on-the-job training following the theory pertaining to certain jobs.

The Chief Trade Instructor has held monthly meetings with the Instructors on matters relating to Instructor Training, Job Planning, Inmate Training and methods of improving interdepartmental relationship, and these meetings have shown marked improvement on the various subject matters covered.

Discussions and conference meetings were held periodically with Keepers and Guards Grade 2, with reference to supervision, discipline, morale, etc. Fifteen officers wrote the Keeper's examination during the past year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The following projects were completed during the year:

New Staff House, No. 49.
Inmates Canteen, Bldg. B-1.
Alterations—Sport Centre, Bldg. B-8.
Alterations, Bldg. C-1.
Alterations to Visitors' Room, Bldg. A-1.
Construction New Implement Shed, Bldg. F-31.
Painting Kitchen, Bldg. B-6.
Alterations in Kitchen, Bldg. B-6.

Blacksmith Shop.—46 Wheelbarrows were manufactured for other penitentiaries.

Canvas-Working Department.—A large amount of work was done for the Post Office Department by this Department. During the year 148,066 mail bags were repaired which produced a revenue of \$44,419.80 as compared to a revenue of \$34,129.20 produced last year.

Carpenter Department.—214,450 wooden plant labels or tags were manufactured for the Department of Agriculture.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to maintenance of steam, electric, water and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out and completed by the Engineer's Department:

Lighting facilities, cell block and hospital.
Installation new service lines, new duct, K-6.
Installation electric light, signals and wiring, Duct, K-6.
Repairs to Standby Electric Generator.
Installation and maintenance of Chlorinator.
All chimneys in the institution and on the Reserve were cleaned during the year.

In conclusion I take this opportunity to extend my thanks for the cooperation and loyalty which I have been accorded by the officers of this institution. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his Staff for the assistance and guidance extended during the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F. C. B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 14 during the past year rising to a total of 692. There were 340 inmates received, while 326 were discharged. Of these discharges, 192 were released by expiration of their sentences, 92 by Ticket-of-Leave Licence and 14 by transfer to other penitentiaries. Two deaths occurred during the year.

As of March 31, 1956, there were 3 inmates confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital, 1 under Section 58 and 2 under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. These inmates remain on the register of the Penitentiary while so confined at the Mental Hospital.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmate population has been excellent during the year, but there has been a notable increase in the number of men admitted to the Institution with disabling and enfeebling conditions often neglected prior to admission, but which require long-term treatment. While the number of cases requiring outside hospital services is actually small, the treatment and follow-up program associated with them constitutes a problem from the standpoint

of expenditures for medical services, which involve costly and long-term treatment. Medications were dispensed and ill inmates received attention, totalling 18,250 during the daily morning sick parade, averaging about 50 per day. Daily dressings accounted for a total of 2,300 in the year. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist examined 120 inmates. 1,012 inmates received attention and treatment, where required, by the Penitentiary Dentist. 314 X-Rays were taken by the X-Ray Department; also basic tests are taken in the laboratory which prove valuable as an aid in diagnostic procedure and treatment.

The mobile clinic of the Red Cross Transfusion Service visited the Institution on July 5, 1955, and January 3, 1956, a total of 595 pints of blood being donated voluntarily by the inmates. Letters of appreciation from Colonel D. M. Robertson, the Divisional Director of the Blood Donor Panels, was published in the inmate magazine "Transition".

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports that he held 899 interviews with individual inmates, while 1,568 partook of group therapy sessions. Therapy is conducted in two groups, whose members are chosen on a highly selective basis. Any member wishing to leave is permitted to do so after a brief interview, and the reasons for his leaving recorded on his file. The number of patients who are committed to the Mental Hospital has decreased, as most of such patients are now treated at the Penitentiary. When a small psychiatric unit or hospital can be established here it will be possible to treat the psychotic inmates on a long-term basis. There are presently only 3 inmates from this Penitentiary confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel.—The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular weekly work and the services have been well maintained, and that inmate attendance, which is on a voluntary basis, is satisfactory. Bible classes are held weekly. The Salvation Army conducts the bible class once a month.

The Annual Lenten Mission was conducted by the Reverend M. Kennedy of Vancouver Heights Presbyterian Church from April 4 to 8, 1956, while on Good Friday he conducted a special service accompanied by the choir of the Fairview Presbyterian Church.

Alcoholic Anonymous meetings are held once a week, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains alternating in supervising same. The Gideon Bible Society conducted the Sunday service on each occasion that a fifth Sunday occurred in any month, bringing in their male choir for such services. The Society also presented 50 Bibles to the Institution this year, which were indeed welcome, having in view the increase in the population of the prison.

Religious films were shown monthly. They are considered of great spiritual value, as they instruct the inmates in the well-known stories of the Old Testament. Church attendance improved while showing a serial entitled "Joseph and his Brethren".

The broadcasts over the local radio station CKNW were recorded with the accompaniment of the inmate choir. Outside appreciation of these broadcasts was manifested by numerous letters and telephone messages addressed to the Chaplain.

Special Sunday Services were conducted on several occasions by the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, followed by Holy Communion, while on Christmas Day and New Year's Day the Salvation Army conducted the service and brought with them a band and special singers.

Personal interviews were conducted with inmates, both on their arrival at the Institution, and on subsequent occasions. Personal problems which they brought to me were given attention, and sometimes relatives, in order to assist them in their difficulties, consequent upon their men-folk being in prison.

It has again been gratifying to have the unremitting cooperation of Brigadier Nyrerod of the Salvation Army and his staff, as well as the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett and the other outside ministers who so willingly assist me in bringing the comforts of religion to the inmate population.

Catholic Chapel.—The Reverend Father M. J. Barry reports that the activities of his department have been well maintained. Chapel attendance has been satisfactory, and the respect and reverence shown by the inmates at religious services is gratifying. Confessions are heard before Mass, and at such other times as may be requested, and Holy Communion given during Mass.

The inmate choir, under the direction of Mr. Frederick C. Grocock renders hymns during the Mass, and continues to improve from week to week. Visiting choirs have contributed their fine talents by singing High Mass on occasions, to the appreciation of everybody.

Interviews are held with inmates on admission to the Institution, and reports given to the Classification Board, of which the Chaplain is an active member. The two chaplains, co-sponsors with the Warden, conduct study-group, committee and special business meetings for the same group. It is noted that the Alcoholics Anonymous group continues enthusiastically to function and does much good to its members. With the Schoolteacher-Librarian and the Protestant Chaplain, the Catholic Chaplain acts on the censor board, which entails a considerable amount of work.

During the period commencing with the first Sunday of November until the last Sunday of April, each year, the Catholic Chaplain has arranged for "Live" Shows to be brought in to the Penitentiary. The professional entertainers of these shows, render us a great service, and donate their talent free of any charge. It is considered that the cooperation of these professional entertainment groups contributes towards the fine climate prevailing among the inmates.

The Chaplain gratefully acknowledges the help granted by the Warden and Staff of the Penitentiary in his work during the past year.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,495 fiction, 975 non-fiction and 608 reference books on hand in the library. 211 books were purchased at a cost of \$544.28. 65 school texts and dictionaries were purchased, while 96 books were condemned by the Survey Board as beyond repair. In the magazine section 198 subscriptions purchased with Public Funds are in circulation, as well as 170 private subscriptions, when returned to the Library by the original subscriber. 123 private subscriptions to daily newspapers were received. During the year, 34,761 books were issued, as well as 189,103 magazines. Also, 38,112 magazines, weekly newspapers and daily newspapers were issued to inmates who had subscribed to them. All issues amount to an average monthly total of 21,832, which does not include school textbooks and study books.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 83 technical books, 12 charts and 26 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in the various shops. 139 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library, Victoria, B.C., for inmates studying topics in special fields.

The bookbinding department, bound or repaired 2,256 books and 10,692 magazines during the year, including 140 volumes for other Government Departments. 924 books were bound for School Boards, Churches and the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

Elementary and High School Correspondence Courses were obtained from the British Columbia Department of Education and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. As of April 1, 1956, 80 students were on register for 119 courses in 87 different subjects. During the year, 214 registrations for courses were made, 61 were completed, 76 were discontinued due to discharges and 145 were discontinued because of lack of interest and application. 133 new students were enrolled for courses, 30 completed same, 76 were discharged before completion and 89 were cancelled. One student was taking courses in Psychology 2 and Economics 4 through the Department of Extension, Queen's University.

The special lecture programme, arranged through the Department of Extension, University of British Columbia, consisted of 4 lectures delivered by members of the Staff of the University. Average attendance, which is voluntary, was 250 for each lecture, the highest attendance being 350 and the lowest 150 inmates.

A fifth class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations conducted by Mr. Warwick C. Angus of the Dale Carnegie Institute was concluded on February 11, 1956, when 28 members received their graduation diplomas at the commencement exercises and banquet held for the occasion. The classes were held on Fridays in the morning, when 2 inmate graduate directors ably conducted the sessions, while in the afternoons Mr. Angus himself took control of the proceedings. A total of 155 members have now graduated from the five classes, the first of which took place in 1952. The members of class No. 5 are presently holding special meetings with a view to organization of a group of graduates to be affiliated with the Dale Carnegie Club International, through the arrangement of Mr. W. Angus. Meetings are being held in the Schoolroom on alternate Saturday mornings, and should be conducive to maintaining alive the benefits and interests of the graduates in the training they have received from the Dale Carnegie Institute.

The programme of cellular activities continues to expand. As at March 31, 1956, 357 inmates are on register for hobbycraft activities of some kind. Sales of hobbycraft through various sources, i.e. to officers, visitors, hobby displays, reached a total of \$12,078.73 for the past year. In addition to this, a considerable quantity of hobbycraft was sent home to relatives, or taken away by the inmates themselves on discharge. The Administration Hobby Committee continues to meet regularly with the Inmate Hobby Committee to discuss their various problems. Presently, three tiers of cells, totalling 88 cells in the B-7 cell block are allocated to the use of hobbyists with "noisy" hobbies.

The inmate magazine "Transition" resumed publication on a bi-monthly basis, with the issue of the July-August 1955 edition. The donation of a platen press by Mrs. Margaret Oxdendale, and technical advice furnished free of charge by Mr. Clarence Tyrell of the Vancouver Province newspaper and Mr. Earl Vye, proprietor of West Point Printers of Vancouver, B.C. have resulted in the production of a greatly improved format for this magazine. The circulation as of the close of the fiscal year numbered 840 copies per issue. The financial assistance rendered by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries is indeed appreciated in defraying the costs of operation.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

Classification Officer B. K. Stevenson reports that the work of his department has been maintained at a high level of activity and is increasing continuously. Classification Board meetings totalled 52 and the number of inmates

considered increased from 268 in the previous year to 360 in the year under review. The method of having newcomer inmates sit down briefly with the board has proved beneficial. Initial reports on inmates increased from 223 in 1954-1955 to 302 in the present fiscal year 1955-1956. The volume of background information obtained from seven outside agencies has increased and enabled a more comprehensive case history to be prepared, especially of men who are not recidivists. Young first offenders and those inmates whose background does not reveal severe psycho-pathology, receive the most attention, while recidivists and others are assessed to a lesser degree.

Participation in the bi-monthly Study Group meetings of the Alcoholics Anonymous group has taken place during the past six months.

A noticeable increase in the amount of work is noticed in connection with Ticket-of-Leave applications. This involved 231 interviews with inmates, 190 special reports, and the compilation of the Spring, Summer-Fall and Christmas lists for the Remission Service. A review of these lists shows that out of 74 names submitted for consideration, 39 or approximately 51% were released by Ticket-of-Leave.

Psychometric Techniques

Considerable progress has been made in the use of psychological tests. Newcomers receive a revised Beta Intelligence test, and Kuder Preference records if so desired. Interest, aptitude and personality tests are also administered upon referral by the Vocational Training Committee, with a view to selection of inmates for the various Vocational Training courses. It is felt that a full-time Psychologist on the staff would be of benefit in this connection, as the Classification Department does not have sufficient time to devote to this very important field in Classification.

Attempts have been made to administer suitable tests to inmates showing aptitude, in order that a summary of results and interpretation of same may be given them, for use by presentation to prospective employers. This is a time consuming project and could be executed more effectively with the addition of a Psychologist to the present staff.

Individual interviews are held with all inmates before discharge. It is proposed to place in operation a plan of group meetings with inmates approaching their release date, as it is felt that such a discussion group would have beneficial results in the exchange of suggestions for rehabilitation.

Full cooperation has been maintained with the Psychiatric, Vocational Training and other departments within the Institution, as also with outside agencies, especially the John Howard Societies of Vancouver and Vancouver Island, the Salvation Army, the Special Placements Section of the National Employment Service, the Children's Aid Agencies and the personnel of the Penitentiary generally.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All the departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were provided with plentiful work during the year. The variety of work was both interesting and instructive, offering good training in the respective trades. Unfortunately, the ever increasing inmate population is causing difficulty in keeping all inmates in the shops fully employed. It is felt that the engagement of additional instructors would make it possible to employ usefully a greater number of the inmates on work which cannot be performed under the supervision of custodial personnel lacking the necessary technical qualifications.

Numerous projects were completed during the past fiscal year. Interviewing facilities were completed in the office of the Classification Officer. The new staff house, H-14 for the Chief Keeper, was completed and occupied in October,

and the grounds surrounding same graded and landscaped. The second dormitory building B-10 was also completed and placed in operation. A motorized stores elevator was installed in the Storekeeper's department. Work in connection with the change to 3-phase power service was completed in September, 1955.

Total industrial production of the various shops reached the sum of \$81,995.72, while maintenance charges totalled \$3,394.21 and materials supplied for projects totalled \$15,602.88, making an all inclusive total of production for the year of \$100,992.81.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Vocational Control and Training

Vocational Training courses are being conducted in the Motor Mechanics, Drafting, Carpenter and Sheet Metal trade shops. A Commercial course is also in operation under the direction of a part time civilian teacher, and the results are comparable to those of outside commercial schools.

The students for Vocational Training courses are selected after the applicants have passed recognized psychomatic tests administered by the Classification Officer, after having been graded as to suitability. The large number of inmates interested in taking Vocational courses has necessitated the use of inmate monitors, with encouraging results. The monitors work under the direct supervision of the Shop Instructors.

The Director of Apprenticeship for British Columbia has agreed to extend to the Penitentiary the same privileges that are granted to any other training institute in the Province of British Columbia. It is expected that eventually all trainees will follow apprenticeship syllabi, presently in process of formulation, whereupon credits will be granted by an examining board appointed by the Provincial Government. This service will be provided at no cost to the Institution.

Control training is also in full operation. Courses are being conducted in the Machine Shop, in Drafting, Bricklaying, First Aid, Shoe Repairing, Upholstering and standard Engineering instruction for 4th class Stationary Engineer's Certificates. Drafting courses are being given, both under Control and Vocational Training. Control training is given by the respective Instructors of the shops concerned. It is desired to make special mention of the admirable work performed by the Plant Engineer in this capacity where year after year, 4th Class Engineers have received their Certificates of Competency from the Province of British Columbia under his tuition. Since 1946, a total of 56 inmates have graduated with such Certificates enabling them to qualify for gainful employment in this field upon their discharge from the Institution. In the past year 8 inmates have received their 4th Class Certificates, 7 will shortly write their examinations and one is now engaged in studying for the 3rd Class Certificate.

It has been the endeavour of the Chief Vocational Officer to bring as many inmates as possible within the Vocational and Control training programmes. The cooperation of both inmates and instructors in this connection is most gratifying. Fresh enrollment plus those carried over from the previous year totalled 113 inmates under Vocational and 112 under Control training during the fiscal year. It is felt that the skills which they acquire in these courses should provide them with the necessary incentive to engage in gainful employment upon their release, thus reducing the risk of further conflict with the law.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Routine work of maintenance and repairs to electrical wiring, steam pipes and wiring fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the Plant Engineer. The appointment of an additional Instructor Steam-fitter-Plumber and an additional Instructor Electrician has facilitated the execution of the many duties of those departments.

All machinery throughout the Institution has been regularly inspected and serviced as well as electric motors. Monthly fire drills and lectures have been given and documentary films on fire protection and fire fighting shown to officers attending In-Service Training School.

Conversion of No. 2 boiler from Coal burning to Oil burning was completed during the year. Annual inspection of all boilers and pressure vessels was carried out by the Provincial Boiler Inspectors and reports forwarded to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Ottawa. New steam tables were installed in the kitchen as well as an oil tank and kitchen range.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Kitchen cleanliness and sanitation are kept at a high level, the renovation which has recently been completed facilitating the maintenance of hygiene. Floors are washed daily, tile is cleaned twice weekly, windows and ledges regularly. Garbage is removed twice daily to the incinerator and piggery. Personal hygiene is always stressed. Shower baths are available to the men working in the kitchen at any time. Three complete changes of clothing weekly are issued to the cooks, bakers and butchers.

Electric misterizer is used to combat insects which are practically non-existent in the kitchen, while there is no sign of rodents in the storeroom and basement areas.

Every encouragement is given to the inmates to learn any of the three trades available, namely cooking, baking and the butcher's trade. Books are available in the kitchen, bakeshop and butcher shop which are self explanatory and instruction is always willingly given to inmates who are interested in acquiring the skills which would enable them to follow this avocation in the outside world.

A total of 34 inmates have been employed in the Steward's Department during the year. A total of seven hundred and twenty-six thousand and thirty (726,030) meals were served to the inmates during the year and thirty three thousand (33,000) duty meals in the officer's mess. The food prepared has always been of excellent quality.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Adverse weather conditions which existed in the coast areas of British Columbia resulted in disappointing crops in certain instances. The apple crop was severely affected by frosts, also vegetable winter crops were damaged and severe floods further interfered with production of vegetables.

The Steward's Department was provided with all requirements in prime and heavy pork. Constant supervision and culling resulted in good egg production, totalling 11,410 dozen for the year 55/56 as against 10,809 dozen the previous year, an increase of 601 dozen. The average size of the flock for the year was 575 hens, and the average number of eggs per hen per month was 1.98 dozen.

During the winter months, placements were dug and filled with fresh top soil in preparation for the planting of the new orchard consisting of 115 trees. The assistance given by Mr. Thorpe of the Department of Horticulture of New Westminster, B.C., in the location and selection of the new trees is appreciated. The planting was completed in March, in which month the trees arrived.

It is felt that the inovation of this orchard will add considerably to the productivity of the Penitentiary farm. Permission has been granted to the City of New Westminster to dump fill in a portion of the Penitentiary ravine. It is hoped that within about three years an area of two to three acres of productive land will be added to the Penitentiary farm.

RECREATION

Recreational activities successfully included such sports as softball, soccer, boxing, volleyball, weight-lifting, chess and checkers, contract bridge, table tennis and lawn tennis. Of these, the most important are softball, soccer and boxing. The Penitentiary "Seals" softball team competed in the New Westminster softball league. They had a very successful season finishing in second position after having been beaten in the final playoff for the New Westminster City Cup. They competed in a total of 25 games with outside teams.

In soccer, the Penitentiary "Penguins" also made a good showing. They competed in the Lower Mainland Soccer Association League, and finished in fifth place, against strong opposition. Boxing played an important part in the recreational entertainment of the inmate population. The New Westminster City Police boxing ring is on loan to the Institution, except for periods when the Force requires same for outside tournaments under their sponsorship. Four boxing competitions were held within the Institution during the past year, at which Mr. R. Whalley, of the New Westminster City Police, and other outside officials officiated as referees. The training and the matching of the contestants is carried out by the Inmate Boxing Commission, under the supervision of the Physical Training Instructor, who himself is a former pugilist.

About 75% of the inmate population participate in one or another form of sport inside the prison, while the outside matches are extremely popular, bringing an attendance of 100% of the population. The inside leagues of softball and soccer arouse great interest also, and undoubtedly contribute to a good spirit of esprit de corps and sportsmanship.

The inmate entertainment group continues to develop an inmate orchestra. For the Christmas and New Year holidays they provided exhilarating concerts which were much enjoyed by all. It is gratifying to see the success with which they are able to develop the latent musical talents of many of the inmates.

STAFF TRAINING

Four In-Service Training courses, three of them of three weeks duration, and one of two weeks duration, were conducted during the fiscal year, with a total attendance of 28 officers. The Staff members who gave lectures at these courses showed great enthusiasm and ability, which was consequently reflected in the high marks obtained by the students at courses of instruction in the principles of penology. The instruction has once again proved of great value in preparing junior Officers for their duties within the Institution, and those Officers who subsequently attend the Officer's Penitentiary Training College at Calderwood report that the basic training received here in the In-Service courses has been of great assistance to them at the senior College.

Four Senior Officers attended the Penitentiary Administrative Courses Nos. 53 and 54, held at Calderwood Staff College within the past fiscal year, and on their return they were unanimous in their expression of the benefits which accrued to them through attendance at these advanced courses.

In addition, five Instructors attended Course No. 50 specially designed for Trade Instructors, and nine Officers attended Courses Nos. 49, 51 and 52 at the Penitentiary Staff College at Calderwood. The benefit these various courses bring to the individual Officers who attend them is always evidenced by their increased knowledge and efficiency on their return to the Penitentiary.

GENERAL REMARKS

It should be noted that the population of this Penitentiary has shown an alarming increase of late, which has been particularly noticeable within the last quarter of the fiscal year. The prison count during this said quarter totalled 653 inmates on January 1, 1956, and 692 inmates on March 31, 1956, an increase of 39 inmates. The influx of newcomers is continuing, and there are no indications that any material decrease in overpopulation of this Penitentiary may be expected; in fact all signs point towards a progressive further increase. At the date of writing this report, May 31, 1956, the population has shown a further rise to 711. This condition creates an acute problem not only for accommodation but also for employment of inmates within the Penitentiary.

Warden R. S. Douglass proceeded on Annual Leave in June 1955, and commenced retirement leave on July 1, 1955, thus culminating a notable career embracing 42 years service at this Penitentiary, during which time, under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Major-General R. B. Gibson, so many advances and changes in penology occurred.

The retirement of Warden R. S. Douglass resulted in the promotion, effective July 1, 1955, of Deputy Warden F. C. B. Cummins to the position of Warden, of Chief Keeper T. W. Hall, to the position of Deputy Warden, and of Principal Keeper G. G. Foulkes to the position of Chief Keeper. I would like to express appreciation to the Commissioner for the confidence he has shown in me by appointing me Warden, and also in the confidence he has shown in the administration of this Penitentiary in making the other two appointments mentioned above. To the Commissioner and all members of his staff, I am truly grateful for the assistance and guidance which has been given to the administration over the year.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the staff of this Institution, who have been so cooperative and attentive to their duties during the same period.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

T. W. HALL, *Warden*

At the close of Prison on March 31, 1956, the inmates on Register totalled 649 as compared to 652 at March 31, 1955. The number on register included 2 inmates in Mental Hospitals under Section 58 and 15 inmates in Mental Hospitals under Section 61, with 1 inmate unlawfully at large.

In the total population 506 were from Alberta; 132 from Saskatchewan; 1 from North West Territories; 6 from Ontario; 2 from the Yukon and 2 from Manitoba.

During the year 294 inmates were received from the Courts and 297 were discharged by expiration of sentence, Ticket-of-Leave and other authorizations. It will be noted that during this year, the number of inmates released by Ticket-of-Leave increased to 79 as compared with 46 Tickets granted in the year 1954-55.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Penitentiary Physician reports that during the year the general health of the inmates has been of a high standard, except for epidemics of gastro-enteritis and of influenza, both of a relatively mild variety, but both involving from one to two-thirds of the inmate population. However, no serious morbidity and no fatalities resulted.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy-four inmates appeared on sick parade with 257 inmates being admitted to Prison Hospital. The Dentist treated 653 inmates and the eye specialist examined 263 inmates.

There were 257 accident cases attended to during the year; 13 major operations and 17 minor operations performed successfully.

During the year there were 2 deaths, one inmate dying from coronary occlusion and one inmate met death by hanging.

Since the installation of the radiology equipment, we have obtained X-rays of 346 inmates with very satisfactory technical results and quality.

The Travelling Tuberculosis Clinic visited the Institution during the year and all inmates were plated and no active cases found.

The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic visited the Institution twice during the year and the inmate response was very good on both occasions, 412 pints being given on the first Clinic and 389 pints being given on the second clinic.

Regular inspections were made by the Physician of the Kitchen and the inmates working there have been checked closely. The Physician reports satisfaction with the quality and preparing of the meals. A campaign has been carried on throughout the year among the inmates in the Kitchen, in the matter of personal hygiene and of cleanliness in the tools and equipment used in the Kitchen. The number of complaints received regarding not properly cleaned cups and plates has been reduced to practically nil.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The operations of the Classification Department have been carried out during the year as closely as possible to the policy developed at the Classification Officers' Conference in the Spring of 1954. All newcoming inmates were interviewed and considered by the Classification Board within a period of two weeks after reception. Reclassification interviews were held and reports submitted on those inmates after the six months period.

The Classification Board and Work Assignment Board each held twenty three meetings during the year and dealt with 1,008 inmates, for purposes of change of work, referrals from Physician and Psychiatrist, selection for Vocational Training, for First Aid training and other special courses organized by the Teacher-Librarian.

A very close liaison continues between the Classification Department and the John Howard Society. The travelling representatives of the Alberta John Howard Society continue to visit the Institution every two months and the inmates generally are accepting the help and assistance of the Society with family matters and after-care. The representatives from Alberta, Mr. M. Baugh and Mr. K. Watson, have now gained the confidence and respect of the majority of the inmates in the Institution. The assistance given by these two men has proven to be of great help to men confined here, particularly in the solving of many home problems.

The change in the preparation of forms required for the Director of Remission Service has increased the work in this department to a marked degree but it is realized that the new forms put into effect by the Remission Service are a great improvement over the old type forms.

WELFARE AND ASSISTANCE

The various after-care Agencies continue to visit the Institution on regular schedules, and on other occasions when specially requested. The representatives of the Saskatchewan and Alberta John Howard Societies make regular visits as does the Prison Officer for the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army have now stationed an officer in this locality for the specific purpose of carrying out Prison Work and the choice for this area is Captain C. Boorman who applies himself to his duties with sincerity and conscientiousness.

The Veterans Welfare Officer has continued to visit the Institution periodically and has interviewed 46 inmate veterans.

Visits have been held between the Department of Indian Affairs Agents and with the Provincial Welfare Department of the Public Health Department on matters of assistance to family.

The National Employment Service in Prince Albert has given great assistance in placing men in the area of Prince Albert and their representatives visit the Institution for personal interview with applicants for jobs thereby gaining first hand information on the men they are attempting to place in outside work.

REMISSION SERVICE

The Field Representative of the Remission Service visited the Institution twice during the year and interviewed those inmates requesting to see him on matters of clemency.

During the year we were honoured by a visit from Mr. A. J. MacLeod, Director of Remission Service and The Honourable the Solicitor General, Mr. Ross Macdonald.

Mr. F. P. Miller, Assistant Director, also visited the Penitentiary during the year and discussed mutual problems with the Administration.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

The Nor-Kel Group of this organization has continued to function very energetically during the year, and several meetings have been held at the Institution with representatives and speakers from Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon.

Very close cooperation has now been in effect with the Nor-Kel Group at the Institution and with the Director of the Bureau on Alcoholism for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Keepers Norfield and Kelly continue to work in close cooperation with the group and are ever ready to assist in the problems facing the group.

The Nor-Kel Group are actively engaged in the preparation of a magazine outlining the aims of the organization, as well as giving each member something to strive for, and it is hoped that this magazine will be published in the not too distant future.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Divine Services have been held in the Protestant Chapel each Sunday throughout the year, such services being conducted by the Reverend Henry Ellis, Protestant Chaplain. The attendance at such services has been very encouraging and the attitude of those attending has been friendly and cooperative.

Choir practices were held each Wednesday afternoon during the year and it is regretted that the health of Mrs. Howard, the Organist, has been such that she has not been able to attend at the Penitentiary, her duties being very ably taken care of by Mr. George Dobson as substitute organist.

The Chaplain reports that the attendance at Divine Services during the year increased slightly but steadily and the Sacrament of Holy Communion has been celebrated after the regular morning service on the first and third Sunday of each month.

A number of inmates who at the time of reception professed to be atheists, have since requested Church privileges and are regular attenders.

The Salvation Army have held their usual monthly service at the Penitentiary with good voluntary attendance.

During the year a Mission was preached at the Penitentiary, the Missioner being the Reverend Harold Buchner of Edson, Alta. The attendance was voluntary and an increase in daily attendance was noted during the week the Mission was being preached.

The Protestant Chaplain's Library is constantly being used by the inmate population and a closer bond has been established between the Chaplain and the inmate by the use of many of the books available in the Library.

During the year, three local choirs, the United, Lutheran and Anglican, visited the Institution and rendered special selections which were very well received.

The Chaplain has rendered much help to relatives visiting at the Institution, and his kindness and humanity has made what many visitors thought would be a very trying ordeal when visiting their loved ones at the Penitentiary, into a very happy reunion between loved ones.

The Feast of the Passover was celebrated by the inmates of the Jewish Faith, the local Rabbi making the necessary arrangements for the proper diet at that particular occasion.

The Chaplain interviewed the newcomers who were allotted to his Charge, and also attended regularly as a Member of the Classification Board.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—The Reverend Father Daoust continues to provide spiritual guidance to those members of his congregation at the Penitentiary. High Mass is celebrated each Sunday and Confessions heard on Sunday and Saturday.

The attendance at Mass on Sunday is pretty constant and Father Daoust reports that the conduct and attitude of those attending has been good and he now has more interviews with members of his congregation than formerly.

Mrs. S. Ward continues to lead the Choir at the Penitentiary in a most efficient and cooperative manner.

During the year a Mission was held for the congregation of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and the Mission was conducted by Reverend Father Ehman. The Mission was well attended and well received by the inmates.

Father Daoust has helped those inmates who have sought his aid in spiritual and family matters and has looked after many visitors to relatives at the Penitentiary.

Communion Services were held at the Penitentiary regularly and special services were held to observe such Holy Days as requested by the Father.

RECREATION

The recreation programme at the Institution continues to be the major source of entertainment for the prison population. The recreational activities for the population are as follows:

Winter period.—Ice Hockey. Three groups comprising the league and a total of 84 games were played during the winter season.

An "All Star" team played visiting teams from various towns in the Prince Albert Area.

A Weightlifting class was commenced during the winter and has now many devotees of this form of recreation.

Bridge league was formed and tournaments held during the winter with over 400 inmates taking part in the bridge tournaments.

Ping pong, volleyball and handball were played during the winter months.

Summer Season.—Softball is still the major summer sport with a schedule of 180 games to be played in the three leagues in operation.

Horseshoes are available for the followers of this sport and tournaments are run off during the year.

Tennis is available as is soccer.

A Field day was held at the Institution in July, and a full programme of sporting activities was held for the inmates with the judges being local citizens who came to the Institution to take part in the Field Day. Our sincere thanks are extended to those citizens who gave up their own outings on that day to come to the Penitentiary to assist wherever they could.

Radio Station C.K.B.I. Prince Albert again continued their programme "Sports Quiz" over the air, which programme consists of a team of outside specialists in various phases of sports, competing against an inside team of sports enthusiasts. This programme is one which has brought forth much favourable comments from the public at large and has a large listening audience.

ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment films were authorized for the winter months and these were shown each month except July and August. The Protestant Chaplain cooperated to the fullest in permitting the films to be shown in the Chapel, but work has now progressed to such an extent that it was possible to show the last two films in the auditorium.

Films of an educational type have been obtained from the local Film Council and have been shown to Vocational Trainee groups and other interested in the related subjects.

The inmate concert party functioned very energetically during the winter season, with Staff Concert being given by the inmates and the inmate orchestra and concert party again taking part in the annual Associated Canadian Travelers C.K.B.I. Amateur Hour from the Penitentiary. Over \$900.00 was collected for the anti-tuberculosis fund which is a very good indication of the talent presented for the occasion.

The thanks of the A.C.T. for the participation of the inmates have been received as well as the appreciation of the local radio station, C.K.B.I.

Instructor Carpenter T. Watts and Accountant P.M. Jutras gave every assistance possible to the inmates in the preparation of the concerts.

HOBBIES

Hobbycraft continues to be a main source of enjoyment and education to a large number of the inmates. Each year more and more inmates take up hobbycraft and the work is much improved. The products of the various hobbies are being bought by the public when viewed at the Penitentiary and are proving an additional source of funds to further hobby studies.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The average daily attendance at School was 20.44%, which was an increase over the percentage for last year and the daily attendance was fairly constant during the school term, of from 45 to 47 pupils.

It is unfortunate that it has been found necessary to move the Schoolroom on account of the overcrowded conditions existing at the Penitentiary, but the schoolwork has functioned in a very satisfactory manner under the able guidance of Teacher Dunning and Assistant Teacher Swystun.

During the year 36 pupils were promoted from one grade to the next higher and the examinations were in the following subjects: Reading, spelling, arithmetic, language, Social Studies and Writing.

It is noted that there is a gradual falling off of those taking the Veterans Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses and at the end of March 1955, only 12 were taking courses as against 33 at the beginning of the year. However, 22 inmates succeeded in completing the Courses.

The same situation exists with regard to non-veterans taking correspondence courses. In this instance 36 non-veterans succeeded in completing the correspondence courses.

In addition to those taking Legion Courses, 8 inmates are taking study courses in Psychology, Steam Engineering, Bookkeeping and Mathematics.

Films are secured from the Visual Aid Branch of the Department of Education, Regina, and are shown to the school inmates every two weeks. Film Strips are also being used and we now have a very substantial library of strips.

Short courses were also given during the year in the various subjects: St. John's Ambulance. It is worthy of note that several letters have been received from former inmates who have been successful in obtaining employment in the North Country as a result of taking the First Aid Courses and securing diplomas. Forestry Courses; Fur, Fish and Game classes; Mining and Prospecting.

The attendance at these special courses was very good and much appreciated by the inmates.

The following is a list of exchanges of Library Books for the year:

Magazines.....	76,453	Special books.....	429
Fiction books.....	22,515		
Educational books.....	927	Total.....	100,324

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At the present time three full-time vocational courses are in operation, two in Rural Repair and one in Plumbing. The vocational courses suffered a set back by the disturbance and fires on July 12, 1955, and it has not been possible as yet to again commence the Course in Carpentering.

Of the 71 inmates who enrolled for training, 31 graduated, 2 ceased training, 9 completed course but failed to make a passing mark, leaving 29 on course at the end of the year.

A part-time course in Vocational Welding has been in operation during the year with 6 inmates on course. A Mason Bricklaying course was commenced but with the prolonged sickness of the Instructor it was necessary to discontinue the course.

The Rural Repair classes have received valuable training from the officers' cars which have been put through for repairs in the Vocational Rural Repair.

During the time the Vocational Carpentering was in operation, 54 items of furniture were manufactured thereby giving valuable training.

The Painting and Decorating class was only in operation for a three month period and was forced to be discontinued after the fires of July 12, 1955.

The Vocational Instructors had of necessity to make a complete new syllabus and practically all of the text books for the Vocational Training Departments were destroyed, and had to be replaced.

Work is progressing on the new Vocational Carpentering Shop and it is hoped that the work will be sufficiently advanced to commence a new class of trainees in September of this year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

During the year the Kitchen has functioned very efficiently under very difficult conditions. The Kitchen was extensively damaged during the disturbance of July 12, 1955, with a great deal of the equipment damaged, and since that time the renovation of the Kitchen Department has commenced with resultant problems in the preparation of food at the same time as the workmen are engaged in the rebuilding of the Department.

Steward Hamilton resigned his position to take up other employment, and the present Steward W. M. Dougall has been performing his duties very ably under conditions which are unsatisfactory but necessary.

Kitchen sanitation has been kept at a high standard, with great care being taken in the sterilization of the dishes.

Personal cleanliness of the inmates employed in the Kitchen has received close supervision and white clothing is provided for all inmates serving the food at all times.

Instruction in the proper use of the machinery and utensils in the Kitchen is carried on all the time as the turnover of inmates working in the Department is heavy.

Two new steam kettles have been installed in the Kitchen, and several other pieces of equipment have arrived at the Institution and will be installed as soon as the renovation has advanced sufficiently to permit the installation.

The production in the year 1955-56 of bread was 281,068 pounds as against 303,810 pounds in 1954-55, a decrease of 22,742 pounds. With the increase in population there was an increase of 40,680 in the inmate meals served with 677,511 meals served as against 636,831 in the previous year. In addition there were 5,713 officer meals served during the year.

During the year a new power meat and bone cutter was purchased, as was a dough mixer, refrigerator, butter cutter, vegetable dicer, insecticide sprayer and miscellaneous dishes and cutlery.

Three hundred and seventy eight gallons of pickles were processed during the year.

There was an increase in the amount of \$5,550.84 in the overall value of farm produce sold to the Steward.

The diet menu for hospital out-patients is checked closely by the Physician and the preparation of the food is strictly supervised in the Kitchen.

Inspection of the equipment and other facilities in the Kitchen is carried out at various times by the Senior Officials and Physician, in addition to the examination of the line food.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The year 1955-56 was below average as far as crop was concerned. The first part of the growing year was very dry and the latter part very wet which hindered the threshing of the crop to some extent but all field crops were harvested without loss.

The grain crop was lighter than in former years due to the lack of rain in the early months which did not allow the grain to fill out.

There was a very heavy crop of potatoes and the Farm was able to supply the Steward's Department with all the potatoes necessary, and was still able to dispose of surplus to Staff. The supply of other vegetables was adequate for Steward's requirements for winter months.

During the year the milk production kept very good and regular inspections were made by R.O.P. Officers as well as the local Health and Sanitation Officer.

Beef was supplied to the Steward in the total weight of 45,417 pounds, and 75 head of cattle were purchased to maintain the beef herd. Pork in the value of \$10,870.44 was sold to the Stewards Department and pork in the value of \$2,732.41 was sold to outside packers.

The poultry flock maintained a high standard of production during the year with only one episode of cannibalism which was effectively checked.

The roads and driveways in and around the Reserve were maintained during the year when required.

The winter of 1955-56 was a very severe one with an abnormal amount of snow which made necessary the constant use of bulldozers and tractors for snow clearance and keeping the roads open.

Guard Herdsman Harvey attended a Dairy Convention in Saskatoon during the year and the highlight of the convention was the presentation to Herdsman Harvey of the Cup awarded to this Institution for the cow with the best butterfat production during the year. This is the second year in a row that the Penitentiary has won this award.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORK

Chief Trade Instructor

During the year work was completed on a number of projects including:

- Installation of new boilers.
- Sewer lines from Auditorium to main sewer.
- Manure shed.
- Staff House.
- Floor covering—Related Training Area.
- Painting.
- Rehabilitation of:
 - East Wing.
 - South Wing.
 - West Wing.
 - Dissociation.
 - West Wing Extension.
- Replacement of Grain Bins.
- Revamping of Lighting Distribution.

The various shops were kept employed during the year with Institution requirements and outside contracts. An additional burden was thrown on the Carpenter Shop in view of the fact that the Vocational Carpenter Shop was destroyed on July 12, 1955, and the burden of replacing windows, doors and other equipment has fallen on the Carpenter Shop.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

General maintenance was carried on throughout the year, with continuous repairs being made to plumbing in Cell Blocks. New type prison bowls were installed in "A" Wing with the flush valve replacing the old type wash down.

Repairs were maintained in the heating system throughout the year and minor electrical maintenance was carried on during the year.

Installation of conduit and wiring was continued as much as possible in the Auditorium Building. Necessary changes to carry the load were made in the lighting and power circuits and repairs were carried out to the intra-mural telephone system.

Two new boilers were completed during the year and put into operation.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Under the direction of Deputy Warden Crofton and Training Officer Keeper Kelly, the In-Service training programme continued throughout the year. Two In-Service training courses were completed during the winter months with the Trainees receiving good marks.

Each training class attended a meeting of the Classification Board, and the functions of the Board were explained.

The Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses were continued throughout the year at Calderwood, and a feature of the Winter Training Schedule at Calderwood this year was the innovation of Penitentiary Administration Courses of which two were held prior to the close of the report year.

Those officers who attended the special Administrative Courses have expressed much satisfaction in being chosen for attendance at the Courses. The general comment was that the training and instruction received was most informative and helpful in the daily performance of their daily duties.

PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Psychiatrist in attendance at the Penitentiary, visited the Institution regularly during the year, and examined those inmates referred to him.

Dr. Nelson took an active part as a consultant at the Classification Meetings, and his help and advice so freely and cooperatively given, was most helpful to the authorities in the handling of many of our problems.

Dr. Nelson worked very closely with the Penitentiary Physician, the Classification Officer and the Deputy Warden.

GENERAL

On the evening of May 21, 1955, at about 6.00 p.m., two inmates effected an escape from the Dairy Barn outside the walls of the Penitentiary. One inmate was recaptured by a Penitentiary Patrol about noon on May 22, 1955, and the other escapee was taken into custody by an R.C.M. Police Patrol at approximately the same time on May 22, 1955.

The assistance given to the Penitentiary Administration by the R.C.M. Police, the Prince Albert City Police and Radio Station C.K.B.I., was most helpful and was instrumental in the recapture of the two inmates concerned.

Two citizens in the Prince Albert Area received cash rewards for the information they made available to the authorities of the whereabouts of the escapees which materially assisted in the recapture.

The two inmates concerned were subsequently tried in outside Court for escaping from custody, and received further terms of imprisonment.

At the conclusion of the Night Exercise Period on July 12, 1955, a small percentage of inmates started a riot at the Penitentiary and set fire to a number of the shops in the Institution with fairly extensive damage.

The staff off duty responded very quickly and the situation was completely under control in less than three hours.

The investigation which followed this disturbance could find no valid reason for the inmates to stage an emeute, and it was determined it was a disturbance started by a small group of inmates with extreme psychopathic tendencies and confirmed anti-social outlook. This group was segregated and arrangements made for their production in outside Courts to answer charges laid against them for their participation in the emeute.

At the close of the report year, only a small number of these inmates so charged awaited trial in outside Courts.

Rapid strides were made during the year in the repairing and replacement of damaged buildings and equipment caused in this disturbance.

STAFF

Due to ill health, it was necessary for Physical Training Instructor F. D. Doig to retire from the Service. We hope that Mr. Doig will enjoy many years of good health.

Warden C. C. Coutts accepted a position with the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, and resigned from the Penitentiary Service in February 1956.

Warden V. S. J. Richmond of Collin's Bay Penitentiary was posted to Saskatchewan Penitentiary and was in command of the Institution at the end of the report year. However, upon the present incumbent being transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary to the position of Warden at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Warden Richmond returned to his duties as Warden at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Warden Richmond made many friends during his stay at Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

During the year 23 guards were employed; 2 Assistant Stewards; 1 Steward; 1 Plumber; and 1 Physical Training Instructor.

Eight guards resigned; 1 Steward; 1 Assistant Steward; 1 Plumber; 1 Assistant Engineer; Two Guards were dismissed from the Service.

Four Guards Grade 1 were promoted to Guard Grade 2; 1 Guard Grade 2 was promoted to Keeper; 2 Guards Grade 1 were promoted to Guard Supervisor; 1 Assistant Farmer to Instructor Farmer; 1 Guard Grade 2 to Vocational Instructor Carpenter; 1 Guard Fieldman to Assistant Farmer; 1 Guard Grade 1 to Guard Fieldman; 1 Guard Grade 1 to Assistant Hospital Officer; 1 Guard Grade 1 to Guard Herdsman.

Guard Fieldman E. W. Dewhurst received the Commissioner's commendation for his prompt and effective action in dealing with an inmate outside the walls.

During the year we received visits from the Senior Officials at Headquarters and the various problems were discussed with mutual benefit to the Institution and to Headquarters.

I would like to point out that the actions of the officers who were mostly involved in the disturbance of July 12, 1955, and of their subsequent appearance in outside Courts at the trials of the inmates concerned in the disturbance, was most commendable. All during the time the officers were held as hostages, they displayed courage, calmness and a fortitude which reflected greatly on the training they had received as Penitentiary Officers.

Credit must also be given to the Senior Officers who responded so promptly to the urgent call to the Prison and it was entirely due to the effectiveness of these officers, together with the prompt assistance from the local Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Prince Albert City Police, that the disturbance was quelled as quickly as it was. The Prince Albert City Fire

Department responded immediately to our request for assistance in controlling the fires at the Institution, and their help was invaluable as the Penitentiary Fire equipment had been rendered useless in most cases.

In closing I would like to thank the Commissioner and his Staff for the assistance given during the year, and also to express appreciation for their cooperation during the year.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on our register as of March 31st, 1956, was 447, an increase of 54 as at the end of the previous fiscal year; there was one inmate out of the Penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in the Ongwanada Sanatorium in Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer

From Kingston Penitentiary.....	278
From Dorchester Penitentiary.....	2
From Manitoba Penitentiary.....	1
TOTAL.....	281

Discharged

By Expiry of Sentence.....	120
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	75
By Unconditional release.....	7
By Court Order.....	2
By Transfer.....	23
TOTAL.....	227

Following diversion on the evening of November 6, 1955, two inmates attempted to escape by breaking the padlock on the service duct doors adjacent to their cells in Cell Block B-3, sliding down through the service duct to the main duct. Their absence was soon discovered and they were recaptured in the main duct within a very short time.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification Assistant P. Y. Chabot was promoted to Classification Officer effective October 1, 1955, and Mr. W. T. Rynasko was appointed Classification Assistant on January 16, 1956.

The overall total number of interviews increased from 1417 last fiscal year to 1661 this year due mainly to an increase in inmate population and the appointment of a Classification Assistant. The Classification Officers are now able to spend a little more time in each interview and this has reflected itself in the relaxed attitude of the inmates being interviewed, and aids in individual therapy.

The Treatment Team continues to be an important factor in the life of the inmate—in appearing in person before the Team, he has not got that “left out” feeling.

It is with sincere satisfaction that the Classification Department has witnessed the release of 75 inmates on ticket-of-leave as compared to 40 last year which fact has raised the importance of the functions and purpose of this Department in the eyes of the inmates.

The John Howard Society and the National Employment Service through their representatives continued their excellent co-operation with our Classification Office and such co-operation cannot help be of benefit to the inmate population.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. J. E. Gibson, Penitentiary Physician, reports that the health in general of the inmates in this institution has been good and is comparable with other sections of society.

Hospital admissions totalled 164 resulting in a total of 1001 days spent in hospital. Various medication and treatment cases totalled 21,029. Eleven inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgery and 5 to the Psychiatric Ward at Kingston Penitentiary. There were 38 cases of minor surgery performed in our own hospital. There were no deaths amongst the inmate population during the year and no serious accidents despite the increase in population.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor, part-time Psychiatrist at Kingston Penitentiary was appointed part-time Psychiatrist at this institution effective April 1, 1955, and his appointment has been most helpful to Dr. J. E. Gibson and to the administration.

Sanitation throughout the Penitentiary and water supply was very satisfactory and the food supply was of a high standard.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic visited the institution on its annual survey in January and X-Rayed 404 inmates and 96 officers. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was brought to light and this inmate is now receiving treatment in Ongwanada Sanatorium.

The Red Cross blood donor clinic attended the Penitentiary on two occasions, June and December; a total of 332 blood donations was made.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held every Sunday morning throughout the year in both Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels. This year one service each month was on a voluntary basis, and the attendance was excellent throughout the year.

Holy Communion and special services were held in the Protestant Chapel on appropriate days during the year, and the Chaplain reports that the attendance has been most encouraging, showing an increase over previous years.

Holy Communion was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Chapel every Sunday morning, and special Masses were held on Holy Days throughout the year. A four day mission was conducted by Reverend P. H. Hoppe, S.J., during Holy Week preceding Easter, 1955, and a similar mission was held by Reverend H. Smeaton, S.J., of Loyola College, Montreal, prior to Easter, 1956, which came within the same fiscal year.

Both Chaplains conducted lectures during courses at the Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston, and also during our in-service training programme. The officers in training found the excellent addresses given by the Chaplains most interesting and instructive.

The "Vision" group of Alcoholics Anonymous is continuing its good work, under the guidance of the Chaplains, and is playing an ever increasing part in our rehabilitation programme.

The work of the choirs in both chapels maintained a high standard under the direction of the Organist, Mr. Harry Birchall, and an increasing interest in the choirs by the inmates was noted.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army visited the Penitentiary regularly, interviewing and counselling inmates, and did a great deal during the year to assist relatives here for visits and also providing assistance and guidance where needed for inmates after release.

Rabbi A. Hollander was appointed Jewish Chaplain for Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries on September 5, 1955, when Rabbi Pimontel resigned to accept a post in the United States, and has been most attentive to those inmates of the Hebrew faith.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Circulation of reading and study material showed a slight decrease from the previous year in actual number of units issued, due to the fact that the practice of re-issuing newspapers was discontinued, as it was found that papers returned to the Library were generally incomplete, damaged or too old for re-issue.

The average daily attendance at regular school classes during the year was 19.5 and of 16 candidates who wrote examinations on completing Grade VIII, 15 were successful, 8 obtaining honours.

Inmates taking Correspondence Courses numbered 123, four more than last year. This year 55 courses were completed, as against 46 last year.

Five special lectures were arranged by the Department of Extension of Queen's University and were well attended. The subjects proved most interesting and to such an extent that the speakers commented on the exceptional interest and attention shown by the inmates.

Hobbycraft again showed a marked increase over last year, with about 45% of the population participating. The value of hobbycraft supplies purchased amounted to \$11,404.02 as compared to \$8,366.54 last year, and this does not take into account supplies sent in by relatives.

The volume of bookbinding accomplished during the year showed a slight increase, many magazine covers were repaired and numbers repainted on thousands of books.

During the year a new 46 page fiction catalogue was mimeographed and bound, and a copy given to each inmate. To supplement this a monthly bulletin was commenced in November, 1955, including book reviews and articles of interest. The bulletin is produced under supervision by the inmates employed in the Library Department.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Every evening except Fridays a diversion period was held, when the inmates were permitted to play cards, checkers and other games at tables set up in the corridors. A choice of two radio programmes was available in each cell until 10.30 P.M.

During the winter months 27 films were shown on Sunday and Holiday afternoons, including two World Series baseball films. On a few occasions concerts and variety shows were provided by outside talent, and as in the past were most eagerly and enthusiastically received.

Outside recreational facilities include two volleyball courts, ten horseshoe beds, one handball court, two softball diamonds and two soccer fields. Several softball games were played against visiting teams.

The recreational programme has become an important asset in Penitentiary administration, as evidenced by the fact that during the year not one breach of discipline was reported during recreational periods.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The new Stores Building which was partially completed during the previous year was finished this year and occupied by the Stores Department.

A large septic tank was formed and poured to service the Kitchen and Boiler House, and sanitary sewers from both buildings were connected during the summer.

A temporary dormitory building was started in April containing fifty cubicles and other facilities, and was completed, painted and ready for occupancy by the end of July.

Another Staff House was started in July and during the winter interior work was proceeded with. By the end of the fiscal year all services had been installed and the house was virtually completed.

A new Grist Mill and Mixing Plant 20 ft x 30 ft, was started in July and was ready for installation of machinery by October.

A Poultry Laying House 42 ft x 120 ft in area was started in September. The work included laying of 10,500 concrete blocks and 5,000 cement bricks; mixing and pouring 120 cubic yards of concrete; manufacture of 44 pre-cast concrete sills, 22 window frames and sash, 44 storm sash, and necessary doors and frames. By the end of the fiscal year the building was almost completed.

An implement Shed 60 ft x 160 ft in area was commenced. The building is supported on concrete piers, with a foundation wall of cement block enclosing an area 20 ft x 60 ft for office, storeroom and work-room, which was completed by the end of September. Timber for posts and framing lumber did not arrive until late October, and had to be milled in the Carpenter Shop, so that owing to the lateness of the season and pressure of other work the balance of this project was suspended until the following summer.

A small cement block building to house transformers was constructed in conjunction with laying of the underground power line to the farm building area and Tenement H-2.

Maintenance projects during the year included repairs and a new wooden casing for the high level water tank; manufacture and installation of 118 galvanized mesh screens on the Boiler House building to eliminate damage to interior insulation by birds; and repairs to the railway siding which included replacing of 400 ties, carried out by inmate labour under the supervision of a railroad foreman.

During the year 2,200 square yards of roadway was surfaced, and concrete curbs and a sidewalk provided for the area in front of the east half of the administration building leading to the new parking lot.

An extensive painting programme was carried out, which included a complete interior renovation at the Penitentiary Staff College.

The old stone crusher at the Quarry which had been in service for more than twenty years was dismantled in June and a new crusher installed and in operation before the end of August. Approximately 2,500 cubic yards of crusher rock was quarried. Approximately 2,200 cubic yards of crushed stone and 2,500 square feet of dimension stone were produced.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Vocational Training programme which was instituted at Collin's Bay Penitentiary in 1947 continues to show steady progress and expansion, with additional requests for vocational courses as more and more inmates recognize the opportunities and advantages of trade training.

During the year 165 inmates were enrolled in vocational courses in Brick-masonry, Construction Carpentry, Machine Shop Practice, Motor Vehicle Repair, Plumbing and Heating, Sheetmetal, Electricity and Barbering. Of these 53 graduated, 81 remained on course at the end of the fiscal year and the

remainder either dropped out or were discharged before graduation. This represents an increase over the previous year, when there were 140 enrollments and 43 graduates.

In addition to the usual full-length courses, there were 22 inmates enrolled in the part-time barbering course, which since its inception has resulted in five graduates obtaining Province of Ontario Barbering Certificates.

The seventh annual graduation ceremonies were held on October 3, 1955, at which Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin was the principal speaker and also assisted in the presentation of certificates. It is a great satisfaction to the Vocational staff and the trainees to have Head Office Officials take part, with so many distinguished guests present, including the Mayor of Kingston and many prominent labour officials.

As in the past, instructors on the vocational staff were enabled to visit exhibitions, specialized training courses and conferences, which it is felt have been very beneficial in increasing the knowledge and proficiency of our instructors and maintaining a modern approach to vocational training.

Fourteen meetings of the vocational staff were held during the year, and the discussions and exchange of information proved most valuable, as well as being helpful to staff morale.

An innovation this year was weekly group discussions with vocational classes by representatives of the National Employment Service and John Howard Society. It is felt that much can be accomplished in this manner with regard to inmates' problems concerning rehabilitation, and particularly in relation to trade training.

This year 85 films were shown during various courses and proved to be educational as well as stimulating interest in the subject for the trainees.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Under his supervision, the Plant Engineer's Department provided operation and maintenance of power plant, electrical distribution system, water supply, heating facilities, plumbing and sanitary system, and was responsible for fire prevention and care of fire-fighting equipment.

The Steam Power Plant in generating and distributing steam consumed a total of 3,779 tons of coal, a slight increase over last year.

Electric power was supplied under contract by the Kingston Public Utilities Commission, at a cost of \$5,154.42 for prison lighting and \$3,892.91 for prison power.

A total of 34,308,610 imperial gallons of water was pumped to our reservoir by Kingston Penitentiary, and monthly samples tested by the Provincial Board of Health Laboratories showed no harmful contamination throughout the year.

Work on new projects included complete heating, plumbing and electrical installations for the new Stores Building; wiring and washroom facilities installed in new Dormitory; Grist Mill wired for light and power, and hammer mill and mixer installed; subsoil piping system with 14 outlets for ornamental grounds irrigation; Stand-by Generator for emergency lighting installed with control panels; new Staff House H-10 wired for electric services, and plumbing and sewage facilities installed; a continuous boiler blow-down system and secondary boiler feed system installed at the Boiler House.

Considerable maintenance and inspection of plumbing, heating and electrical installations throughout the institution was carried out. Boiler House equipment was maintained in good condition, as verified by the Provincial Boiler Inspection Board.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR'S DEPARTMENT

During the year this department maintained and operated 11 trucks and 24 other gasoline operated machines and tractors of various types; as well as serviceing tractors, machinery and equipment for the Farm and Quarry, and the Penitentiary Fire Engine.

Considerable heavy equipment was used in connection with construction of new Poultry House, Implement Shed, new Stores Building, new Dormitory and Staff House H-10. Preparation of a new parking lot in front of the north wall, east of the Administration Building, also entailed use of considerable heavy equipment by this department.

A new road was constructed from the main highway to the Boiler House, and maintenance work was carried out on existing roads on the Reserve. Other maintenance work was performed on the ornamental grounds, main yard and sports field, including drainage. Some filling and levelling of the grounds at the Warden's Residence was also completed.

Machinery and equipment of this department was also utilized in digging trenches for sewers, cess-pools and electric cable, and in cleaning out of the institution's septic tank.

Snow removal and maintenance of roads and parking areas was also effectively handled by the Mechanical Supervisor's department during the winter months.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Extensive farming operations were carried out at this Penitentiary during the fiscal year with good success. Crops were reasonably good, and livestock and poultry were of a uniformly high standard.

The vegetable crop for 1955 totalled 113,708 lbs., a slight increase over the previous year. The carrot and turnip crop was reduced by the wet weather in the Fall and the extremely hot dry summer, but the crops of onions, tomatoes, beets and cabbage were very good, and ample quantities of fresh corn, green beans and chard were supplied to the Steward during the season.

Approximately 182 acres of meadow were harvested in 1955, 120 tons of grass silage were put in the silos and 130 tons were baled. 175 acres of new meadow was seeded with timothy, red clover, alfalfa and Brome grass, and another good crop is indicated.

The grain crop totalled 306,319 lbs., which was about 400 bushels less than the previous year. The crop consisted of clear oats, barley, wheat, and mixed barley and oats.

In April 1955, we purchased 900 more chicks, which did better and produced more eggs than previous flocks. Total egg production was 12,951½ dozen, supplied to the Steward for Penitentiary use.

During the year 104 cows were purchased, arrangements having been made to trade our small steers for cows. We now keep fewer cattle on hand by making more frequent purchases of cows, which can be readied for slaughtering in about two months, whereas the yearling steers had to be kept about two years. A total of 114,630 lbs. of beef was produced, 61,983 lbs. supplied to the Steward and 52,647 lbs. sold to Kingston Penitentiary.

At present we have six draught horses and one scout horse, but arrangements have been made to trade two of the draught horses for another scout horse.

The tiling of the Penitentiary reserve was completed in 1955 when approximately 17,000 ft. of tile was laid. The entire 876 acres has now been tiled, and a marked improvement in all crops since tiling has been noted.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year the Steward's Department functioned smoothly, providing a greater number of meals due to the increase in staff and inmate population, and maintained a uniformly high standard at all times. As a result of the increased services required of this department, an additional Assistant Steward was employed in May 1955.

During the year a total of 23,581 lbs. of meat was processed to bacon, ham sausage, etc. for use in preparing inmates' and Officers' meals.

Bread production for the year amounted to 192,182 lbs. used within the institution and for sale to the staff. Also produced were 6,051 lbs. of buns, 17,740 lbs. of cake, 13,747 lbs. of pudding and 14,922 lbs. of pastry.

Maintenance of equipment, kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene were strictly supervised at all times, and no serious problems were encountered at any time.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

With the occupancy of the new Stores Building in December 1955, the facilities of the Storekeeper's Department have been greatly improved. Necessary space for storing of bulky materials has been provided, loading and unloading of shipments has been speeded up, and accounting and handling of all types of stores can be carried out speedily and more efficiently.

The railway siding can now be utilized to unload bulky freight direct to the Stores ramp, which is proving to be a considerable convenience. During the year 52 cars were unloaded for this institution and 31 for Kingston Penitentiary, a slight increase over last year; 4 cars were loaded for Kingston penitentiary and one for Collin's Bay.

The gasoline consumption for 1955-56 was 16,600 gallons, a decrease of 3,080 gallons from the previous year, due mostly to the Diesel Oil operation of heavy machinery in the motor transport department.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

During the year 13 officers attended general courses at Penitentiary Staff College and 4 attended administration courses. Nineteen officers received a full week of In-Service Basic Training at this Penitentiary.

Fire drills and lectures on firefighting were carried out on a monthly basis, and improved this year by the showing of appropriate films.

Rifle and revolver practice, with the usual semi-annual competitions, had the highest participations to date. Recreational shooting increased and a rifle team was entered in the local Small Arms League.

The Officers' Library has been re-organized, is now situated adjacent to the Officers' Recreation Room and is being used more than previously. Six copies of the Manual of Correctional Training and 12 copies of the Penitentiary Act have been added to the library.

Special lectures and conferences were organized by the Chief Trade Instructor and Chief Vocational Officer for the Staff of their departments on a monthly basis, and several outside lecturers were heard.

A Keepers' conference was held and proved very helpful to the officers taking part. It is hoped in the future to hold regular monthly conferences for Keepers and also for Grade 2 Guards.

Six Officers attended a course in the use of Gas conducted by an R.C.M.P. instructor, and will be available for the training of additional officers.

GENERAL REMARKS

As a result of the 40-hour week which was inaugurated in September 1955, and opening of a new dormitory to accommodate a larger population, there was a considerable increase in staff during the fiscal year 1955-56. There were 36 new officers appointed during the fiscal year, whereas only 13 left the service. The death of Guard F. M. Doyle on May 20, 1955, took one of the most competent and most popular officers from our staff.

Our rehabilitation programme again received the faithful support of the Salvation Army, Alcoholics Anonymous, National Employment Service and the John Howard Society. Their regular visits throughout the year did much to maintain the morale of the inmates and assist with their many problems.

In view of the added attention to recommendations for ticket-of-leave by the Warden and Treatment Team, it was encouraging to note an increase in the number of licences granted during the year. More frequent visits by officials of the Remission Service have helped co-ordinate the work of that department with the penitentiaries, and the prospect for successful rehabilitation is bright.

The morale and conduct of the inmates throughout the year was excellent; and their industry and efforts to improve their knowledge and skills has been most commendable. Planned recreational and diversional activities took place without incident, and with good co-operation between inmate committees and staff.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On Register April 1st, 1955.....	349
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Received

By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	246
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TOTAL.....	595
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Discharged

By expiry of sentence.....	74
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By Ticket-of-Leave.....	164
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By unconditional release.....	6
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By transfer.....	30
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TOTAL.....	274
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On Register March 31, 1956.....	321
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The average daily population was 319, exactly the same as the previous year.

The number of inmates released under the Ticket-of-Leave Act has reached a new high of 70% (exclusion being made of the 30 inmates transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in arriving at the quoted percentage).

All newcomers admitted during the year attended, on admission, a 4-week orientation course, with the usual gratifying results. They were segregated in a specially reserved wing of one of the dormitories during that 4-week period.

On March 31, 1956, there were 181 inmates on register under 21 years of age, and 150 between the ages of 21 and 45. There were 57 under 18 years of age, as follows:

14 yrs.....	4
15 yrs.....	10
16 yrs.....	18
17 yrs.....	25

The classification, segregation and treatment of this younger element, and more specially those under 17 years of age, present daily awkward problems, this institution being neither staffed nor geared for the proper and adequate treatment of such youthful offenders.

STAFF

Our approved establishment of staff, which consisted of 164 officers on April 1, 1955, has been increased to 191 by the creation of 10 new positions of the administrative staff and 17 positions of supervisors, the latter increase being mainly the result of the introduction of the 40-hour five-day week on September 1, 1955.

68 officers were taken on strength during the year and 43 were either struck off strength or reassigned during the same period, our net establishment standing at 187 officers on March 31, 1956.

Hospital Officer Forget, J. P. C. (OAS), who was taken on strength at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on September 13, 1922, and was transferred to this institution effective April 15, 1952, resigned on account of ill health effective January 13, 1956, after serving two institutions in a highly satisfactory manner for over 33 years.

Major staff changes during the year included the resignation of the Part-time Physician-Surgeon, Dr. G. R. Champoux, on September 1, 1955, and of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Father A. Raymond, on June 16, 1955. They were replaced adequately by Dr. R. Simard, on October 17, 1955, and Reverend Father L. Clermont, (M.C.) on August 15, 1955.

Reverend Father Clermont, who served overseas with distinction in the Canadian armed forces, during the second world war, had valuable experience in the penal field, having been Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Montreal Jail, at Bordeaux, Que., for a number of years following his military service.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

30 custodial officers were struck off strength, for various reasons, in the course of the year, and 52 officers of the same category were taken on strength as replacement and as additions necessitated by the introduction of the 40-hour 5-day week. The basic training of these officers has absorbed the major portion of the time of the in-service training officer, each newly appointed supervisor being given one week induction training upon joining the service.

In accordance with the established procedure, 16 courses were given to custodial officers, between 1600 and 1730 hrs., on Wednesday afternoon of each week, from early spring until the introduction of the five-day week, when this type of training was discontinued because of the shortened normal work week.

Two local four-week in-service training courses were given to 29 newly appointed and junior officers, in July and August, with gratifying results.

Four officers of this institution attended administration courses in the course of last winter, as follows:

P.O.T.C. 53—In-service training officer, Supervisor.
Grade 2 C. L. Lemieux.
Instructor Carpenter (Voc.) L. H. C. Roy.

P.O.T.C. 54—Accountant J. H. L. Talbot.
Assistant to Works Officer A. Lacasse.

Classification Officer E. Masse and assistant-schoolteacher L. P. Bilodeau are slated to attend P.O.T.C. 55, from April 8 to May 10, 1956.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Stores activities and transactions increase monthly from year to year. As a case in point, last year's inventory of machinery, furnishings, tools, equipment, vehicles and materials, was \$410,450.76 and has increased by approximately 12% to a new high of \$439,050.75.

An oil shed has been constructed in the storage yard between the stores building and the main wall, for the safe-keeping of 30 odd drums of lubricants and grease, which were previously kept in the warehouse with inherent fire hazards.

A gasoline and distributing pump has been installed last September, and all vehicles refuel at the stores department since then.

The offices formerly occupied by the Works Officer, and which he vacated upon the completion of the new construction and maintenance building, are now occupied by the bookkeeping section of the stores department.

Shortage of stores staff has been a constant handicap: for want of competent, experienced and sufficient personnel, it was not possible until last winter to achieve complete stocktaking within the institution. To ensure satisfactory essential operations it has been necessary, for close to three years, to withdraw officers from other departments for temporary assignment in the stores, to the detriment of the good administration of the services. It is anticipated, however, that this situation will be rectified in the immediate future.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The highly satisfactory standards of operations firmly established were maintained throughout the year, in the main kitchen, under steward F. Rocheford.

Two soaking tanks ordered last year have now been received and will be installed in the near future. A power meat saw, now on order, will prove valuable addition to the existing equipment.

In the course of the year, the following products and produce were supplied through St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary:

85 tons of bread at .05cts a lb.....	\$8,535.75
6,750 lbs. of pork at .14cts.....	945.00
94 tons assorted vegetables.....	1,020.80

6,200 lbs. of meat were processed at a cost of 0.189 cts. per pound.

379,950 meals were served to inmates at a total cost of \$62,956.21, or an average of 0.495 per diem. 24,336 duty meals were served to officers at a cost of \$6,840.52, an average of 0.281 cts. per duty meal. 27,275 lbs. of pastry, cakes and puddings were baked in our kitchen at a cost of \$1,925.78, or an average of 0.07 cts. per pound.

Kitchen sanitation is quite satisfactory. Sanitation posters are prominently displayed throughout the department, and instructions are closely followed by the kitchen staff and inmates.

The personal hygiene of inmates is a matter of daily concern to the steward. Showers installed in that department are used regularly. White clothing is changed every other day, and oftener as necessary.

Pest control arrangements continue to give highly satisfactory results. Both powder and spray products are used regularly, and the kitchen remains constantly free of usual pests, and particularly roaches.

As previously indicated, the majority of inmates assigned to kitchen work are relatively young and very few of them are keenly interested in learning a

trade as butcher, baker or cook. However, the steward and his assistants are ever anxious to help those showing an inclination for kitchen work, and I might say that at the present time 11 inmates are learning the elements of the several phases of a cook's work.

The baking of our bread in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary kitchen taxes the capacity of the parent institution in this particular respect and, for obvious reasons, delivery sometimes presents quite a problem to both institutions. Furthermore, with the steady increase in personnel the contemplated bakery, which is now being used as the officers' mess-hall, is becoming overcrowded and, should existing conditions prevail, it will be necessary to have more sittings with a constant unavoidable reduction in the number of working hours during week-days. It is felt consideration should now be given to the construction of an officers' mess, as contemplated when the overall plans of the institution were revised in the early stages of construction. This matter shall be the object of special recommendation in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1957-58.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Our part-time physician, Dr. G. R. Champoux, resigned on September 1, 1955, and was replaced on October 17, 1955, by Dr. R. Simard.

The state of health of inmates has been quite good. 248 inmates were hospitalized for a total of 1,036½ days, or an average confinement of 4½ days each. 87 inmates met with minor accidents. 2 suffered fractures. 8 suffered slight burns. 46 were examined by various specialists. 6 major and 6 minor surgical operations were performed either by Dr. Champoux or Dr. Simard.

2 blood donor clinics were held during the year. Out of a possible 507 donors, 469 (or 90%) readily volunteered.

A clinic was held by the Anti-Tuberculosis League on August 29, 1955. 315 inmates and 132 officers were X-Rayed. 4 doubtful cases were rechecked with negative results. 78 inmates were paraded to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for various X-Ray examinations.

A possibly unique donation took place in the course of the winter. A young lad, 14 years of age, suffered third degree burns practically all over his body. He was under specialist care and treatment for several months and his case was considered desperate. As a last resort, appeal was made for skin donation. This was brought to the attention of local inmates, dozens of whom readily volunteered: 4 of them were selected as a sufficient number. They were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital where a large area of skin was removed from both their thighs by a Montreal specialist, and the inmates returning to our own hospital the same day. The skin so obtained was transferred to the body of the Montreal lad, and this grafting has undoubtedly been a deciding factor towards the slow but satisfactory recovery of this young boy.

Dental treatment has been provided for inmates as usual by Dr. E. Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, who calls here regularly on Thursday of each week. 633 inmates were paraded for dental examination and treatment. 39 were provided with full dentures, and 41 with partials. Besides, 450 extractions and various other dental treatment being provided.

Absentism of personnel from any cause is summarized hereunder:

Sick leave with pay.....	1,110 days
Sick leave without pay.....	83½ days
Accident leave with pay.....	13 days
Other reasons.....	34 days
TOTAL.....	1,240½ days

an average of 7 days per capita, as compared to 9.7 days for the last fiscal year, and 10.8 days per officer during the year 1953-54.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The establishment of staff of this department was increased by one carpenter instructor, effective September 1, 1955. This, however, did not result in any man power increase as the appointee, who was previously on strength as a supervisor, had already been assigned to the construction section for over two years on a permanent basis and, he being qualified carpenter journeyman, had been performing this type of work regularly prior to his classification as instructor.

The construction of the maintenance shop to house the maintenance and construction unit, and provide suitable working and storage area for the whole department, was occupied in January 1956, and, with the exception of the outside stucco coating, was completed in February 1956.

The construction of a 90 cell and security building was undertaken by outside contract in May 1955. 95% of the job had been completed by March 31, and it is expected this building will be normally occupied in the early summer.

The construction of a new vocational training shop building was authorized, and ground work undertaken in November 1955. It is exactly of the same dimensions as the maintenance shop building, namely 135' x 51'. It is expected this construction shall be completed before the end of the fiscal year 1956-57.

The construction of two staff houses, for the accommodation of the Deputy Director and Assistant Director, was started in June 1954 and was completed in December 1955. The construction of an adjoining double garage was started in July 1955, and 90% of the job was done by the end of March 1956.

Other important construction jobs were:

- (a) Laying 1100' of 15" sewer pipe and 500' of 8" pipe for sanitary sewers, in connection with the housing development.
- (b) Laying 750' of 4" pipe as water service line for staff houses.
- (c) Construction of oil storage and guard house, and installation of gasoline tank and dispensing pump within the central stores enclosure.
- (d) Installation of dryers in 16 wings of the 4 dormitories.
- (e) Installation of security barriers in the main kitchen.
- (f) Hard surface of entrance roadway, 90% completed.
- (g) Surface drainage of recreation area, 92% completed.

The extensive repairs necessary following the disturbance of August 1954 have proven a definite handicap in the application of our preventive maintenance programme during the year. The original installation of the hot water system in dormitories has not proven as satisfactory as expected, and has resulted in an abnormal rate of maintenance and repairs. An improved system is now being experimented, and it is expected a permanent solution will be found to this problem in the near future.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

As a result of the gradual and steady extension of our vocational training programme, the staff of this department has been further increased in the course of the year by the addition of one draughting instructor, one pre-vocational training instructor, and one instructor machinist. In addition, specialized courses in wheel alignment have been given on a part-time basis (2 hours on Monday evenings, since January 30, 1956).

The appointment of a pre-vocational training instructor has permitted resumption of the special training course organized in April 1953 for youngsters under 18 years of age and which, as indicated in my last year's annual report, had to be discontinued in the early spring of 1954. While this course has been in operation only for a short while this year, there is clear indication of its definite value for the orientation of handicapped youngsters.

The introduction of the 40-hour 5-day week has necessarily curtailed the opportunity previously afforded the vocational training staff for meetings,

conferences and industrial visits on Wednesday afternoon. However, members of the vocational training staff have benefitted of the following advantages in the course of the year. Machinist instructor G. Bergeron and Sheetmetal instructor R. Pagé attended J.S.T. institute in Montreal, from February 12th to 17th; Draughting instructor F. Bourque and Pre-vocational Training instructor G. Boulard attended J.I.T. institute, from October 3 to 7; and are holders of Conference Leader certificates in this area; Carpenter instructor L. H. C. Roy attended the first administration course at Calderwood, during the winter; Motor Mechanic Instructors R. Raymond and B. Dufresne attended a Wisconsin Motor Clinic, in Montreal, on October 24; on November 9, the vocational training staff attended a local forum under the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin on vocational training. In the course of the year, the Chief Vocational Officer had 10 conferences with his technical staff.

Vocational and other training under the direction or control of the Chief Vocational Officer embody the following activities:

Shop	Average		Number of Trainees	Total graduates	Training—Man-Hours	
	School grade	Age			In the Shop	Control training
Brick-masonry.....	3-9	18-6	19	23	30,204½	506
Cabinet making.....	5-4	19-6	16	10	26,286½	667½
Carpentry construction.....	4-5	17-7	7	5	10,278	497
Electricity construction.....	7-3	22-6	8	6	11,876½	1,018½
Machine shop.....	7-1	20-4	11	3	16,533	365½
Motor mechanics.....	6-1	21-6	8	6	11,532½	681½
Metal Work and Welding.....	4-0	21-3	11	5	14,522½	1,018½
Plastering.....	3-5	17-5	9	10	13,367	793
Plumbing-heating.....	5-4	19-2	10	10	14,539½	527½
Pre-vocational.....	3-0	15-0	5	—	1,163	8

The several syllabi have been slightly modified and were closely followed throughout the year. The following statistics are deemed to be self explanatory:

CONTROL TRAINING

—	On course April 1/55	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/56	Man-hours
Haircutting.....	6	5	4	7	8,172½
Printing.....	1	3	2	2	2,189½
Bookbinding.....	1	1	1	1	1,704½
Maintenance of motor Vehicles.....	3	14	9	8	10,267½
Wheel aligning.....	—	5	1	4	72

MOVEMENT OF APPRENTICES

In the several shops, March 31, 1955.....	114
Added during the year.....	138
TOTAL.....	252
Removed:	
Graduates.....	78
Released.....	32
Unsuitable.....	47
Transferred.....	6
TOTAL.....	163
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1956.....	89
Control training.....	22
	111

The average age of trainees in the several shops was 19.3 years. The average academic education was the 5th grade.

The following comparative statement of apprenticeship man-hours in the several trades taught will no doubt be found of interest:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Motor mechanics.....			4,068½	11,532½
Machinists.....		6,197	7,840½	16,533
Bricklaying and Masonry.....	7,315	33,923	24,552	30,204½
Carpentry construction.....	3,573	10,316	7,766½	10,278
Cabinet making.....	4,926	15,530	17,118	26,286½
Electricity construc.....	3,023	8,521	11,447½	11,876½
Pre-vocational training.....				1,163
Plastering.....	3,242	14,225	114,873½	13,367
Plumbing.....	3,259	5,861	12,878	14,539½
Sheetmetal.....		5,110	13,074½	14,522¾

In addition to trade training, inmates of the several courses have occasionally taken an active part in maintenance and construction work.

205 articles valued at \$2,417.62 were manufactured in the several shops as custom work for the officers. Office furniture and furnishings for the several departments of this institution were also manufactured at a cost of \$1,607.30.

CHANGE ROOM

The activities of the Change Room, under the control of the Assistant Director, are summarized hereunder:

<i>Shoe Shop</i>	<i>Cost</i>
376 pairs of officers' uniform shoes repaired.....	\$ 399.40
710 pairs of inmates' boots repaired.....	550.04
64 pairs of shoes repaired (custom work).....	45.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 994.44
<i>Laundry (Wet wash)</i>	
Kitchen white clothing.....	12,250 lbs.
Hospital white clothing.....	3,000 "
Blankets.....	9,300 "
Change room (winter season).....	24,099 "
Change room (summer season).....	23,498 "
	<hr/>
	72,147 "
<i>Tailor shop manufacture</i>	
710 pairs of pyjama trousers.....	Value \$ 853.90
140 mattresses.....	

SCHOOL

As usual, the academic education of inmates was carried out regularly for all those not having completed the 6th grade. Intermediary courses were suspended during July and August to afford a period of annual leave to the Schoolteacher and his assistants, and also to make necessary preparation for the resumption of normal classes in September.

There were 8 illiterates and 21 partial illiterates admitted during the year. This was a radical reduction of almost 40% in comparison with the previous year (21 against 51). They were given particular attention by the schoolteacher, with emphasis on arithmetics in order to give them the elementary basic schooling required to undertake trade training.

The average degree of academic education of inmates shows a slight decrease in comparison with previous years (4.8 against 5th grade). Classes are held regularly from Monday to Friday, and sessions last from 1½ to 2 hours. The usual courses have been given. There were 944 sessions for a total attendance of 2,231, or an average of 20 inmates per course. There were 66 promotions

to higher grades during the school year. 225 inmates registered for Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses, and 34 were awarded certificates of achievement.

Vocational training

Bricklaying
Masonry
Plastering
Machine Shop
Motor Mechanic
Sheet Metal
Welding
Forge
Carpentry Construction
Cabinetmaking
Furniture, furnishings
Upholstering
Plumbing
Steamfitting and heating

Vocational training

Oil heating
Blueprint reading
Industrial and Mechanical Draughting
Sciences and applied mathematics.
Wheel aligning and balancing.
Basic mechanical trade training

Control training

Service Station Attendance
Printing
Bookbinding
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles
Haircutting
Pre-Vocational Training

Visual aids were used regularly in connection with the school programme: 120 series of projection were given to 10 groups averaging 20 inmates each.

The Schoolteacher attended 51 meetings of the Classification Board, which meets every Friday afternoon for sessions lasting from 1½ to 2 hours.

LIBRARY

Our stock of fiction and non-fiction books has increased from 2,346 units, last year, to 4,814, or an increase of over 100%. There were 145 library book issues in the course of the year, with 3,591 requests for 8,438 books. Magazine subscriptions cover 86 periodicals, 36 in French and 50 in English. As previously advised, magazines are not issued regularly along with library books but are kept in the library where they are available and issued upon application during evening reading sessions. There were 239 such evening sittings, and a total of 3,256 magazines were passed along for reading.

Prior to the introduction on the 40-hour 5-day week, library books were issued to inmates in their dormitories on Wednesday afternoon of each week, which was also reserved for in-service training of officers and other activities. Since September 1955, the previous practice has been eliminated and, instead, books are issued in the library, at noon hour, to the inmates of each dormitory on a weekly basis, the assistant-schoolteachers willingly perform one-half hour overtime daily for this purpose, and are granted equivalent compensation occasionally.

Because of the relatively large number of illiterates and semi-illiterates, and the low average degree of academic education of inmates, it is impossible for the existing school staff to do a complete job. One of the assistant-schoolteachers, who also acts as librarian, devotes at least half of his time to library activities, which include the selection of books, indexing, arrangements for binding, issues an up-to-date revision of catalogues in both languages. The large number of correspondence courses also absorb a good part of the time of the other assistant-schoolteacher. Besides supervising and directing the work of his associates, arranging schedules, preparing and correcting tests, the schoolteacher must teach school and participate actively in the four-week induction programme of newcomers, manage his department efficiently and, for want of adequate help, must prepare his estimates, requisitions for school supplies, and type his own correspondence and reports. The work the school staff must perform over and above school teaching proper, while important, has an adverse effect on the academic programme and, under existing conditions, inmates are not being given the benefit of academic education commensurate with their need, or proportionate to other phases of the overall treatment programme. It is

considered that an additional teacher and a clerk are essentially required for the application of a sound education programme, and recommendation to this effect shall be offered in conjunction with annual estimates for the forthcoming fiscal year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As previously indicated, Reverend Father A. Raymond resigned as Roman Catholic Chaplain effective June 16, 1955, and was replaced by Reverend Father L. Clermont (M.C.) on August 15, 1955. The latter, and Reverend Gordon Phillips, Protestant Chaplain at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, have officiated regularly on Sundays and Holy days. Services were conducted by the Salvation Army, in the Protestant Chapel, one Sunday each month.

In addition to the Roman Catholic services held on Sundays and Holy days, Holy Mass is celebrated on a voluntary basis on the first Friday of each month. Between 70 and 80 inmates usually partake in the Holy Communion on this monthly occasion.

Annual missions were held for both denominations during the week February 13 to 18. Reverend Father J. M. Gauvreau and Reverend A. MacOdrum, preached the mission instruction in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels respectively. Besides the regular performance of their religious duty and obligations, both chaplains had numerous interviews with inmates and officers, visited inmates in the hospital and isolation quarters, and maintained outside contacts on behalf of inmates with families, relatives, friends, societies, etc., either by phone, mail or personal calls.

Midnight Mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel and Midnight Holy Communion in the Protestant Chapel, on Christmas morning, were celebrated again for the third time, being attended by the whole of the inmate population, along with representatives of the local welfare societies and staff members. As in the past, the behaviour, deportment and attitude of inmates on this very solemn occasion was a matter of deep surprise to the invited guests, and a repetition of a deeply gratifying experience for the undersigned.

CLASSIFICATION

As usual, the Classification Board (which also acts as reclassification unit) held its regular meetings every Friday afternoon. The Deputy Director, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board, reports that he was very satisfied with the general operation of the various departments concerned, and specially those directly involved in the general treatment of inmates. There has been added improvement in the procedure and techniques employed, and this is attributed to the added experience, increased knowledge and broader conception of the treatment programme.

The main activities of the Classification Unit are summarized hereunder:

<i>Interviews</i>		<i>I.Q. Tests</i>	
Newcomers.....	228	Applicants.....	265
Reclassification or follow-up.....	694	Officers.....	21
Inmates' requests.....	2,297	Inmates.....	25
Officers' requests.....	390		<hr/> 311
Pre-release reports.....	257		
Progress reports.....	232		
Screenings at SVPP.....	411		
Special interviews.....	264		
Special reports.....	80		
	<hr/> 4,853		

During the year representatives of the several welfare associations visited the institution regularly and interviewed inmates. Data are given elsewhere in this report.

TREATMENT

The composition of the treatment team has been somewhat altered in the course of the year through the resignation of the Roman Catholic Chaplain who was replaced by Reverend Father L. Clermont (M.C.), and by the unusual appointment of a female clerk as secretary to the Deputy Director, in replacement of Mr. Jourdain who was promoted to the position of Classification Assistant.

Selection and admission of inmates.—The selection of inmates for transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to this institution is a major phase of the treatment team's activities. The Deputy Director, Classification Officer and Classification Assistant have taken care of this important feature. 411 inmates were interviewed in 42 sessions equivalent to 21 working days, 228 being accepted for transfer.

The existing screening and transfer procedure is not entirely satisfactory, as previously indicated. Some aspects of this problem already brought to attention are being further explored in co-operation with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary screening committee, and shall be the object of further representations in due course.

Newcomers' Orientation Course.—11 orientation courses of approximately 4-week duration were conducted throughout the year with possibly better than past results, as a consequence of the added experience gained by the personnel immediately concerned with this part of the programme. Apart from the opportunity afforded for academic tests and vocational training orientation, these courses permit a close observation of inmates' reactions and behaviour. I might add that in cases where inmates have been unfavourably reported upon at the conclusion of the orientation courses, such inmates have almost invariably turned out problem cases in the institution. Unless these unsuitable cases can be returned to the main institution, they substantially encroach upon the facilities available and the time of the treatment officers to the detriment of the overall programme and proper treatment of other normal cases.

Juveniles.—We have an average of some 75 inmates in the 16-year old bracket. These youngsters present a major problem, as they are normally more turbulent and mischievous than others and, besides, they are possibly the worst type in the institution socially and morally speaking. Most of them have gone through reform school or some other type of institution without any successful results. Most of them still being in the growing stage, they lacking interest, stability and maturity, and they being naturally inclined, because of their youth, to play rather than do anything else, their suitable employment presents a complicated problem. With very few exceptions, they cannot be assigned to formal trade training because they prove a nuisance to the instructors and trainees, and they present a constant accident hazard to themselves and to others. The majority of them are under-developed, both mentally and physically speaking, and they cannot be entrusted with or expected to perform a man's job. Even a programme of academic school for them is very difficult to organize because of the wide variation in their educational levels, and schemes must be devised almost continually to promote their interest, and succeed in having them attend school classes for 2 or 3 hours a week. These youngsters are kept together as a distinct group for practically all purposes. Past experience clearly indicates they are utterly unsuitable for housing in existing dormitories. We are neither equipped nor staffed to properly accommodate and deal effectively with the juveniles who, in my opinion, certainly do not belong, mainly on account of their age, in an institution such as this, even though they may be legally sent to us and, in most cases, because they are classified as "incorrigibles".

Release.—Owing to other staff exigencies, it has not been possible, in the course of the year, to establish a pre-release unit as contemplated in my annual report for last year. I might say, however, that some improvement has been achieved particularly in the administration method of releasing inmates. Social workers of the several welfare units in the province have averaged 3 pre-release visits to inmates coming under their respective responsibility. It is considered a definite and well organized pre-release procedure is just as important as the induction period and all in-between activities. It will not be possible to add such a complement until and unless specially trained and qualified personnel can be spared, or otherwise be made available for this important purpose.

Although official statistics show the release of 274 inmates during the year, there were actually 244 discharged, the other 30 having been returned to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary by transfer. 170 inmates (70%) of those discharged benefitted by reduction of sentence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. This is possibly the largest proportion of conditional releases in any Canadian Penitentiary. Quite a large number of other inmates were unsuccessful in their application for clemency. It will undoubtedly be duly appreciated that the exceptionally large number of such applications involves a tremendous volume of work on all members of the treatment team. With the arrangements made for the regular and systematic revision of practically all cases at definite intervals during the sentence, and the resulting large number of cases that must be considered from day to day, the classification unit is now taxed beyond capacity, and the need for additional personnel to cope with this and related work is a dire necessity, which will be dealt with at length in conjunction with the forthcoming annual estimates.

Sports and recreation.—Additional leisure time activities have been initiated for the benefit and recreation of inmates particularly during the evening, and when the prison is closed on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. They include, inter alia, a music appreciation group; the organization of a theatrical group; music class; revival of an inmates' magazine, originally titled "Vocation" and now known as "Horizons". This is a further step forward towards the integration of a complete programme of activities intended to embrace the total leisure hours of the inmate population. Fuller application of the contemplated sports activities is restricted by the insufficiency of staff required to properly supervise these activities. So far a partial programme has been possible by minimizing surveillance and by making full use of the services of wingleaders who, as trustees, have been very helpful in providing increased activities.

Our regular sports and physical training programme has been carried out along the same lines as indicated in last year's report, mainly during the evening or when the prison is closed during the day time, under the supervision of one of the physical training instructors.

Sports activities have been boosted to a marked degree as a result of increased competition provided by visiting teams. The outstanding event was undoubtedly the visit, last summer, of members of Les Canadiens Hockey Club (current champions of the National Hockey League) who played an exhibition football game with one of our own teams. Other visiting teams included a baseball team from the Montreal City League; 2 hockey teams; 2 basketball teams; and a softball team. The Dalse Welfare Club, of Montreal, also arranged regular competition bouts by Golden Gloves members, and wrestling matches. A physical culture and weight lifting demonstration was put on by prominent Montreal culturists and members of the Montreal police force, this programme being organized through the courtesy of Inspector J. G. Gilbert, Director of the Montreal Police Training School.

In the musical variety and theatrical field, 2 shows were given through the general contribution of the Montreal Musicians Guild. An excellent musical variety show was also presented by the Unity Boys Club, of Montreal, through the good offices of its director, Mr. Maurice Marissine. Montreal Council of Knights of Columbus have again, this year, provided funds for the rental of films on religious and social subjects, to further promote education in this respect. The Dalse Welfare Club have also supplied us, free of charge, with an average of 2 recreational films each month.

These several activities are an excellent morale builder for the inmate population, and incidentally contribute a favourable influence on the behaviour and attitude of inmates as a whole. These and other activities are within the frame work of a prospective programme of citizenship participation such as briefly outlined in last year's report. Citizenship participation, either by individuals or groups, might advantageously cover the following fields:

1—General education and training

- Art classes.
- Cartooning.
- Discussion groups.
- Hobbies.
- Physical education.
- Music instruction and appreciation.
- Scientific demonstration.
- Education feature films.

2—Visits and visitation

- Correspondence and visits, inmates who have no relatives.
- Post release sponsorship and guidance, etc.

3—Recreation

- Music, concerts, bands.
- Dramatic; magic; variety, and inmate shows.
- Movies.

4—Athletics, sports and equipment

- Baseball.
- Softball.
- Basketball.
- Boxing.
- Horseshoe pitching.
- Soccer.
- Hockey.

5—Civic and social activities

- Blood bank.
- Community chest.

Possibilities of active and benevolent citizenship participation are being explored, and their implementation shall be submitted for consideration as and when we feel in a position to properly control, supervise and guide such an enlarged programme.

Hobbies.—While the need for hobbies is possibly not as great in this institution as it is in other penitentiaries (because of community life in comparison to housing in individual cells, and indoor and outdoor recreational activities provided outside working hours) they are none the less quite popular with a limited number of inmates, 132 of whom currently enjoy the privilege in one or the other of the following crafts:

Leathercraft.	Kit assemblies.
Draughting.	Weaving.
Painting.	Knitting.
Sewing.	Stamp collecting.

I wish to express my gratitude to the several welfare societies and other public spirited organizations, for their genuine and constant interest in the welfare, recreational and educational activities of the inmate population.

I am indebted to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff, for their visits, guidance, undrestanding and co-operation.

I am deeply thankful to all members of my staff, whose high sense of duty and loyal support and collaboration have contributed in no small measure in the efficient day to day administration and management of this institution.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. D. McDONNELL, *Superintendent*

During the fiscal year 1955-56, training of officers continued at the Penitentiary Staff College. A total of six courses were conducted with 128 officers participating in the training programme. Of the six courses conducted three were regular courses for the training of custodial officers, one was a course for trade instructors and two were courses in penitentiary administration. The administration courses were introduced for the first time on courses No. 53 and 54 and were designed for selected personnel, most of whom had already attended the regular custodial courses and in many cases also conferences of specialist officers. It is felt that this type of course should be included in our curriculum from time to time.

Details of the courses conducted are as follows:

Course No. 49—April 17 to May 27, 1955; a regular course for custodial officers with 22 officers in attendance.

Course No. 50—June 6 to July 15, 1955; a course for trade instructors. This course consisted of regular custodial course material for the period June 6 to June 30, 1955, with technical instruction for the period July 2 to 15. 22 officers were in attendance.

Course No. 51—September 11 to October 21, 1955. A regular course for custodial officers with 24 officers in attendance. A feature of this course was that it included two officers from Headingley Gaol, Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba.

Course No. 52—October 30 to December 8, 1955; a regular course for custodial officers with 22 officers in attendance.

Course No. 53—January 9 to February 10, 1956; a course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers in attendance.

Course No. 54—February 19 to March 23, 1956; a course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers in attendance.

On May 6, 1955, a group of forty students of the Penology Class at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., under the direction of Dr. Newman, visited the Penitentiary Staff College where the curriculum was explained to them and appropriate films shown. Arrangements were made for them to visit Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Kingston Penitentiary and lunch was served at this instittion. The group expressed their appreciation of the co-operation extended and showed considerable interest in the penitentiaries visited.

On August 17, 1955, thirty-five correctional officers from penal institutions and law enforcement agencies of New York State made Calderwood their headquarters while visiting Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. Films were shown and the operation of the Staff College explained following their visit to the penitentiaries.

During the period February 22 to February 25, 1956, the Third Annual Conference of Voluntary Prison Welfare Agencies and National Government Services on Care and After Care of Offenders was held at the Penitentiary Staff College with active participation by representatives of the Remission Service, the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the National Employment Service, together with the John Howard Societies, The Manitoba Welfare Association, The Elizabeth Fry Society, La Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale, The Salvation Army and the Catholic Rehabilitation Service. Problems relative to the care and after care of prisoners and other mutual problems came under discussion and appropriate recommendations were made.

During the period August 8 to 13, 1956, the Superintendent was granted permission by the Commissioner to proceed to Elmira, N.Y., to spend three days at the Reception Centre which is in operation there and to proceed from Elmira to Wallkill, N.Y., to visit the medium security prison located in that locality. Both of these visits proved interesting and instructive and should be of value for the provision of material for course discussions on these types of institutions.

The co-operation of the Wardens of all penitentiaries in the selection of officers for attendance at courses here has been excellent and has been an important factor in contributing to the success of the courses conducted. The In-Service Training programmes at the various institutions continued to be important in assisting in the training at Calderwood by providing the officers proceeding on courses with a training background which enables them to better absorb the instruction here.

I wish to extend my thanks to all who have been of assistance in our programme of training. Included in these is the Remission Service in making available for lectures Mr. F. P. Miller, to the Department of National Health and Welfare for arranging for Mr. Hammond to come here to discuss the problem of narcotic control, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for contributions of films by Inspector Hanson, also Mr. Joseph McCulley of the University of Toronto, Mr. Kirkpatrick of the John Howard Society, Mr. C. C. Brooks of the National Employment Service all of whom have co-operated enthusiastically, also Dr. Ault, Mr. Leroux, Mr. Grenier and Mr. Harcourt of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Rodger of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Brigadier Coleman of Dominion Arsenals. May I also express my appreciation to the officials of the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries who came to Kingston to assist with various classes and for the very essential contributions by the Chaplains, Classification Officers, and other officers of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries as lecturers and through the numerous other services provided, without which it would not have been possible for our programme to have functioned efficiently.

In closing my appreciation is extended to the members of the staff of the Penitentiary Staff College for their co-operation and industry during the past year of operation.

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REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

APRIL 1, 1955 TO MARCH 31, 1956

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

Five additional tables have been added, namely:

Type of sentence by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956
 Age on admission by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956
 Previous occupation by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956
 Penal record by penitentiary where inmate admitted
 Penal record by penitentiary where inmate in custody on March 31, 1956.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

In the present report, the concept "admitted and retained", which had been in use since 1938 and had formed the basic figure for the tables dealing with admissions, has been discarded. In its place, the number of inmates received by direct admission is used.

There were 2,406 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956 and 2,406 discharges, as well as 5,508 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of eight admissions and of 405 releases and of one additional inmate on register compared with the fiscal year 1954-1955. During the twelve-month period, 706 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from Kingston (315 males) and from St. Vincent de Paul (294 males) to Collin's Bay, the Federal Training Centre and other penitentiaries.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfer from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register at March 31, for the five-year period 1952-1956:

—	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total direct admissions.....	1,859	2,149	2,448	2,398	2,406
Total discharges.....	1,990	1,899	2,263	2,001	2,406
Inmates on register, March 31.....	4,687 ¹	4,934 ²	5,120	5,507	5,508 ³

¹ Includes one Eskimo "transferred" for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving sentence.

² Less two boys serving sentence at a Training School. Less one inmate whose sentence was annulled in 1951-52 but not recorded.

³ One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiaries Act, (1939).

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-13)

The list of offences, in the present report, has been re-arranged in order to meet the requirements of the revised Criminal Code (Chapter 51, 2-3 Elizabeth II, 1953-54).

Headings have been slightly altered and offences regrouped:

1—Offensive weapons includes:

- Carrying offensive weapons.
- Illegal possession of firearms.

2—Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise includes:

- Assault causing bodily harm.
- Wounding, wounding with intent.

3—Causing bodily harm with intent includes:

- Causing grievous bodily harm.
- Endangering life, obstructing railway.
- Poisoning.
- Shooting with intent.

4—Procuring includes:

- Living on avails of prostitution.
- Procurement and attempt.

5—Theft includes:

- Theft and attempt,
- Theft of ore or mineral,
- Theft of automobile,
- Theft of bicycle,
- Theft of horse, cattle, birds or animals,
- Theft of chickens.

6—Robbery includes:

- Robbery,
- Robbery, attempt.
- Assault with intent to rob.

7—Escape from lawful custody includes:

- Escape from lawful custody and attempt.
- Unlawfully at large.

8—Assault on peace officer in execution of duty includes:

- Obstructing peace officer.
- Assault on peace officer.

9—Other wilful damage to property includes:

- Damage to property.
- Public mischief.

Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence replaces "criminal negligence".

Bringing into Canada stolen property replaces "in possession of contraband".

Theft by person required to account replaces "embezzlement".

Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle replaces "criminal negligence in operation of auto".

The population reported on in Tables 2-41 and 47-57 includes those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and includes 26 inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1956. Males admitted during the year numbered 2,363.

Three-quarters of the men (74.9 per cent) were convicted of offences against rights and property. Of these, 64.9 per cent were committed for breaking and entering with theft or intent and robbery and attempt.

Sexual offences and offences against public morals and disorderly conduct accounted for 7.5 per cent of the male commitments. Forty-six cases of rape and six of attempted rape were included in this group.

Offences against public order formed another 6.7 per cent of the admissions and 72.8 per cent of these commitments were for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the person and reputation accounted for 4.6 per cent and includes four murders, three attempted murders and 32 manslaughters.

Offences against the administration of law and justice were mainly 47 cases of escape from lawful custody and attempt.

The following table shows the percentage of offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence:

Nature of offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,051	44.5	1,312	55.5
Against public order.....	158	69	43.7	89	56.3
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	34	43.6	44	56.4
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	134	75.7	43	24.3
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	7	63.6	4	36.4
Against the person and reputation.....	108	68	63.0	40	37.0
Against rights of property.....	1,770	711	40.2	1,059	59.8
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	10	34.5	19	65.5
Attempts—conspiracies—accessories.....	20	10	50.0	10	50.0
Habitual criminal.....	8	5	62.5	3	37.5
Sexual psychopath.....	4	3	75.0	1	25.0

SENTENCES (TABLES 14, 15 AND 15A)

More than half the men (59.7 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; 31.7 per cent were committed from three to under six years; 4.8 per cent were given six to under ten years; 2.6 per cent were to serve from ten to under twenty years. Eighteen men were committed for 20 years or more including ten incarcerated for life. Eight habitual criminals and four sexual psychopaths were sentenced to preventive detention. In twenty cases, the lash was added to the penalty of imprisonment.

AGE ON ADMISSION (TABLES 6-16-23)

Young Offenders

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 493 or 20.9 per cent were under 21 years of age, an increase of thirteen from the number in this age group admitted in the previous year. Fifty-one boys were sixteen years of age, and 26, under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of male offenders under 21 years of age committed to each penitentiary:

	P.C.		P.C.
Total.....	100.0	British Columbia.....	7.9
Federal Training Centre....	27.6	Collin's Bay.....	4.7
St. Vincent de Paul.....	21.3	Manitoba.....	4.7
Dorchester.....	16.6	Kingston.....	4.1
Saskatchewan.....	11.9	Newfoundland.....	1.2

Offences against right of property (86.6 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking, entering and theft and robbery with violence and while armed.

Twenty-four young offenders (4.9 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences and offences against public morals and disorderly conduct. Ten were found guilty of rape and one of attempted rape.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 3.3 per cent. There were two cases of manslaughter and 1 case of murder.

One sexual psychopath was sentenced to preventive detention.

Of these young offenders, 46.0 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences; 28.4 per cent, in gaol; 8.3 per cent, in reformatory; 4.9 per cent, in penitentiary; 12.4 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions.

Fourteen minors were married men. Twenty-seven dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 64 of these juvenile offenders were reported living in urban centres; thirteen were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offence, 29.8 per cent of these youths were employed and nine of them (1.8 per cent) were students. In answer to the query about alcohol and drug habit, 38.3 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 58.6 per cent, moderate drinkers, twelve or 2.4 per cent, excessive drinkers, and three reported the use of drugs.

Nine youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 35.9 per cent of them had not attended school beyond Grade VI and 70.0 per cent, beyond grade VIII; 30.2 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

All Ages

The first largest number of males admitted (20.9 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (20.1 per cent), in the five-year age group 21-24 years and the third (19.8 per cent), were aged 25-29 years, so that 60.8 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission, 30 males (1.3 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (61.4 per cent) were the majority; 9.8 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 30.5 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 234 cases to cover ten in 8 cases with an average of 2.6 dependents. The greater number (84.0 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 9.4 per cent and transients, 6.6 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 54 cases (2.3 per cent). The school attainment of 12.9 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 30.9 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 66.0 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond grade VIII; 31.3 per cent had attended high school for some period of time and eleven men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 63.2 per cent of all the men, while 16.4 per cent said they were abstainers; 16.2 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers and 4.2 per cent, as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (TABLES 24-28)

Over three-quarters of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (43.1 per cent) and French (35.8 per cent) extraction. Of the European races, German, Ukrainian and Polish, were numerically the next most common origins recorded, though none of these accounted for more than 7.9 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country birth of 93.6 per cent of the male admissions, 47 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 57 in Europe, 39 in the United States of America, and six in Asia. Of those born outside Canada, 32 had lived in this country less than five years, and another 26, less than fifteen years, but the majority (51.7 per cent) had been in this country 15 years or more. The length of residence was not reported in fifteen cases.

Both parents of 65.3 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 12.4 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 8.3 per cent both parents were British, while in 11.0 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (TABLES 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 44.5 per cent of the men (1,051) were gainfully employed and nine were students. The occupations, in which 59.2 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before committal, were labouring, construction, transportation, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Of the 1,282 unemployed, 69.3 per cent were single; 48.2 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 15.8 per cent, less than six months; 10.1 per cent, less than one year and 21.3 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates statements, wages when last employed, varied from under \$10.00 a week in three cases to \$70.00 or more. In 8.3 per cent of the cases, reported wages were under \$30.00 a week; 46.8 per cent earned between \$30.00 and \$59.99 and 39.7 per cent \$60.00 and over a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):—

—	Total	13 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	44.5	28.7	42.0	53.4	54.3
Unemployed.....	54.2	65.8	57.7	46.2	44.6
Students, never worked, retired.....	1.3	5.5	0.3	0.4	1.1

RECIDIVISM (TABLES 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 1,855 (78.5 per cent). Of these 943 had been former inmates of penitentiaries.

Of the 1,855 recidivists, 48.1 per cent had already served from one to five years in a penal institution, 20.2 per cent from five to ten years and 10.1 per cent ten years or more. It was known that 12.3 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 42.2 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 92.4 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 99.0 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 42-46)

A total of 2,350 males were discharged from penitentiaries between April 1, 1955 and March 31, 1956 inclusive, an increase of 387 releases over the previous fiscal year. One hundred and eighty-seven (8.0 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 54.2 per cent were under 30 years of age; 1.7 per cent were over 60 years of age. Sixteen men died before the expiration of their sentence.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 65.2 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1,531 who have served their sentences, 65.0 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 32.5 per cent had served from two to under five years and 2.5 per cent for five years or more. One served more than fifteen years.

Ticket-of-leave was granted to 710 males (30.2 per cent). Of these, 447 (62.9 per cent) had been incarcerated for less than two years, 188 (26.5 per cent) had served from two to under five years and 75 (10.6 per cent) for five years or more. Five had been imprisoned for over fifteen years.

FEMALES ADMITTED (TABLES 47-59)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956 numbered 43, five more than in the previous fiscal year. All were confined in the Prison for Women at Kingston.

Eighteen of the women admitted were between the ages of 17 and 29 years. Eight of this group had committed offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Offences under this Act accounted for nineteen female committals. Twenty-one women were reported as drug addicts and seven, as excessive alcohol drinkers.

For ten of the women, it was the first commitment to a penal institution. For all but twelve of the 43 offenders it was their first commitment to a penitentiary.

Forty-one of the women were born in Canada; two who were born outside Canada were naturalized Canadians. Eighteen were of English and sixteen of European origin.

Twenty-three of the female inmates were married, six widowed and four divorced.

Elementary school had been attended by 25 of the women, fifteen had some high school education and one had education beyond High School. Two could not read or write.

All but one female inmate lived in incorporated cities and towns. Four women were reported to have previously been in training schools, two in training schools and protection homes and three in tuberculosis hospitals. One woman was reported to have been in an institution for the insane.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 58-60)

Fifty-six women were discharged during the year, an increase of eighteen over the previous fiscal year. Forty-seven females were released on expiration of sentence, one died prior to expiration of sentence and eight were granted ticket-of-leave.

Thirty-six discharged females were between the ages of 20 and 39 years; three were 60 years of age or over.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1956

	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Inmates on register March 31, 1955.....	T. 5,507 M. 5,412 F. 95	32 31 1	645 645	1,264 1,264	349 349	1,048 954 94	393 393	446 446	652 652	678 678
Admissions—										
Received by direct admission.....	M. 2,393 F. 43	17	266 5	748 9		568 12		150 2	287 3	327 12
Received by transfer.....	M. 675 F. 31		42	38	246	31 31	281	33	3	1
Total admissions.....	T. 3,112 M. 3,038 F. 74	17 17	313 308 5	795 786 9	246 246	642 599 43	281 281	185 183 2	293 290 3	340 328 12
Releases—										
Discharges.....	M. 2,350 F. 56	7	336	475	244	297 56	204	183	292	312
Transfers.....	M. 675 F. 31		5 5	294 9	30	315	23	4 2	2 3	2 12
Total releases.....	T. 3,112 M. 3,025 F. 87	7 7	346 341 5	778 769 9	274 274	668 612 56	227 227	189 187 2	297 294 3	326 314 12
Inmates on register—										
March 31, 1956.....	T. 5,508 ¹ M. 5,426 ¹ F. 82	42 41 1	612 612	1,281 1,281	321 321	1,022 941 81	447 447	442 442	649 ¹ 649 ¹	692 692

¹ One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act (1939).

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences		Ticket-of-leave violator	Ticket-of-leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,148	338	18	823	28	8
Against public order.....	158	101	27		30		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	76	19		20		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	21	7		3		
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	3	1		5		
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1			2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	32	2		16	28	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	31	1		15		
Perjury.....	3	1	1		1		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28					28	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	122	23	1	31		
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	6					
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	20	6	1	3		
Incest.....	34	23	3		8		
Indecent assault.....	10	9	1				
Indecent assault on female.....	16	9	4		3		
Rape.....	46	29	7		10		
Rape, attempt.....	6	4			2		
Seduction.....	2	1			1		
Sexual intercourse.....	25	19	2		4		
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	2					
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	5	1		5		
Procuring.....	11	5	1		5		
Against the person and reputation.....	108	83	6		19		
Abduction.....	3	2			1		
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	1				
Assault, common.....	3	3					
Assault on female.....	4	4					
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	3			3		
Bigamy.....	4	4					
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	15	2		9		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1					
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	12	1		4		
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1				1		
Manslaughter.....	32	30	2				
Murder.....	4	4					
Murder, attempt.....	3	2			1		
Negligence to provide.....	2	2					
Against rights and property.....	1,770	785	275	17	686		7
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	266	107	14	305		2
Breaking and entering, with intent.....	105	69	5		31		
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	9			9		
Possession of house-breaking instruments.....	9	8			1		
False pretence and fraud.....	104	21	33		50		
Forgery.....	49	5	9		35		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	7	13	1	25		
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	38	13		9		
Robbery.....	84	45	13		26		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	69			23		
Robbery while armed.....	147	64	20		61		2
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	2			6		
Extortion.....	2	1			1		
Theft.....	348	178	62	2	103		3
Theft by person required to account.....	1				1		
Theft of postal matter.....	3	3					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	11	3		14		1
Arson and attempt.....	14	5	1		8		
Mischief.....	9	2	1		5		1
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	4	1		1		
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	8	1		11		
Conspiracy.....	20	8	1		11		
Preventive detention.....	12	1			11		
Habitual criminal.....	8	1			7		
Sexual psychopath.....	4				4		

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Type of sentence														
		Simple	Simple and fine	Simple with lash	Concurrent	Concurrent with lash	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with fine	Consecutive	Consecutive with lash	Consecutive and preventive detention	Remanet	Remanet and sentence			
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,113	5	13	936	15	5	116	6	91	11	2	2	12	28	8
Against public order.....	158	90	4	.....	41	2	1	1	.....	10	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	74	1	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	12	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	113	.....	10	44	1	3	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	20	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	34	22	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault.....	10	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female.....	16	8	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	46	22	.....	7	12	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, attempt.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seduction.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse.....	25	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring.....	11	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	108	82	1	.....	16	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, common.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on female.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise.....	26	15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

[illegible]

	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bigamy.....		1									
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	11	7	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	5
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1									
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1	1	1								
Manslaughter.....	32	18	8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4
Murder.....	4	2	2	1							1
Murder, attempt.....	3	2	1								1
Negligence to provide.....	2	1	1								
Against right of property.....	1,770	319	426	106	62	177	344	82	254	742	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	120	184	47	26	63	123	33	98	280	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	9	23	6	4	14	23	8	15	53	
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	4	2			1	6		8	11	
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....					2		5		2	9	
False pretences and fraud.....	104	10	23	4	2	12	29	4	20	55	
Forgery.....	49	6	17	2	2	4	11		7	20	
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	4	12	3		10	13	1	3	17	
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	9	7		1	6	21	1	15	38	
Robbery.....	84	22	16	10	2	15	7	6	6	21	
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	17	28	12		11	11	5	8	24	
Robbery while armed.....	147	44	34	6	5	8	25	8	17	55	
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	1	1	1			2			2	
Extortion.....	2	1				1					
Theft.....	348	69	77	15	17	31	68	16	55	156	
Theft by person required to account.....	1					1					
Theft of postal matter.....	3		2		1						
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	9	8	1	1	3	4		3	8	
Arson and attempt.....	14	6	3	1	1	1	1		1	3	
Mischief.....	9	2	3			1	2		1		
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property (concluded).....											
Other willful damage to property.....	6	1	2			1	1		1	2	
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	2	8	1			7		2	9	
Conspiracy.....	20	2	8	1			7		2	9	
Preventive detention.....	12	1	1				3	4	3	10	
Habitual criminal.....	8						2	3	3	8	
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1	1				1	1		2	

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

MALES ADMITTED

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Age on admission						Total over 21 years	Age on admission							Age not stated
		15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years		21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,363	493	26	51	79	105	119	113	1,870	475	339	217	144	104	91	30
Against public order.....	158	3					1	2	155	14	32	29	27	12	17	3
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	3					1	2	112	9	23	17	19	9	11	2
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31								31	2	5	3	8	3	5	1
Offensive weapons-possessing and carrying.....	9								9	3	1					
Possession of explosive substance.....	3								3							
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	11	1	2	1	5	2	2	67	28	7	1	9	1	1	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	47	7	1	2	1	2	1	1	40	21	4	1	3	1		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	3								3	1		1	5	1		
Perjury.....	3								3	7		1				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	4				3	1		24	7	3	1				
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	24		1	4	8	5	6	153	27	24	26	13	17	18	5
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	30								6			1	1	2	2	1
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	3		2	1				27	3	5	5	3	3	4	2
Incest.....	34	2		1			1		32	2		12	4	9	5	
Indecent assault.....	16	1			2				8	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
Indecent assault on female.....	16	1		1					15	2	3	1	2	1	4	1
Rape.....	46	10		3	1	2	5		36	15	4	4	1	1	1	
Rape, attempt.....	6	1			1				5	1	2	1				
Seduction.....	2								2	1	1	1				
Sexual intercourse.....	25	5		1		3			20	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2								2				1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11								11							
Procuring.....	11								11							
Against the person and reputation.....	108	16	1	1	3	3	6	2	92	22	11	15	7	6	14	7
Abduction.....	3								3	1					1	
Abduction and attempt.....	2								2						2	
Abortion and attempt.....	3								3						1	
Assault, common.....	4								4				1	1	2	
Assault on female.....	1						1		3							
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	2					2		4	1	2		2	2		
Bigamy.....	4								4							
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	7				3	4		19	6	2	2	1	1	4	2
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1								1							
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	2		1			1		15	4	2	2	2	3	1	6
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1								1							
Manslaughter.....	32	2	1	1	1				30	6	4	3	3	2	5	3

Murder.....	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Murder, attempt.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Negligence to provide.....	2													
Against rights of property.....	1,770	427	24	48	67	92	99	97	1,343	372	366	252	151	84
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	212	15	27	36	43	42	49	482	152	129	90	50	24
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	19	1	1	2	6	5	4	86	24	29	16	10	4
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	3	2	2			1		15	3	4	3	2	3
Possession of house-breaking instruments.....	6								19	1	4	2		
Possession and fraud.....	104	2						1	102	8	29	22	12	11
Forgery.....	49	6					1	1	2	43	7	9	11	7
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	3					1	1	2	43	6	8	12	9
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	8	1				2	4	1	52	11	14	9	7
Robbery.....	84	18					5	7	66	23	18	13	8	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	16	1	1	1	1	1	6	76	31	22	11	5	4
Robbery while armed.....	147	29	1	1	4	6	6	8	10	118	39	20	7	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	6					5	1	2	1				
Extortion.....	2								2					
Theft.....	348	105	7	15	22	27	20	14	243	66	60	40	31	16
Theft by person required to account.....														
Theft of postal matter.....	3								3			1		1
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	20	6	7	3	3	1
Arson and attempt.....	14	4			1	1	3	3	10	2	4	1	3	
Michiel.....	9	2	1	1	1				7	3	1	2		1
Other willful damage to property.....	6	3					1	2	3	1	2			
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	2					1	1	18	6	3	3	4	2
Conspiracy.....	20	2					1	1	18	6	3	3	4	2
Preventive detention.....	12	1			1				11		1	2	2	3
Habitual criminal.....	8								8		1	2	1	3
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1			1				3		1			1

Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</
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- Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property
- Arson and attempt
- Mischief
- Other willful damage to property
- Attempts-conspiracies-accessories
- Conspiracy
- Preventive detention
- High and criminal
- Sexual psychopaths

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Religion											
		Adventist	Baptist	Christian Science	Church of England	Doukchobor	Eastern religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant N.O.S.
Total inmates.....	2,363	3	81	4	317	1	8	17	15	45	9	93	13
Against public order.....	158	3	3	3	19	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	1	1	1	12	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Perjury.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	1	6	26	26	3	3	3	3	5	1	11	13
Buggery and bestiality attempt.....	6	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Incest.....	34	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Indecent assault.....	10	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Indecent assault on female.....	16	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Rape.....	46	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Rape, attempt.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Seduction.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Sexual intercourse.....	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	3	3	14	2
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Procuring.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against the person and reputation.....	108	6	6	12	12	1	4	4	4	1	1	5	2
Abduction.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault, common.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault on female.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bigamy.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	2	2	4	4	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1

Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle...	1	3	1	2	7	30	58	9	938	23	203	15	150	3
Manslaughter.....	32	4	1	2	7	13	20	3	383	7	78	5	56	0
Murder.....	4	3	1	1	4	1	7	1	49	2	14	7	7	0
Murder, attempt.....	3	3	1	1	5	1	4	1	9	2	3	1	2	0
Negligence to provide.....	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	4	2	1	1	8	0
Against rights of property.....	1,770	2	64	2	241	1	18	1	50	2	13	1	8	0
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	1	23	1	87	3	5	6	25	1	6	6	2	0
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	6	6	1	17	1	2	1	49	1	6	2	2	0
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	9	2	14	7	7	0
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	2	0
False pretences and fraud.....	104	2	2	1	18	1	1	1	50	2	13	1	8	0
Forgery.....	49	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	25	1	6	6	2	0
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	25	1	6	6	2	0
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	80	1	5	1	16	1	1	1	28	4	6	4	4	0
Robbery.....	84	1	5	1	10	1	1	1	42	4	11	11	8	0
Robbery and theft with violence.....	82	4	4	2	9	2	5	1	50	3	10	3	8	0
Robbery while armed.....	177	6	6	2	22	5	7	2	72	2	16	3	16	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	0
Extortion.....	2	11	11	1	43	3	4	9	193	1	39	6	33	0
Theft.....	348	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Theft by person required to account.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Theft of postal matter.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	16	3	5	3	3	0
Arson and attempt.....	14	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	0
Mischief.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	0
Other willful damage to property.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	0
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	7	7	0
Conspiracy.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	7	7	0
Preventive detention.....	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	0
Habitual criminal.....	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School
			1-8	9-13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
Against public order.....	158	6	97	55	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	115	3	60	52	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	2	27	2	
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	1	7	1	
Possession of explosive substance.....	3		3		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	2	56	20	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47		34	13	
Perjury.....	3		2	1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	2	20	6	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	9	133	34	1
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6		4	2	
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	1	19	10	
Incest.....	34	2	29	3	
Indecent assault.....	10	1	7	2	
Indecent assault on female.....	16	3	11	2	
Rape.....	46		35	11	
Rape, attempt.....	6		4	1	1
Seduction.....	2		1	1	
Sexual intercourse.....	25	2	22	1	
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2		1	1	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11		6	5	
Procuring.....	11		6	5	
Against the person and reputation.....	108	6	76	25	1
Abduction.....	3		1	2	
Abortion and attempt.....	2		1	1	
Assault, common.....	3		3		
Assault on female.....	4	1	2	1	
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty....	6	1	5		
Bigamy.....	4		1	3	
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	2	18	6	
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence....	1		1		
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17		12	5	
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1			1	
Manslaughter.....	32	2	25	4	1
Murder.....	4		3	1	
Murder, attempt.....	3		2	1	
Negligence to provide.....	2		2		
Against rights of property.....	1,770	30	1,178	553	9
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	19	493	182	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	1	67	37	
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18		13	5	
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9		7	2	
False pretences and fraud.....	104	1	49	51	3
Forgery.....	49		18	29	2
Uttering forged documents and attempt.....	46		20	24	2
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	1	39	20	
Robbery.....	84	1	48	35	
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	2	64	25	1
Robbery while armed.....	147		95	51	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8		6	2	
Extortion.....	2		1	1	
Theft.....	348	5	256	87	
Theft by person required to account.....	1			1	
Theft of postal matter.....	3		2	1	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	1	21	7	
Arson and attempt.....	14	1	6	7	
Mischief.....	9		9		
Other wilful damage to property.....	6		6		
Attempts—conspiracies—accessories.....	20		13	7	
Conspiracy.....	20		13	7	
Preventive detention.....	12		7	5	
Habitual criminal.....	8		4	4	
Sexual psychopath.....	4		3	1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Absti- nent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and drugs
			Mode- rate	Exces- sive		
Total inmates.....	2,363	388	1,493	383	29	70
Against public order.....	158	17	59	13	19	50
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	115	11	32	3	19	50
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	6	18	7		
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying....	9		6	3		
Possession of explosive substance.....	3		3			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	10	59	9		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	6	37	4		
Perjury.....	3		3			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	4	19	5		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177	33	122	22		
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6		4	2		
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	9	15	6		
Incest.....	34	7	20	7		
Indecent assault.....	10	3	6	1		
Indecent assault on female.....	16	3	12	1		
Rape.....	46	7	37	2		
Rape, attempt.....	6	1	3	2		
Seduction.....	2	1	1			
Sexual intercourse.....	25	2	22	1		
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2		2			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	5	5	1		
Procuring.....	11	5	5	1		
Against the person and reputation.....	108	16	67	25		
Abduction.....	3		1	2		
Abortion and attempt.....	2		2			
Assault, common.....	3	1		2		
Assault on female.....	4		3	1		
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty...	6		3	3		
Bigamy.....	4	1	1	2		
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	2	17	7		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence...	1	1				
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	1	14	2		
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicles.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	32	7	20	5		
Murder.....	4		3	1		
Murder, attempt.....	3	1	2			
Negligence to provide.....	2	2				
Against rights of property.....	1,770	294	1,141	306	10	19
Breaking and entering and committing.....	694	143	427	111	5	8
Breaking and entering with intent.....	105	11	76	17		1
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	18	2	12	3	1	
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	9		9			
False pretences and fraud.....	104	15	55	32	1	1
Forgery.....	49	7	28	14		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	46	3	28	14	1	
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	60	8	42	8		2
Robbery.....	84	7	61	16		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	92	8	68	15		1
Robbery while armed.....	147	21	106	18	1	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8	1	5	2		
Extortion.....	2		1	1		
Theft.....	348	67	221	54	1	5
Theft by person required to account.....	1	1				
Theft of postal matter.....	3	1	1	1		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	10	15	4		
Arson and attempt.....	14	6	5	3		
Mischief.....	9	2	6	1		
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	2	4			
Attempts—conspiracies—accessories.....	20	2	17	1		
Conspiracy.....	20	2	17	1		
Preventive detention.....	12	1	8	2		1
Habitual criminal.....	8		5	2		1
Sexual psychopath.....	4	1	3			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Employment status				Period of employment						
		Em- ployed	Students	Never worked	Retired	Total unem- ployed	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,051	9	20	1	1,282	618	202	130	110	59	104
Against public order.....	158	69				89	28	11	9	13	7	21
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115	42				73	21	8	8	10	5	21
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31	20				11	5	1	1	3	1	
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9	6				3	2	1				
Possession of explosive substance.....	3	1				2		1			1	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78	34				44	7	4	1	6	1	2
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47	10				37	4		1	6	1	2
Perjury.....	3	3										
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28	21				7	3	4				
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct..	177	134			1	42	19	10		2	4	5
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6	5				1				1		
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30	19			1	11	5	3				
Incest.....	34	27				7	2	2		1		2
Indecent assault.....	10	8				2	1				1	
Indecent assault on female.....	16	12				4						3
Rape.....	46	36				10	6	3				1
Rape, attempt.....	6	6										
Seduction.....	22	17				5	2					1
Sexual intercourse.....	2	2										
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	12	9				3	1			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11	7		1		3	1			1		
Procuring.....	11	7										
Against the person and reputation.....	108	68	2	1		37	19	5	1	3	1	5
Abduction.....	3	2				1	1					
Abortion and attempt.....	2	2										
Assault, common.....	3	3				2	2					
Assault on female.....	4	3				1				1		
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6	1				5	3	1				1
Begamy.....	4	4										
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26	14				12	6	4				1
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	1										
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	17	11		1		5	3			1		1
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	1	1										
Manslaughter.....	32	24	1			7	4					2
Murder.....	4	3		1		1			1			1
Murder, attempt.....	3	3				2				1		
Negligence to provide.....	2	1				1				1		

	1,770	711	7	18	1,034	534	166	115	84	43	66	13	13
Against rights of property.....	227	227	6	11	450	238	65	48	41	23	24	4	7
Breaking and entering and committing.....	105	47	1	1	57	30	9	6	4	3	3	1	2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	18	7	1	4	11	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	9	5	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	104	57	1	7	47	30	7	6	1	1	3	1	1
False pretences and fraud.....	49	23	1	25	47	30	7	6	1	1	3	1	1
Forgery.....	46	23	1	25	47	30	7	6	1	1	3	1	1
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	60	37	1	23	23	13	8	5	4	1	4	1	1
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	84	44	1	23	23	13	8	5	4	1	4	1	1
Robbery.....	92	36	1	40	21	11	11	4	4	1	2	1	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	147	57	1	56	56	32	8	5	5	4	2	1	1
Robbery while armed.....	8	2	1	90	90	48	16	13	7	2	4	1	1
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	2	2	1	6	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Extortion.....	348	143	1	199	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Theft.....	1	1	1	199	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Theft by person required to account.....	3	2	1	1	199	95	31	22	14	8	20	7	2
Theft of postal matter.....	29	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	14	7	1	19	5	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	1
Arson and attempt.....	9	2	1	7	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mischief.....	6	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other willful damage to property.....	20	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempts-conspiracies-accessories.....	20	10	1	10	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Conspiracy.....	20	10	1	10	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Preventive detention.....	12	8	1	10	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Habitual criminal.....	8	5	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual psychopath.....	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Weekly Earnings										Own account	Not applicable	Not stated
		Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over					
Total inmates.....	2,363	3	50	144	289	374	444	357	582	72	24	14		
Against public order.....	158		3	4	11	17	27	25	65	5		1		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	115			2	5	12	18	21	53	3		1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	31		3	1	1	4	8	3	5	2				
Offensive weapons—possessing and carrying.....	9			1	1	1	1	1	4					
Possession of explosive substance.....	3								3					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	78		4	4	11	14	16	12	13	3		1		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	47		3	2	3	10	11	8	8	1		1		
Perjury.....	3						2			1				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	28		1	2	8	4	3	4	5	1				
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	177		5	6	16	27	35	28	50	8	1	1		
Buggery and bestiality and attempt.....	6				2	1			3					
Gross indecency and attempt.....	30		4	1	2	7	6	4	4	2				
Incest.....	34		1	2	3	4	6	10	7	1				
Indecent assault.....	10					4	4	1	5					
Indecent assault on female.....	16		1		2	4	4	2	2	1				
Rape.....	46		6	1	3	5	11	7	17	1				
Rape, attempt.....	6					1	1	1	3	1				
Seduction.....	2													
Sexual intercourse.....	25			1	4	5	2	2	8	2	1			
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	2			1				1						
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	11						2	2	5	1				
Procuring.....	11						2	2	5	1				
Against the person and reputation.....	108		2	2	13	18	21	20	24	4	4			
Abduction.....	3					1			1	1				
Abortion and attempt.....	2								2					
Assault, common.....	3				1	1			1					
Assault on female.....	4					1	1	1						
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	6				1	1	2	2	1					
Bigamy.....	4							1	1					
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26				7	5	5	5	3	1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	% Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
Under 2 years.....	28	1	2	1	7	3	10	1	3	21
2 and under 3 years.....	1,382	314	381	84	46	146	217	40	154	457
3 and under 4 years.....	430	77	73	24	16	44	104	27	65	212
4 and under 5 years.....	150	30	25	9	3	12	31	8	32	74
5 and under 6 years.....	169	35	31	12	9	12	40	8	22	79
6 and under 7 years.....	41	8	11			2	14		6	20
7 and under 8 years.....	48	13	14	2	1	5	6	4	3	14
8 and under 9 years.....	20	10	2		1	1	3		3	7
9 and under 10 years.....	4	1			1		1	1		3
10 and under 15 years.....	48	7	7	2	1	2	17	1	11	31
15 and under 20 years.....	13	7				1	3	1	1	5
20 and under 25 years.....	5	1	1					1	2	3
25 years and over.....	3						1	1	1	3
Death commuted to life.....	3		2						1	1
Life.....	7	3					4			4
Preventive detention.....	12	1	1				3	4	3	10

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of sentence	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	266	748	568	150	287	327
Simple.....	1,113	11	178	300	265	76	113	170
Simple and fine.....	5			4			1	
Simple with lash.....	13				2		1	10
Concurrent.....	936	5	72	362	198	45	152	102
Concurrent and fine.....	15		1	3	3	2	5	1
Concurrent with lash.....	5				1			4
Concurrent and consecutive.....	116		2	23	44	15	8	24
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	6			1	2	1	2	
Consecutive.....	89	1	5	27	36	6	3	11
Consecutive and fine.....	13			8	5			
Consecutive with lash.....	2				1			1
Concurrent and indeterminate.....	2		1			1		
Preventive detention.....	12		2	1	5	3		1
Remanet.....	28		4	14	4	1	2	3
Remanet and sentence.....	8		1	5	2			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Type of sentence	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	273	544	197	359	188	173	287	325
Simple.....	1,113	11	184	236	58	159	98	86	113	168
Simple and fine.....	5			4					1	
Simple with lash.....	13					1	1		1	10
Concurrent.....	936	5	73	233	128	129	58	58	150	102
Concurrent and fine.....	15		1	3			2	3	5	1
Concurrent with lash.....	5					1				4
Concurrent and consecutive.....	116		2	19	4	27	16	14	10	24
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	6			1		1	1	1	2	
Consecutive.....	89	1	5	22	5	26	10	6	3	11
Consecutive and fine.....	13			8		4				
Consecutive with lash.....	2						1			
Consecutive and indeterminate.....	2		1					1		
Preventive detention.....	12		2	1		5		3		1
Remanet.....	28		4	12	2	4		1	2	3
Remanet and sentence.....	8		1	5		2				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	266	748	568	150	287	327
15 years.....	26		4	21				2
16 years.....	51		6	39		1	3	2
17 years.....	78		14	43	4		15	2
18 years.....	104	1	25	43	6	7	16	6
19 years.....	121	3	16	52	17	11	10	12
20 years.....	113	2	17	42	18	3	15	16
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	6	82	240	45	22	59	39
21 to 24 years.....	475	3	59	121	121	31	68	72
25 to 29 years.....	467	5	35	132	134	31	68	62
30 to 34 years.....	339	1	29	90	104	26	36	53
35 to 39 years.....	217	1	18	55	66	21	17	39
40 to 44 years.....	144		13	42	34	6	17	32
45 to 49 years.....	104	1	9	39	29	3	8	15
50 to 59 years.....	91		12	24	28	6	11	10
60 years and over.....	30		6	5	7	4	3	5
Note stated.....	3		3					
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	11	184	508	523	128	228	288

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	273	544	197	359	188	173	287	325
15 years.....	26		4	5	16					1
16 years.....	51		6	16	23			1	3	2
17 years.....	78		14	18	25	4			15	2
18 years.....	104	1	25	17	26	3	3	7	16	6
19 years.....	121	3	16	28	24	5	12	11	10	12
20 years.....	113	2	17	21	22	8	8	4	15	16
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	6	82	105	136	20	23	23	59	39
21 to 24 years.....	475	3	60	84	36	59	60	34	67	72
25 to 29 years.....	467	5	36	107	23	83	49	35	67	62
30 to 34 years.....	339	1	31	87	2	70	26	32	37	53
35 to 39 years.....	217	1	18	55		45	17	25	18	38
40 to 44 years.....	144		15	39		30	5	6	17	32
45 to 49 years.....	104	1	9	39		21	5	6	8	15
50 to 59 years.....	91		13	23		25	2	8	11	9
60 years and over.....	30		6	5		6	1	4	3	5
Note stated.....	3		3							
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	11	191	439	61	339	165	150	228	286

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total inmates	Type of sentence														
		Simple	Simple and fine	Simple and with lash	Concurrent and with fine	Concurrent and with lash	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with fine	Consecutive and fine	Consecutive and with lash	Consecutive and with lash and with fine	Consecutive and with lash and with fine and with lash	Consecutive and with lash and with fine and with lash and with fine			
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,113	5	13	936	15	5	116	6	89	13	2	2	12	28	8
15 years.....	26	9			16											
16 years.....	51	18			33											
17 years.....	78	28			47	1		1						1		
18 years.....	104	43			53											
19 years.....	121	50			58	2	1	4	1	1						
20 years.....	113	37			62	1	2	7	1	1						
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	185			269	4	3	17	2	6				1	3	
21 to 24 years.....	475	205			175	4		46	1	28						
25 to 29 years.....	467	219	1		181	2	2	17	1	30						
30 to 34 years.....	339	173			123	2	2	20		11						
35 to 39 years.....	217	116	3		75	2		9	2	4						
40 to 44 years.....	144	85	1		41					3						
45 to 49 years.....	104	53			38			2		3						
50 to 59 years.....	91	56	1		24	1		2		5						
60 years and over.....	30	18			10			2		2						
Not stated.....	3															
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	923	5	11	667	11	2	99	4	83	13	2	2	11	24	8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
15 years.....	26	20	3	2		1				
16 years.....	51	36	8	4	2	1				2
17 years.....	78	45	20	5	4	3		1		5
18 years.....	104	48	38	6	2	6	4			6
19 years.....	121	45	31	12	9	13	10			20
20 years.....	113	33	40	12	7	10	5	2	4	18
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	227	140	41	24	34	19	3	5	51
21 to 24 years.....	475	82	134	44	25	58	69	24	39	157
25 to 29 years.....	467	59	114	30	14	55	103	26	66	209
30 to 34 years.....	339	44	70	10	6	41	87	12	69	174
35 to 39 years.....	217	22	48	3	1	18	56	16	53	126
40 to 44 years.....	144	21	16	1	7	10	49	8	32	96
45 to 49 years.....	104	27	14	3		5	32	5	18	55
50 to 59 years.....	91	17	9	2	6	6	32	1	18	57
60 years and over.....	30	7	5		1	1	7	2	7	17
Not stated.....	3	2			1					1
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	281	410	93	61	194	435	94	302	892

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total inmates	Marital status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,450	681	53	52	127	221	1,986	155	1
15 years.....	26	26					4	22		
16 years.....	51	51					7	44		
17 years.....	78	78					11	67		
18 years.....	104	101	3				12	90	2	
19 years.....	121	117	4				18	99	4	
20 years.....	113	106	7				12	94	7	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	479	14				64	416	13	
21 to 24 years.....	475	357	101				45	406	24	
25 to 29 years.....	467	277	159	3	3	25	37	399	30	1
30 to 34 years.....	339	155	129	9	9	37	23	287	29	
35 to 39 years.....	217	77	100	5	10	25	16	175	26	
40 to 44 years.....	144	42	75	10	10	7	9	123	12	
45 to 49 years.....	104	30	54	7	7	6	10	82	12	
50 to 59 years.....	91	26	33	14	6	12	13	70	8	
60 years and over.....	30	6	14	5	3	2	4	25	1	
Not stated.....	3	1	2					3		
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	971	667	53	52	127	157	1,570	142	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total inmates	No dependents	Number of dependents										
			Number with dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,643	720	234	196	118	69	35	22	17	11	8	10
15 years.....	26	26											
16 years.....	51	51											
17 years.....	78	77	1										1
18 years.....	104	99	5	1				1					2
19 years.....	121	115	6	3	2								1
20 years.....	113	104	9	4	4								1
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	472	21	8	7			1					5
21 to 24 years.....	475	372	103	40	35	20	4		1	1			2
25 to 29 years.....	467	308	159	56	43	29	16	10	4	4			
30 to 34 years.....	339	186	153	49	25	25	15	8	4	4			
35 to 39 years.....	217	112	105	26	27	22	13	3	5	2	3	4	
40 to 44 years.....	144	68	76	26	16	11	10	5		4	2	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	104	49	55	12	12	5	5	6	3	4	3	2	1
50 to 59 years.....	91	54	37	14	5	5	3	2	4	4	3	1	1
60 years and over.....	30	20	10	3	2	1	1		1	1			
Not stated.....	3	2	1		1								
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	1,171	699	226	189	118	69	34	22	17	11	8	5

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grade													Above High School
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	22	59	78	146	164	262	310	518	311	224	105	81	18	11
15 years.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	12	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	51	.....	1	1	2	3	11	12	8	7	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	78	1	.....	1	6	4	12	9	20	7	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	104	2	.....	.....	1	6	7	24	10	28	13	8	2	3	.....	.....
19 years.....	121	3	.....	.....	2	3	9	4	21	21	28	17	9	4	.....	.....
20 years.....	113	3	1	1	2	9	11	18	19	23	11	10	3	2	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	9	2	4	13	28	51	79	82	86	71	40	19	9	.....	.....
21 to 24 years.....	475	10	4	9	9	37	25	53	73	107	76	36	20	13	2	1
25 to 29 years.....	467	7	2	9	8	23	31	60	66	112	72	47	15	12	2	1
30 to 34 years.....	339	3	6	7	15	24	13	27	37	80	44	41	22	13	4	3
35 to 39 years.....	217	4	4	14	5	10	19	16	16	55	16	30	12	10	4	2
40 to 44 years.....	144	4	2	5	8	10	8	10	17	30	16	14	10	7	2	1
45 to 49 years.....	104	3	1	6	8	6	7	9	6	22	7	11	3	11	2	2
50 to 59 years.....	91	5	1	2	12	5	6	7	11	21	7	3	3	5	2	1
60 years and over.....	30	6	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Not stated.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	45	20	55	65	118	113	183	228	432	240	184	86	72	18	11

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total Inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates.....	2,363	388	1,493	383	29	70
15 years.....	26	21	5			
16 years.....	51	32	18	1		
17 years.....	78	34	44			
18 years.....	104	40	63	1		
19 years.....	121	34	83	3		1
20 years.....	113	28	76	7	2	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	493	189	289	12	2	1
21 to 24 years.....	475	66	349	52	4	4
25 to 29 years.....	467	47	309	89	7	15
30 to 34 years.....	339	27	208	83	4	17
35 to 39 years.....	217	20	129	55	4	9
40 to 44 years.....	144	11	83	33	6	11
45 to 49 years.....	104	13	57	26	2	6
50 to 59.....	91	9	51	25		6
60 years and over.....	30	5	16	8		1
Not stated.....	3	1	2			
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,870	199	1,204	371	27	69

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total Inmates	Age on Admission															Age not and Stated
		Under 21 Years							21 Years and Over								
		Total Inmates under 21 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total Inmates Over 21 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years		60 Years and Over
Total inmates.....	2,353	493	26	51	78	104	121	113	1,870	475	339	217	144	104	91	30	3
Total employed.....	1,051	147	5	11	21	29	43	38	904	192	170	127	76	57	52	16	1
Agriculture.....	62	8							54	15	6	3	7	2	5	4	
Armed forces.....	18	8			2	1	3	2	32	4	7	2	1	3			
Clerical.....	40	8		1		3	2	2	32	4	4	9	6	3			
Commercial.....	61	2						2	59	6	15	13	6	6	5	1	
Communication.....	3								3	1							
Construction.....	197	19			3	3	7	6	178	35	41	39	24	13	9	3	
Electric light and power production.....	8								8	2		1	1	1			
Financial.....	6								6	1		1	1	1			
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	56	10	1		3	1	4	1	46	14	4	17	5	3	2	1	
Labourer.....	94	24	1	3	4	6	4	6	70	13	19	10	8	2	10	7	1
Managerial.....	27								27	5	4	7	1	2	3	5	
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	188	28	1	3	4	5	8	7	160	34	37	30	26	12	9	10	2
Mining.....	24	1				1	1	1	25	10	5	5	4	2	2	1	
Professional.....	14	1							13	1	3	5	3	5	2	1	1
Services—Domestic.....	23	2			1		1	1	21	1	3	5	3	5	2	1	1
Personal.....	64	4			1	1	1	1	60	13	8	12	5	1	3	3	
Protective.....	5								5	1	2	2					
Other and recreational.....	15	3				1	1	1	12	5	3	2	1	1			
Transportation.....	143	28	2	4	3	4	7	8	115	26	36	24	13	10	2	3	1
Total unemployed.....	1,282	324	17	36	51	71	75	74	958	283	252	109	88	66	46	39	13
Under 3 months.....	618	178	11	17	26	38	46	40	440	138	125	76	35	32	21	10	2
3 and under 6 months.....	202	46	1	5	9	14	10	7	156	48	35	16	8	3	6	2	1
6 and under 12 months.....	130	34		3	5	8	8	10	96	24	32	13	11	4	6	4	
1 year and under 2 years.....	110	30	5	6	4	4	2	9	80	23	13	17	8	9	5	4	1
2 years and under 3 years.....	59	8		2	1	1	3	1	51	13	12	11	4	2	3	1	
3 years and over.....	104	8			3	1	2	2	96	19	25	11	12	6	7	8	1
Incarcerated.....	42	13		1	2	4	4	2	29	15	8	3	2	1			
Time not stated.....	17	7		2	1	1	1	3	10	3	2	2	1	1	1		
Total other.....	30	22	4	4	6	4	3	1	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Never worked.....	20	13	1	2	4	2	3	1	7	2		2	2	1			
Retired.....	1								1								
Student.....	9	9	3	2	2	2										1	

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

MALES ADMITTED

Origin	Total Inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship									
		Canada	British Com-non-wealth	United States	Ethiopia	Europe	Asia	Not Stated	Canadian			British		Alien		
									Born	Naturalized		Under 5 years	5 years and over	Under 5 years	5 years and over	
										British	Alien					
Total inmates.....	2,353	2,212	47	39	1	57	6	1	2,212	28	50	8	13	24	23	5
British:																
English.....	403	377	23	2	1				377	10	1	6	8	1		
Irish.....	311	295	9	7					295	7	4	1	1	1	1	1
Scottish.....	305	283	15	7					283	11	4		4	1	2	
European:																
Austrian.....	12	8				4			8		3			1		
Belgian.....	1	1														
Bulgarian.....	1					1									1	
Czech and Slovak.....	10	10							10							
Danish.....	8	8							8							
Finnish.....	4	4							4							
French.....	845	836		8		1			836	1	5			1	3	
German.....	84	75		5		4			75	1	1			3	4	
Greek.....	1	1							1							
Hungarian.....	17	10				7			10		3			4		
Icelandic.....	1	1							1							
Italian.....	34	26		2		6			26		3					
Jewish.....	10	9				1			9					1		
Lithuanian.....	1										1					
Netherlandish.....	31	25		2		4			25	4						
Norwegian.....	17	15		2		1			15	2	6			1		
Polish.....	44	32				12			32	2	2			3	3	
Rumanian.....	11	8		1		2			8	2	2				1	
Russian.....	26	22				3	1		22		1			2		
Spanish.....	2	1		1					1							
Swedish.....	13	12				1			12					1		
Swiss.....	2	2							2							
Ukrainian.....	58	48				10			48	7					3	
Yugoslavic.....	3	3							3							
Asiatic:																
Chinese.....	8	4					4		4						3	
Japanese.....	3	3							3							
Syrian.....	5	4							4		1					
Ethiopian.....	1	1							1							
Other:																
Negro.....	21	19		2					19						2	
North American Indian.....	60	60							60							
Other.....	3	3							3							
Origin not stated.....	7	6						1	6							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education		Above High School
			School Grades		
			1 to 8	9 to 13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
British:					
English.....	403	11	237	151	4
Irish.....	311	3	185	121	2
Scottish.....	305	8	162	134	1
European:					
Austrian.....	12		5	7	
Belgian.....	1			1	
Bulgarian.....	1			1	
Check and Slovak.....	10		6	4	
Danish.....	8		1	7	
Finnish.....	4		3	1	
French.....	845	17	690	135	3
German.....	84	1	51	32	
Greek.....	1			1	
Hungarian.....	17		10	7	
Icelandic.....	1		1		
Italian.....	34	1	27	6	
Jewish.....	10		6	4	
Lithuanian.....	1		1		
Netherlandish.....	31	1	17	13	
Norwegian.....	17		8	9	
Polish.....	44	1	27	15	1
Roumanian.....	11		8	3	
Russian.....	26	3	12	11	
Spanish.....	2			2	
Swedish.....	13		9	4	
Swiss.....	2		2		
Ukrainian.....	58	1	35	22	
Yugoslavic.....	3		2	1	
Asiatic:					
Chinese.....	8	1	4	3	
Japanese.....	3		3		
Syrian.....	5	1	2	2	
Ethiopian.....	1			1	
Other:					
Negro.....	21	3	14	4	
North American Indian.....	60	2	53	5	
Other.....	3		2	1	
Origin not stated.....	7		4	3	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents					
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian One British	One Canadian One Foreign	One British One Foreign
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,542	196	261	141	152	29
Canada.....	2,212	1,534	156	175	136	145	25
Britain:	20		18	1	1		
England and Wales.....	8		8				
Northern Ireland.....	15		11	4			
Scotland.....	4		2		1		1
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....							
United States.....	39	8	1	18	3	7	2
Europe:							
Austria.....	4			4			
France.....	2			2			
Germany.....	5			5			
Hungary.....	8			8			
Italy.....	5			5			
Netherlands.....	3			3			
Poland.....	14			14			
Roumania.....	2			2			
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	13			13			
Sweden.....	1			1			
Asia:							
China.....	5			5			
Other Asiatic.....	1			1			
African Countries.....	1						1
Not Stated.....	1						1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	2,363	2,212	32	24	2	78	15
Canada.....	2,212	2,212					
Britain:							
England and Wales.....	20		5	4		10	1
Northern Ireland.....	8		2			5	1
Scotland.....	15			6	1	6	2
Other Countries of British Commonwealth.....	4		1	1			2
United States.....	39		7	3	1	23	5
Europe:							
Austria.....	4					4	
France.....	2			1			2
Germany.....	5		4			1	
Hungary.....	8		4			4	
Italy.....	5		2	1		2	
Netherlands.....	3			1		1	1
Poland.....	14		3	2		9	
Roumania.....	2					2	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	13		1	4		8	
Sweden.....	1		1				
Asia:							
China.....	5		2			3	
Other Asiatic.....	1			1			
African Countries.....	1			1			
Not Stated.....	1						1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total Inmates	Degree of Education			
		Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School
			1 to 8	9 to 13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
Canada.....	2,212	46	1,507	650	9
Britain:					
England and Wales.....	20		10	9	1
Northern Ireland.....	8	1	2	5	
Scotland.....	15		6	9	
Other Countries of British Commonwealth....	4		4		
United States.....	39	1	17	20	1
Europe:					
Austria.....	4		3	1	
France.....	2		2		
Germany.....	5		2	3	
Hungary.....	8		5	3	
Italy.....	5	1	4		
Netherlands.....	3		1	2	
Poland.....	14	1	10	3	
Roumania.....	2		1	1	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	13	2	8	3	
Sweden.....	1		1		
Asia:					
China.....	5	2	2	1	
Other Asiatic.....	1		1		
African countries.....	1			1	
Not Stated.....	1		1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	266	748	568	150	287	327
Total employed.....	1,051	6	125	304	326	60	100	130
Agriculture.....	62		3	12	20	5	15	7
Armed forces.....	18		2	3	4	3	2	4
Clerical.....	40		4	18	10	1	6	1
Commercial.....	61	1	3	16	25	4	7	5
Communication.....	3		2		1			
Construction.....	197	1	21	34	83	12	24	22
Electric light and power production.....	8		1	1	2	2	2	1
Financial.....	6		2		2		1	
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	56	3	16	5	2	1	4	25
Labourer.....	94	1	26	45	12	4	2	4
Managerial.....	27		1	10	9	2	1	4
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	188		19	57	75	6	10	21
Mining.....	27		7	2	5	3	6	4
Professional.....	14			8	1	1	4	
Services—Domestic.....	23		1	9	4	3	2	4
Personal.....	64			20	34	1	1	8
Protective.....	5				3	1		1
Other and recreational.....	15		1	10	3		1	
Transportation.....	143		16	54	31	11	12	19
Total unemployed.....	1,282	11	135	429	238	88	185	196
Under 3 months.....	618	5	68	237	76	38	91	103
3 and under 6 months.....	202	2	18	69	37	16	34	26
6 and under 12 months.....	130	3	13	41	26	9	24	14
1 year and under 2 years.....	110		13	36	23	8	13	17
2 and under 3 years.....	59		7	13	17	4	7	11
3 years and over.....	104	1	12	16	29	5	16	25
Incarcerated.....	42			8	26	8		
Time not stated.....	17		4	9	4			
Total other.....	30		6	15	4	2	2	1
Never worked.....	20		5	10	4			1
Retired.....	1		1					
Student.....	9			5		2	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,363	17	273	544	197	359	188	173	287	325
Total employed.....	1,051	6	126	245	60	198	116	70	100	130
Agriculture.....	62		3	9	3	10	10	5	15	7
Armed forces.....	18		2	2	2		3	3	2	4
Clerical.....	40		5	14	3	6	4	1	6	1
Commercial.....	61	1	3	14	2	18	7	4	7	5
Communication.....	3		2			1				
Construction.....	197	1	21	29	5	50	26	19	24	22
Electric light and power production.....	8		1	1		2		2	2	
Financial.....	6		2				2	1	1	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	56	3	16	5		1	1	1	4	25
Labourer.....	94	1	26	34	11	7	4	5	2	4
Managerial.....	27		1	9	1	8	1	2	1	4
Manufacturing and mechanical	188		19	40	18	46	28	6	10	21
Mining.....	27		7	2		2	3	3	6	4
Professional.....	14			8			1	1	4	
Services—Domestic.....	23		1	9		4		3	2	4
Personal.....	64			19	1	24	9	2	1	8
Protective.....	5						3	1		1
Other and recreational.....	15		1	9	1	2	1		1	
Transportation.....	143		16	14	13	17	13	12	12	19
Total unemployed.....	1,282	11	141	290	131	158	72	100	185	194
Under 3 months.....	618	5	71	160	74	50	25	39	92	102
3 and under 6 months.....	202	2	19	49	17	23	10	21	35	26
6 and under 12 months.....	130	3	14	28	12	19	6	12	22	14
1 year and under 2 years.....	110		14	20	15	16	6	9	13	17
2 years and under 3 years.....	59		7	12	1	12	5	4	7	11
3 years and over.....	104	1	12	14	2	22	7	6	16	24
Incarcerated.....	42			4	4	12	13	9		
Time not stated.....	17		4	3	6	4				
Total other.....	30		6	9	6	3		3	2	1
Never worked.....	20		5	7	3	3		1		1
Retired.....	1		1							
Student.....	9			2	3			2	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total inmates.....	2,363		1,450	681	53	52	127
Under \$10.....	3	.1	2	1			
\$10 and under \$20.....	50	2.1	47	3			
\$20 and under \$30.....	144	6.1	122	14	2	2	4
\$30 and under \$40.....	289	12.2	233	39	5	4	8
\$40 and under \$50.....	374	15.8	263	81	7	5	18
\$50 and under \$60.....	444	18.8	271	131	7	10	25
\$60 and under \$70.....	357	15.1	191	125	10	7	24
\$70 and over.....	582	24.7	256	242	18	22	44
Own account.....	72	3.0	25	40	4	1	2
Not applicable.....	34	1.5	31	1		1	1
Not stated.....	14	.6	9	4			1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total Inmates.....	2,363	100.0	1,450	681	53	52	127
Total Employed.....	1,051	44.5	535	399	25	26	66
Total unemployed.....	1,282	54.2	889	280	28	25	60
Under 3 months.....	618	26.1	444	123	15	7	29
3 and under 6 months.....	202	8.5	132	53	3	5	9
6 and under 12 months.....	130	5.5	86	36	1	3	4
1 year and under 2 years.....	110	4.7	71	25	3	2	9
2 and under 3 years.....	59	2.5	37	14	1	3	
3 years and over.....	104	4.4	70	21	5	5	3
Incarcerated.....	42	1.8	35	5			2
Time not stated.....	17	.7	14	3			
Total other.....	30	1.3	26	2		1	1
Never worked.....	20	.8	17	1		1	1
Retired.....	1	.1		1			
Student.....	9	.4	9				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	407	943
Newfoundland.....	17	10	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Dorchester.....	266	82	66	5	18	10	62	3	20	103
St. Vincent de Paul.....	748	240	203	9	39	34	176	3	44	262
Kingston.....	568	54	24	100	11	119	11	84	165	271
Manitoba.....	150	21	42	6	5	19	27	5	25	62
Saskatchewan.....	287	57	117	2	5	8	86	1	11	103
British Columbia.....	327	44	96	11	7	36	90	1	42	140

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
Newfoundland.....	17	10	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Dorchester.....	273	82	68	5	18	10	67	3	20	108
St. Vincent de Paul.....	544	130	131	4	39	25	170	3	42	254
Federal Training Centre.....	197	111	70	5	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2
Kingston.....	359	17	10	39	7	57	8	75	146	236
Collin's Bay.....	188	36	14	59	3	62	.....	6	8	17
Manitoba.....	173	21	43	8	6	20	29	8	38	81
Saskatchewan.....	287	58	116	2	5	7	86	1	12	104
British Columbia.....	325	43	96	11	7	36	90	1	41	139

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
No previous commitments..	508	508								
Total recidivists.....	1,855		550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
One previous commitment..	338		212	64	62					63
Two previous commitments	277		121	40	13	30	59	14		80
Three previous commitments.....	246		80	19	6	41	61	20	19	106
Four previous commitments	189		36	6	2	35	67	16	27	113
Five previous commitments	179		32		1	45	50	15	36	103
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409		44	5	1	53	138	30	138	303
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138		10			14	53	2	59	113
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48		9			7	16		16	38
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31		6			3	10		12	29

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	No previous commitment	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	150	102	149	330	247	315	374	1,855
No previous commitment....	508	508								
Total recidivists.....	1,855		150	102	149	330	247	315	374	1,855
One previous commitment....	338		113	52	59	91	15	4	3	337
Two previous commitments..	277		29	31	36	91	52	27	7	273
Three previous commitments	246		6	11	30	60	65	49	21	252
Four previous commitments..	189		2	2	7	31	45	61	33	192
Five previous commitments..	179			3	8	30	26	54	47	177
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409			3	9	16	33	91	178	409
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138					4	6	21	60	139
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48					4	4	6	18	50
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31					3	1	2	7	34

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education		
			School Grades		Above High School
			1 to 8	9 to 13	
Total inmates.....	2,363	54	1,587	711	11
No previous commitments.....	508	16	377	113	2
Total recidivists.....	1,855	38	1,210	598	9
One previous commitment.....	338	13	231	93	1
Two previous commitments.....	277	7	185	84	2
Three previous commitments.....	246	6	161	77	2
Four previous commitments.....	189	4	127	56	2
Five previous commitments.....	179	1	111	66	1
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409	3	261	144	1
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138	2	87	48	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	1	26	20	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31	1	21	9	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Social Habit				
		Use of Alcohol			Use of Drugs Only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs
		Abstinent	Mod-erate	Exces-sive		
Total inmates.....	2,363	388	1,493	383	29	70
No previous commitment.....	508	158	320	29	1	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,855	230	1,173	354	28	70
One previous commitment.....	338	76	229	31	1	1
Two previous commitments.....	277	41	187	40	5	4
Three previous commitments.....	246	38	168	35	2	3
Four previous commitments.....	189	23	122	41	2	1
Five previous commitments.....	179	15	113	39	2	10
Six to ten previous commitments.....	409	29	250	92	10	28
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138	6	77	36	3	16
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	2	19	21	1	5
Over twenty previous commitments.....	31	.....	8	19	2	2

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MALES ADMITTED

Number of previous commitments	Total Inmates	Employment Status				Total unemployed	Period of Unemployment						Incarcerated	Time not stated
		Employed	Student	Never Worked	Retired		Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over		
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,051	9	20	1	1,262	618	202	130	110	59	104	42	17
No previous commitment.....	508	263	7	6	1	226	119	34	24	27	8	6	2	4
Total recidivists.....	1,855	783	2	14	.....	1,056	499	168	106	83	51	96	40	13
One previous commitment.....	338	148	1	1	.....	188	104	37	17	11	6	3	6	4
Two previous commitments.....	277	114	.....	3	.....	160	81	19	15	22	5	8	9	1
Three previous commitments.....	246	105	1	3	.....	137	61	24	14	7	7	14	7	3
Four previous commitments.....	189	89	.....	2	.....	98	57	13	7	5	3	11	2	.....
Five previous commitments.....	179	70	.....	1	.....	108	49	17	11	8	8	10	5	.....
Six to ten previous commitments..	409	179	.....	1	.....	229	92	37	23	19	14	31	9	4
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	138	53	.....	1	.....	84	39	12	9	4	6	11	2	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	18	.....	.....	.....	30	10	6	5	4	.....	5	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments	31	7	.....	2	.....	22	6	3	5	3	2	3	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status						
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated
		Employed	Un-employed and Student	Employed	Un-employed and Student	Employed	Un-employed and Student	
Total inmates..... (1)	2,363	111	110	902	1,084	38	117	1
No previous commitments..... (2)	508	48	38	219	198	1	4	
Gaol only..... (3)	550	23	40	171	279	7	29	1
Reformatory only..... (4)	134	5	4	62	60	2	1	
Penitentiary only..... (5)	85	8	5	29	37	2	4	
Gaol and reformatory..... (6)	228	6	6	85	115	3	13	
Gaol and penitentiary..... (7)	454	12	11	181	216	8	26	
Reformatory and penitentiary..... (8)	97	4	3	41	36	5	8	
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary..... (9)	307	5	3	114	143	10	32	
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 5, 7, 8, 9).....	943	29	22	365	432	25	70	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Non-Penal Institution	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,363	508	550	134	85	228	454	97	307	943
No non-penal institution history.....	1,987	471	477	100	68	185	391	69	226	754
Hospital for insane.....	26	1	7	.....	.....	2	12	.....	4	16
Home for mental defectives.....	18	3	1	1	5	1	2	.....	5	12
Tuberculosis hospital.....	28	9	2	1	2	2	7	1	4	14
Protection home.....	57	7	19	5	3	3	12	1	7	23
Training School.....	206	14	37	27	5	33	21	20	49	95
Hospital for insane and training school.....	12	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	4	10
Protection home and training school.....	19	1	5	.....	1	2	4	2	4	11
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis hospital.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Training school and tuberculosis hospital.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	6

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 41.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of Education	Total Inmates	Language Spoken						
		English Only	French Only	English and French	English and mother Tongue	French and mother Tongue	English, French and mother Tongue	Mother Tongue Only
Total inmates.....	2,363	1,338	210	632	147	5	30	1
Illiterate.....	54	32	1	10	8		2	1
School grades—								
1 to 8.....	1,587	781	203	480	99	2	22	
9 to 13.....	711	517	6	139	40	3	6	
Above High School.....	11	8		3				

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Age on Discharge									
		13 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	40 to 44 Years	45 to 49 Years	50 to 59 Years	60 Years and Over	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,350	187	550	537	371	239	213	115	98	39	1
1 to 19 years.....	380	187	187	6							
20 to 24 years.....	626		363	242	17	2	2				
25 to 29 years.....	477			289	177	7	3	1			
30 to 34 years.....	283				177	103	2	1			
35 to 39 years.....	227					127	95	5			
40 to 44 years.....	165						111	49	5		
45 to 49 years.....	84							59	24	1	
50 to 59 years.....	79								69	10	
60 years and over.....	28									28	
Not stated.....	1										

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dor-chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	King-ston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Col-umbia
Total inmates.....	2,350	7	336	475	244	297	204	183	292	312
Death.....	16		1	5		5		1	2	2
Deportation.....	10		3			1	2			4
Expiration of sentence.....	1,531	6	205	329	74	257	120	146	202	192
Release on court order.....	14			1			2		3	8
Ticket-of-leave.....	710	1	111	125	164	31	75	33	78	92
Unconditional release.....	69		16	15	6	3	5	3	7	14

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates.....	2,350	58	1,465	509	157	46	89	20	5	1
Death.....	16	5	3	5	1	1	1			
Deportation.....	10	2	6	1	1					
Expiration of sentence.....	1,531	11	985	364	105	28	37		1	
Release on court order.....	14	13	1							
Ticket-of-leave.....	710	25	422	128	45	15	50	20	4	1
Unconditional release.....	69	2	48	11	5	2	1			

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates.....	2,350	58	1,465	509	157	46	89	20	5	1
Against public order.....	116	2	63	30	17	2	2			
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	92	2	45	27	16		2			
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	17		14	1		2				
Offensive weapons, possessing and carrying.....	5		3	1	1					
Possession of explosive substance.....	2		1							
Against the administration of law and justice.....	49	12	24	8	5					
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	31	2	18	7	4					
Unlawfully at large.....	1		1							
Resisting arrest.....	2		2							
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	15	10	3	1	1					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	181	3	85	64	8	4	14	2	1	
Buggery or bestiality and attempt.....	11		4	7						
Gross indecency and attempt.....	26	1	16	6	2	1				
Incest.....	18		8	6	1	2	1			
Indecent assault.....	17		13	2	2					
Indecent assault on female.....	11	2	5	3			1			
Parading in the nude.....	45		17	28						
Rape.....	29		7	6	3	1	10	2		
Rape, attempt.....	8		4	3					1	
Seduction.....	1		1							
Sexual intercourse.....	14		9	3			2			
Sexual intercourse, attempt.....	1		1							
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	12		7	4	1					
Procuring.....	12		7	4	1					

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED.—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Against the person and reputation.....	111	1	41	20	9	7	16	14	2	1
Abduction.....	1						1			
Abortion and attempt.....	5			2	2	1				
Assault on female.....	2		2							
Assault on peace officer in execution of duty.....	3		3							
Bigamy.....	1			1						
Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise and attempt.....	26		19	4		1	1	1		
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	9		5	3	1					
Manslaughter.....	47	1	11	8	5	3	8	11	2	1
Murder.....	5									
Murder, attempt.....	9				1	2	6			
Negligence to provide.....	3		1	2						
Against rights of property.....	1,834	38	1,212	378	114	31	55	4	2	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	698	9	481	146	38	12	11	1		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	126	1	85	29	10	1				
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	20		17	1		2				
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	18	1	13	2	1		1			
Bringing into Canada stolen property.....	2		2							
False pretences and fraud.....	104	2	79	20	3					
Forgery.....	59	1	42	13	2		1			
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	44	1	33	8	1		1			
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	52	1	37	12	1		1			
Robbery.....	32		16	11	4		1			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	101	1	52	24	13	5	5	1		

Robbery while armed.....	160	3	41	43	29	7	33	2	.....
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	13	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	394	15	300	64	11	2	2	.....	.....
Theft by person required to account.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of postal matter.....	7	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	29	1	21	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson and attempt.....	21	1	13	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other willful damage to property.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relating to currency.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	16	1	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	16	1	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Preventive detention.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Habitual criminal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 46.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates.....	2,350	58	1,465	509	157	46	89	20	5	1
Barbering.....	28		13	9	2	3	1			
Blacksmithing.....	39		25	7	1		5	1		
Bookbinding.....	8		6	1	1					
Broom and brush shop.....	8	1	6	1						
Butchering.....	1		1							
Canvas work.....	52		30	13	4			3	2	
Carpentry and cabinet making.....	160	4	112	24	15	1	1	3		
Change room and laundry.....	91	1	61	23	2		2	1		
Char service.....	137	4	90	28	9	5	1			
Clerking and bookkeeping.....	109	3	54	30	7	1	12	2		
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	133	5	80	27	11	4	5	1		
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	23	1	19	3						
Bricklaying.....	121	3	84	24	8		2			
Plastering.....	21		17	2		1	1			
Machine operation.....	2		1					1		
Labouring.....	443	6	279	102	31	8	12	2	2	1
Trucking and teaming.....	11		6	3		1	1			
Engineer's department:—										
Electricity.....	43	1	30	5	4	1	2			
Plumbing.....	56	2	36	9	5	1	3			
Steam fitting.....	12		9	2			1			
Stoking.....	28	4	13	7			3	1		
Farming, general.....	169	4	116	40	5	2	2			
Gardening.....	28	1	15	5	3	1	1	2		
Hospital orderly.....	20	1	12	3	1	2	1			
Library.....	39	1	21	9	3	1	2			
Machine shop.....	36	1	18	7	4	3	5	1		

Motor mechanics.....	68	2	45	12	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting.....	56	1	38	13	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	13	.....	7	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	67	.....	39	15	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural repairing.....	14	.....	13	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School.....	9	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemaking.....	53	2	34	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailoring.....	109	2	54	29	15	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmithing and sheet-metal working.....	59	2	33	12	9	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Upholstering.....	13	1	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Not employed.....	41	3	14	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hospital patient.....	15	.....	10	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	12	.....	8	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Term of Sentence							Life
		2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	8 and under 9 Years		
Total female inmates.....	43	28	6	2	3	2	1	1	
Offences against public order....	19	11	2	2	2	1	1	.....
Breach of the Opium and Nar-									
cotic Drug Act:									
Possessing.....	12	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Trafficking.....	7	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and									
betting.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the person and									
reputation.....	8	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1
Causing bodily harm by assault	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Neglect to obtain assistance in									
childbirth.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against rights of pro-									
perty.....	14	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with in-									
tent.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering and com-									
mitting.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession and property ob-									
tained by crime.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in									
respect of certain property...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous Penitentiaries (Columns 6, 7 and 8)
			Gaol Only	Reform-atory Only	Gaol and Reform-atory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reform-atory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reform-atory and Penitentiary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Total female inmates.....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
Offences against public order.....	19	.....	2	4	5	2	1	5	8
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:	12	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	4	5
Possessing.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	3
Trafficking.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against rights of property.....	14	1	2	3	4	1	.....	3	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1
Robbery, attempt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Arson, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission									
		17 Years	19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-60 Years	61-65 Years
Total female inmates.....	43	1	2	5	10	12	7	1	3	1	1
Offences against public order.....	19		1	4	3	5	3	1	2		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:											
Possessing.....	12		1	2	2	2	3	1	1		
Trafficking.....	7			2	1	3					
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1					1					
Procuring.....	1					1					
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8				2	4	2				
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1				1						
Manslaughter.....	5				1	3	2				
Murder.....	1					1					
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1					1					
Offences against rights of property.....	14	1	1	1	5	2	1		1	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1									
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3		1	1			1		1		
False pretences.....	2										
Forgery.....	1		1			1					
Uttering.....	1				1						
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2				2						
Robbery.....	1				1						
Robbery, attempt.....	1				1						
Theft.....	2										
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1						1				
Arson, attempt.....	1						1				

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education				Above High School
		No Schooling	School Grades			
			2 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	
Total female inmates.....	43	2	3	22	15	1
Offences against public order.....	19		2	9	8	
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:						
Possessing.....	12		2	5	5	
Trafficking.....	7			4	3	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1		1			
Procuring.....	1		1			
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	1		6	1	
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1			1		
Manslaughter.....	5			4	1	
Murder.....	1	1				
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1			1		
Offences against rights of property.....	14	1		7	5	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1					1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3			2	1	
False pretences.....	2			1	1	
Forgery.....	1			1		
Uttering.....	1			1		
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2			1	1	
Robbery.....	1					
Robbery, attempt.....	1				1	
Theft.....	2	1				
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1					
Arson, attempt.....	1				1	

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABIT

FEMALES ADMITTED

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status				Social Habit				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widow	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
Total female inmates.....	43	10	23	4	6	8	7	7	2	19
Offences against public order.....	19	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	16
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—										
Possessing.....	12	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Trafficking.....	7	3	3	1						4
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting—										
Procuring.....	1	1	1			1				
Offences against the person and reputation.....	8	2	2	1	3	3	3	2		
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1		1			1				
Manslaughter.....	5	2		1	2	1	3	2		
Murder.....	1				1	1				
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1		1		1					
Offences against the rights of property.....	14	3	7	2	2	4	2	5		3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1	1							1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3	1	2			1		2		
False pretences.....	2		1	1		2				
Forgery.....	1	1					1			
Uttering.....	1	1				1				
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2		2							2
Robbery.....	1	1			1		1			
Robbery, attempt.....	1		1					1		
Theft.....	2			1	1					
Willful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property.....	1	1	1				1			
Arson, attempt.....	1		1				1			

TABLE 52.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion								
		Baptist	Church of England	Lutheran	Plymouth Brethren	Presby- terian	Pro- testant	Roman Catholic	United Church	No religion
Total female inmates.....	43	4	7	1	1	1	1	24	2	2
Against public order.....	19	.....	6	1	.....	1	1	6	2	2
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act— Possessing.....	12	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	4	2	.....
Trafficking.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Procuring.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Neglect to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against rights of property.....	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering and committing.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
False pretences.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Forgery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Uttering.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Robbery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Robbery, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates..	43	5	9	12	2	3	12
Simple.....	29	4	3	7	2	3	10
Concurrent.....	11	1	5	3			2
Concurrent and fine.....	1		1				
Concurrent and consecutive..	2			2			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	43	43
Simple.....	29	29
Concurrent.....	11	11
Concurrent and fine.....	1	1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	2	2

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates..	43	5	9	12	2	3	12
17 years.....	1			1			
19 years.....	2	1					1
20 to 24 years.....	5			1		1	3
25 to 29 years.....	10	2	1	4		1	2
30 to 34 years.....	12	1	5	2	2	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	7	1		3			3
40 to 44 years.....	1						1
45 to 49 years.....	3		2				1
50 to 59 years.....	1		1				
60 years and over.....	1			1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	43	43
7 years.....	1	1
9 years.....	2	2
10 to 24 years.....	5	5
25 to 29 years.....	10	10
30 to 34 years.....	12	12
35 to 39 years.....	7	7
40 to 44 years.....	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	3	3
50 to 59 years.....	1	1
60 years and over.....	1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous Penitentiary (Columns 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates...	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
Archerston.....	5	3	1	1					
St. Vincent de Paul.....	9	3	1		3			2	2
Kingston.....	12	2	2	1	2		1	4	5
Manitoba.....	2	1			1				
Saskatchewan.....	3			1	1	1			1
British Columbia.....	12	1	1	4	2	2		2	4

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1956 BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous Penitentiary (Columns 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates...	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
Kingston.....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous Penitentiary (Columns 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total female inmates.....	43	10	5	7	9	3	1	8	12
No previous commitment.....	10	10							
Total recidivists.....	33		5	7	9	3	1	8	12
One previous commitment....	6		3	3	1	2	1		3
Two previous commitments....	6			2					
Three previous commitments..	3		1		1			1	1
Four previous commitments..	3			1	1	1			1
Five previous commitments..	2			1	1				
Six to ten previous commitments.....	5				2			3	3
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	3				1			2	2
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	2		1					1	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	3				2			1	1

TABLE 56A.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	No Previous Commitment	Time Served										
			Under 3 months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	8 and under 9 Years	10 and over
Total female inmates.....	43	10	3	1	4	5	6	3	5	1	1	3	1
No previous commitment.....	10	10											
Total recidivists.....	33		3	1	4	5	6	3	5	1	1	3	1
One previous commitment.....	6		3	1	2								
Two previous commitments.....	6				1	4	1						
Three previous commitments.....	3				1	1			1				
Four previous commitments.....	3							1	1				
Five previous commitments.....	2							1	1				
Six to ten previous commitments.....	5							1	1	1	1	1	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	3							1					
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	2							1					1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	3									1		2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 57.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace			Citizenship	
		Canada	United States	Northern Ireland	Canadian	
					Born	Naturalized
Total female inmates.....	43	41	1	1	41	2
British.....	20	18	1	1	18	2
English.....	8	7	1	.....	7	1
Irish.....	8	7	.....	1	7	1
Scottish.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
European.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....
French.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....
Italian.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Polish.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Roumanian.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Russian.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Swedish.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Negro.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
North American Indian.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

[illegible]

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Dis- charged	Time Served					
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	7 and under 8 Years	40 and under 41 Years
Total females discharged....	56	42	10	1	1	1	1
Offences against public order.....	28	20	8				
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—							
Possessing.....	21	19	2				
Trafficking.....	6		6				
Possession of offensive weapons..	1	1					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	4	3	1				
Contributing to juvenile delin- quency.....	3	2	1				
Incest.....	1	1					
Offences against the person and reputation.....	4	1	1		1		1
Abortion.....	1	1					
Causing bodily harm by assault..	1		1				
Manslaughter.....	1				1		
Murder.....	1						1
Offences against rights of property.	18	17		1			
Breaking and entering and com- mitting.....	3	3					
False pretences.....	4	3		1			
Forgery.....	1	1					
Uttering.....	1	1					
Theft.....	9	9					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect to certain property.....	1	1					
Arson, attempt.....	1	1					
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.	1					1	
Conspiracy.....	1					1	

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Dis- charged	Time Served					
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	7 and under 8 Years	40 and under 41 Years
Total females discharged.....	56	42	10	1	1	1	1
Expiration of sentence.....	47	37	9	1			
Death.....	1						1
Ticket-of-leave.....	8	5	1		1	1	



CANADA

Government
Publications

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

•

For the Fiscal Year Ended

MARCH 31, 1957

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1958



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

•

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1957

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
E. D. FULTON,
Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable D. Fulton, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957, together with excerpts from Wardens' Reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 3, 1957.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. One of the notable developments of the fiscal year 1956-57, insofar as the Penitentiary Service is concerned, was the preparation of facilities for the opening of a new penitentiary institution at Joyceville, Ontario. Details may be found elsewhere in this report.

2. The year was marked by quiet and steady progress, unmarred by any serious disturbances such as those which occurred in the mid-summer months of 1954 and 1955. Important changes were made in the incumbency of senior positions which became vacant through retirement. Greater flexibility of staff organization was achieved as outlined in the last Annual Report. Additional progress has been made in staff training, and in the provision of better facilities for the treatment of inmates.

3. Consequent upon publication of the Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Inquire Into The Principles and Procedures Followed in the Remission Service, we participated in study of the problems that might be involved in implementation of some of its recommendations. Further consideration on a dominion-provincial basis will be necessary before a course of future action can be determined. The Penitentiary Service is particularly concerned with those recommendations which advocate federal responsibility for prisoners serving sentences shorter than two years. Our national growth, coupled with other factors which undoubtedly include the improved facilities for diagnosis and treatment which are gradually being developed in our institutions, has inevitably led to sustained high levels of inmate population in those penitentiaries which serve the urban areas of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Long range planning must take such matters into account; no truly comprehensive plan is possible until present uncertainty as to division of responsibility has been removed.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

4. A primary consideration in arriving at the decision to open a new penitentiary in Eastern Ontario was the fact that the inmate population of Kingston Penitentiary had reached and remained at a level which seriously over-taxed its facilities. Although additional accommodation was provided at Collin's Bay Penitentiary to provide some relief from this condition, it was obvious that the permanent solution of the problem must be found in another manner. A fundamental principle of our policy is that, where possible, no Canadian penitentiary should ultimately have a population materially in excess of 600 inmates.

5. The search for a suitable site went on for many months before the final selection was made. Due consideration was given to such factors as:

- (a) Proximity to existing institutions to and from which transfers of inmates would have to be made.
- (b) Proximity to hospital and other facilities related to the well-being, care and treatment of inmates.
- (c) Proximity to educational, commercial and other community facilities essential to staff-members and their families.
- (d) Proximity to rail, road and other transportation facilities for delivery and shipping of supplies, produce and personnel.
- (e) Suitability of land as to size, soil-type, etc., for carrying out of the institutional programme.
- (f) Remoteness from urban areas, sufficient to ensure against "swallowing-up" in the foreseeable future by rapid expansion of a neighboring city, as has occurred in the cases of Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries.
- (g) Availability of adjacent land for future expansion if necessary, and/or for the establishment of homes in the area by staff-members who desire to live close to their work.
- (h) Existence on the chosen property of buildings and other facilities that would prove useful for institutional purposes.
- (i) Willingness of the property owners (and of the adjacent community) to have the chosen property permanently used for the purpose of a correctional institution.

6. The Joyceville site was the best that could be found that came reasonably close to meeting the foregoing standards. It is realized that no site can ever be regarded as perfect in all respects, but the Joyceville property does, in the light of present-day transportation methods, measure up quite well. It is anticipated that, in due course, the problems related to staff-accommodation and transportation can be satisfactorily solved in the light of experience gained in the early months of operation.

7. It is rather unsatisfactory to attempt to predict the ultimate role that any new enterprise will play in a country which is developing as rapidly as Canada is doing today. For the present, the basic concept of the *permanent* Joyceville institution is that it will combine the functions of industrial production and small farming. It will be a medium-security institution with individual living accommodation (cubicles) for inmates, and will have all the necessary facilities for maintenance and production, and for the care and treatment of inmates. When the nucleus of permanent buildings has been constructed by contract, and properly staffed, the institution will become a separate entity with its own Warden reporting directly to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

8. In order to make immediate use of this property, however, and to ensure its proper maintenance during the next one or two years while the permanent buildings are erected, an interim plan was evolved. A temporary building was constructed, in which dormitory, messing and living accommodation was pro-

vided for 48 inmates. Vehicles and equipment were purchased in accordance with the needs of this group during the early stages of organization. The following establishment of staff was provided:

- 1 Chief Supervisor
- 1 Works Officer
- 1 Senior Clerk Stenographer
- 1 Stores and Vehicle Maintenance Officer
- 2 Assistant Stewards
- 1 Classification Officer Grade 1
- 15 Guards (Gr. 1 and 2)

Further reference to preparatory planning will be made under the heading: "Training of Officers".

9. It has been decided that, during the interim or development period mentioned above, the Joyceville Institution will be regarded as a detached department of Kingston Penitentiary. Postings and withdrawals of inmates and staff-members between Joyceville and Kingston Penitentiary can thus be effected during the interim period without the formality of inter-institutional transfer. It is necessary, of course, to use the formality of transfer as between Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Joyceville, so as to carry all personnel on the strength of Kingston Penitentiary.

10. Inmates will continue, upon sentence, to be committed to Kingston Penitentiary. Those best suited to undertake Vocational Training will continue to be transferred to Collin's Bay. Vocational graduates of Collin's Bay may, in some cases at least, be suitable for subsequent transfer to Joyceville. There will be many other inmates among those admitted to Kingston, and not transferred to Collin's Bay, who will be suitable for the kind of custody and programme which can be provided at Joyceville, and who do not need the maximum custody of the larger institution. It is hoped that a Reception Centre can be established in connection with Kingston Penitentiary, so as to enable the posting of inmates directly, after a period of observation and study, to one of three quite different institutions; Kingston proper, Collin's Bay, and Joyceville.

11. During the interim period, which actually commenced on April 29, 1957, inmates chosen for Joyceville are those best adapted to the maintenance programme for the property and to the type of custody and accommodation which is available. Recreational and other suitable facilities have been provided to supplement the work programme, and it is an essential requirement that the selected inmates are, so far as possible, willing to accept posting after having been told the nature of their assignment. Special care is being taken, during this period, to select inmates who are well disposed toward authority, willing and cooperative workers, and not major security risks.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

WARDENS' CONFERENCE

12. A Wardens' Conference, the fourth since 1949, was held in Ottawa from May 30 to June 5, 1957, immediately after the Canadian Congress of Corrections, which met in Montreal at the end of May and which was attended by all the Wardens. The last conference was in January 1955. Since that time new Wardens have been appointed at British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Dorchester Penitentiaries. The Joyceville Institution was started. A new series of special training courses in Penitentiary Administration has been introduced, our vocational training and industrial facilities have been expanded, two new educational and recreational buildings have been completed and occupied,

new medical equipment has been supplied, additional psychological and classification services have been authorized, staffs salaries have been increased and numerous other objectives reached. The Fauteux Committee Report has been made public, and contains recommendations which if implemented will have an important impact upon the Penitentiary Service and upon correction work in Canada as a whole. It was therefore important that an opportunity be provided for the Wardens to confer with the Commissioner and his associates at Headquarters for the purpose of pooling our experience, solving such problems as were brought forward, and planning the course of our future activities in the light of all known factors.

13. In addition to the above the conference considered also a number of specific problems. The agenda which was prepared in collaboration with the Wardens covered a wide field, including particularly the staff establishments, recruiting, working conditions, development of industrial programme and maintenance, finance and supply, classification and inmates' treatment. One most interesting session was held with the officials of the Remission Service.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

14. The Joyceville Institution started to operate as an annex of Kingston Penitentiary on April 29, 1957, when 20 inmates were removed from Kingston to the new prison. Its capacity will ultimately be 450. The buildings acquired with the site are presently being used for administrative purposes. A temporary dormitory was built accommodating 48 inmates. It is intended that this new institution will combine the functions of industrial production and small farming. It is the first federal open-type prison built in Canada. When the nucleus of permanent buildings has been constructed and properly staffed, this institution will become a separate entity distinct from Kingston Penitentiary. The inmates selected for transfer will be those who do not need maximum custody; those best suited to undertake vocational training will continue to be transferred to Collin's Bay. The Joyceville Institution is presently under the immediate direction of Mr. F. S. Harris, formerly of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, who was promoted to the position of Chief Supervisor.

15. The inmates partake their meals in a large dining room, which is used also as a common room for evening recreational activities, such as T.V., piano cards, etc. Each bed in the dormitory is equipped with earphones. The kitchen is using the most modern equipment.

16. The opening of Joyceville proved to be quite an event as more than 200 persons—including Mr. W. J. Henderson, the local member, representatives of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Mr. J. A. Edmison, Q.C., several aldermen and members of the Kingston City Hall Staff, many officers of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries—visited the place on April 26.

APPOINTMENTS

17. During 1956-57 there were 195 appointments of whom 75 were veterans with overseas active service. Of the grand total 132 were custodial officers; the remaining 63 were executive or administrative officers. Appointments for the last four fiscal years were:

1952-53.....	244
1953-54.....	232
1954-55.....	215
1955-56.....	346

18. By institution these appointments were:

	Custodial Officers	Other than Custodial	Total
Dorchester.....	5	1	6
St. Vincent de Paul.....	8	13	21
Federal Training Centre.....	26	7	33
Kingston.....	33	10	43
Collin's Bay.....	21	4	25
Manitoba.....	3	5	8
Saskatchewan.....	12	8	20
British Columbia.....	24	15	39
Total.....	132	63	195

WARDENS' APPOINTMENTS

19. Chief Keeper C. A. Desrosiers, B.A., was promoted to the position of Warden Grade 1 at Manitoba Penitentiary, on January 28, 1957. Deputy Warden D. M. McLean of Collin's Bay Penitentiary was promoted to Warden Grade 1 at Dorchester on November 9, 1956. Both had joined the service over 22 years ago as guards. Mr. Desrosiers was the first Classification Officer to be appointed in the service (April 1, 1947); he was promoted Chief Keeper at Manitoba Penitentiary on January 28, 1951. Mr. McLean was promoted to Instructor Laundry-man on October 1, 1938; to Keeper on March 1, 1949; to Chief Keeper on January 1, 1950; and to Deputy Warden of Collin's Bay on April 5, 1954. In 1951 Mr. McLean visited every institution to implement the graded remuneration for inmates, which was put into force on October 1st of that year.

RETIREMENTS

20. Officers whose services terminated during the fiscal year totalled 144 (186 in 1955-56 and 160 in 1954-55).

21. 98 officers left the service by way of resignation, 23 were retired, 12 were dismissed, 9 died and 2 were transferred. Out of the 98 who resigned, 73 were members of the custodial staff against 107 in 1955-56, a decrease of 34. The decrease in the number of guards' resignations is noted with great satisfaction. We feel that the salary revision which came into force effective April 1, 1956, had a bearing in the matter.

22. Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year the following officers had been in the service for more than 25 years: By institution these officers were:

	Rank	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
<i>Dorchester:</i>			
Dobson, F. A.	Guard	July 11, 1921	April 23, 1957
Young, C. C.	Guard	May 5, 1928	May 3, 1957
Campbell, G. C.	Guard	August 17, 1928	June 12, 1957
Goad, G. T.	Warden	July 24, 1920	June 21, 1957
<i>Kingston:</i>			
Wilson, G.	Guard	May 2, 1923	May 2, 1956
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>			
Beal, F.	Guard Gr. 2	April 16, 1921	June 1, 1957
Bell, E. S.	Instructor	October 13, 1930	April 1, 1957
<i>Manitoba:</i>			
McRoberts, S. J.	Guard	January 14, 1929	November 23, 1956
Campbell, A. H.	Warden	February 23, 1921	April 30, 1957
Leitch, S. L.	Instructor	May 20, 1922	June 20, 1957
<i>St. Vincent de Paul:</i>			
Godin, L. P.	Guard	Sept. 1, 1919	March 29, 1957

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Retirement of Warden A. H. Campbell

23. Mr. Campbell, Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary since 1941, proceeded on a six months' retiring leave on October 30, 1956, after 36 years of faithful service. Mr. Campbell had joined the service as a guard on February 23, 1921; was promoted Canvas Instructor on November 1, 1926; Warden's Clerk on November 1, 1930; to Deputy Warden on August 1, 1935. Mr. Campbell retired with a fine record of faithful and efficient service.

Retirement of Warden G. T. Goad

24. Colonel G. T. Goad, Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary, proceeded on six months' retiring leave on November 9, 1956, after a long and fruitful career of 37 years, of which 31 were in the capacity of Warden, an unprecedented feature. He had joined the Service as a Guard on June 24, 1920. He was Warden's clerk for a time and then Storekeeper from May 1, 1921. When Warden Meighen was transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary on January 1, 1924, Mr. Goad acted as Warden for a year and was promoted to the position on February 7, 1925. During World War II he was the officer in charge of the Canadian Provost Corps, having been called to such duties by Colonel Ralston, the then Minister of National Defence. Mr. Goad's services were at all times highly satisfactory and this was recognized by the Royal Commission investigating the penal system of Canada in 1938.

Retirement of Deputy Warden West

25. Deputy Warden W. H. West of Manitoba Penitentiary proceeded on six months' retiring leave effective April 1, 1957. Mr. West had joined the service as a guard at Kingston Penitentiary on November 4, 1920, and had been promoted Keeper on September 1, 1927. He served at Collin's Bay Penitentiary from April 1, 1930 as Chief Keeper and was transferred to Manitoba on April 1, 1941. He had been promoted to Deputy Warden on August 7, 1944. His services were at all times satisfactory.

NEW POSITIONS

26. 69 new positions were authorized, 13 for the custodial staff, 45 for the administrative staff, and 11 to the executive staff. By institutions these positions were:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	1	10	—	11
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2	10	—	12
Dorchester.....	1	4	—	5
Manitoba.....	—	2	—	2
British Columbia.....	2	2	—	4
Saskatchewan.....	1	4	—	5
Collin's Bay.....	1	5	—	6
Federal Training Centre.....	1	7	5	13
Staff College.....	—	—	—	—
Joyceville.....	2	1	8	11
Total.....	11	45	13	69

27. Since September 1, 1947, when the Penitentiary Act was proclaimed, 756 new positions have been authorized. By classification and years, these positions were:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947-48.....	4	38	22	64
1948-49.....	8	21	2	31
1949-50.....	1	6	17	34
1950-51.....	4	38	83	125
1951-52.....	11	26	75	112
1952-53.....	1	12	20	33
1953-54.....	7	18	5	30
1954-55.....	3	22	5	30
1955-56.....	2	60	166	228
1956-57.....	11	45	13	69
Total.....	52	296	408	756

28. By institutions these 756 positions are distributed as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	5	42	53	100
St. Vincent de Paul.....	8	56	92	156
Dorchester.....	4	26	33	63
Manitoba.....	2	19	18	39
British Columbia.....	6	29	28	63
Saskatchewan.....	3	32	30	65
Collin's Bay.....	5	44	22	71
Federal Training Centre.....	14	47	124	185
Joyceville.....	2	1	8	11
Penitentiary Staff College.....	3	—	—	3
Total.....	52	296	408	756

PROMOTIONS

29. During the year 109 Penitentiary officers were promoted to higher status. Those promoted to superior executive positions were the following:

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Date of Promotion</i>	<i>Penitentiary</i>
C. A. Desrosiers	Chief Keeper	Warden	Jan. 28/57	Manitoba
Steel A. E.	Principal Kpr.	C/Keeper	Jan. 28/57	Manitoba
Foulkes G. G.	C/Keeper	D/Warden	May 17/56	British Columbia
Welsford E. B.	Storekeeper	C/Keeper	July 1 1956	British Columbia
McLean D. M.	D/Wdn (C'sB.)	Warden (Dor.)	Nov. 9/56	Dorchester
Field H.	Chief Keeper	Dep./Warden	Nov. 9/56	Collin's Bay
Downton W. G.	C.V.O.	C/Keeper	Nov. 9/56	Collin's Bay
Reason D. J.	Keeper	Ass./C/Keeper	Feb. 1/57	Kingston
Marcoux J. A. B.	Principal Supervisor	Ass/Director	Nov. 16/56	F.T.C.
Ponting W. T.	Ass./C/Keeper	C/Keeper	Sept. 1/56	St. V. de P.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS CAMPAIGN (11th series)

30. I am pleased to report that the Canada Savings Bonds Campaign of last fall met with a complete success, our Service reaching 129 per cent of its objective, a total of \$206,700.00. The Federal Training Centre reached 160 per cent of its objective; Saskatchewan 149 per cent; Collin's Bay 131 per cent; British Columbia 121 per cent; Dorchester 115 per cent; and Manitoba 113 per cent. Credit for this unprecedented success goes to the local canvassers. The Departmental organizer was G. L. Sauvant, Senior Assistant Commissioner.

SUGGESTIONS AWARD BOARD

31. In November 1952, the Canadian Government authorized the payment of cash awards to civil servants who submit practical ideas for improving or effecting economies in the operations of one or more Departments, which result in monetary savings, increased efficiency, conservation of property, improved working conditions or other benefits.

32. Of the many suggestions made by the Penitentiary officers, all of which were examined in the Commissioner's Office by the Suggestions Award Committee, I am pleased to report that up to this time 10 suggestions submitted to the Board by the local committee, have been approved. Names of the officers, nature of the suggestion offered and the awards were as follows:

<i>Officer's Name</i>	<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Nature of Suggestion</i>	<i>Nature of Award</i>
G. H. Nurse	Collin's Bay	Steam Roller Conversion	\$100.
A. E. Jones	Saskatchewan	Reducing cost of binding on P.B. 99A.	Ronson Table Lighter
J. T. Bath	Dorchester	Salvage of Tailor Shop Supplies.	\$30.
R. B. Gage	Kingston	Revision of P.B. 45-2 Spending Money Card	Waterman Pen.
W. J. Baldie	Saskatchewan	Telegrams re temporary release for hospitalization.	\$40.
J. H. Meers	Collin's Bay (transferred to Manitoba).	Safety device for band saw.	\$45.
J. H. Meers	Manitoba	Safety Attachment to grommet machine dies.	\$35.
G. N. Whaley	Headquarters	Development of vocational training statistics.	Desk pen.
A. E. Steel	Manitoba	Fire inspection form	\$10.
J. H. Weeks	Saskatchewan	Mobile riot wall cage.	\$300.

33. It is with a feeling of pride that we mentioned here above the prison mobile riot cage, which brought to the originator, Chief Keeper Weeks, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, a substantial cash award of \$300. This is the largest award yet made to anyone in our Service. In fact I may say that very few civil servants were awarded such an award: in the whole Government Service and during 1955-56 there were only three cases where the award was \$300 or more.

34. The mobile cage may be easily suspended from the top of the prison walls on the outside. Its mobile feature permits officers to observe otherwise "blind" spots.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

35. On March 31, 1956, there were 5,508 inmates on the registers of the Penitentiaries, against 5,433 this year on the same date, a decrease of 75. The last decrease (130) was in fiscal year 1951-52.

36. By Penitentiary the population was as follows at the end of the last two fiscal years:

	1955-56	1956-57
Newfoundland.....	42	51
Dorchester.....	612	571
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,281	1,223
Federal Training Centre.....	321	340
Kingston.....	1,022	1,066
Collin's Bay.....	447	472
Manitoba.....	442	392
Saskatchewan.....	649	600
British Columbia.....	692	718
	5,508	5,433

37. Direct receptions from jails were as follows by Penitentiary and for the last three fiscal years:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Dorchester.....	264	268	247
St. Vincent de Paul.....	783	744	714
Kingston.....	585	577	616
Manitoba.....	133	151	120
Saskatchewan.....	321	290	236
British Columbia.....	280	337	320
Newfoundland.....	12	17	22
Total.....	2,378	2,384	2,275

38. The following table shows the total population on the registers of the Penitentiaries for the last twenty-five years:

1933.....	4,587	-	1945.....	3,129
1934.....	4,220	-	1946.....	3,362
1935.....	3,552	-	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	-	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	-	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	-	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	-	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	-	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	-	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232	-	1954.....	5,120
1943.....	2,968	-	1955.....	5,507
1944.....	3,078	-	1956.....	5,508
		-	1957.....	5,433

FIRST OFFENDERS

39. From the total number 5,433, there were 1,075 inmates who had no known previous offences registered against them. This represents 19.78 per cent as First Offenders. Figures for previous years were: 1955-56; 20.58 per cent; 1954-55: 22.4 per cent; 1953-54: 22.9 per cent.

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

40. For the present year the percentage of general recidivism, which includes all types of previous known offences, is 80.22 per cent, against 79.41 per cent for 1955-56, and 77.6 per cent for 1954-55.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

41. Of the 5,433 on the Penitentiary registers, there were 2,995 inmates who were in the Penitentiaries for the first time. The balance, 2,438, had served at least one previous sentence in the Penitentiary. The percentage for the Penitentiary recidivists is therefore 44.87 per cent, an increase of .92 per cent over 1955-56. Figures for 1954-55 were: 42.5 per cent; and 38 per cent for 1953-54. The total number of Penitentiary recidivists, 2,438, includes 1,018 Penitentiary recidivists who had been admitted in fiscal year 1956-57; (998 males and 20 females).

42. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by institution:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Total Population March</i>	<i>No previous Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists</i>
Dorchester.....	571	322	249
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,223	567	656
Federal Training Centre.....	340	338	2
Kingston.....	1,066 ^a	400 ^b	666 ^c
Collin's Bay.....	472	396	76
Manitoba.....	392	199	193
Saskatchewan.....	600	366	234
British Columbia.....	718	364	354
Newfoundland.....	51	43	8
Total.....	5,433	2,995	2,438

43. As to the number of previous Penitentiary commitments, figures were as follows by institution:

	<i>Second Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Third Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fourth Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fifth or more Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dorchester.....	133	47	38	31	249
St. Vincent de Paul.....	359	163	69	65	656
Federal Training Centre...	2				2
Kingston.....	285 ¹	189 ²	91 ³	101	666 ⁴
Collin's Bay.....	56	15	3	2	76
Manitoba.....	103	52	14	24	193
Saskatchewan.....	123	52	37	22	234
British Columbia.....	178	88	48	40	354
Newfoundland.....	5	2		1	8
Total.....	1,244	608	300	286	2,438

44. 998 male recidivists (37 more than in 1955-56) were received in the last fiscal year. 20 females, 10 more than in 1955-56) were also Penitentiary recidivists, so making a great total of 1,018 Penitentiary recidivists. The following table indicates the institution to which the male recidivists were admitted together with their specified record:

- ^a includes 84 females
- ^b includes 54 females
- ^c includes 30 females
- ¹ includes 19 females
- ² includes 6 females
- ³ includes 5 females
- ⁴ includes 30 females

	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists admitted</i>	<i>Penitentiary only</i>	<i>Specified Penal Record</i>		
			<i>Gaol and Penitentiary</i>	<i>Reform. and Penitentiary</i>	<i>Gaol, Reform. and Pen'y</i>
Dorchester.....	102	20	55	78	19
St. Vincent de Paul....	284	41	181	8	54
Kingston.....	309	8	24	91	186
Manitoba.....	53	2	29	2	20
Saskatchewan.....	84	7	69	1	7
British Columbia.....	160	8	82	6	64
Newfoundland.....	6	7	4		1
Total.....	998	93	444	186	351

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

45. Inmates who were Canadian Subjects totalled 5,123. Of the balance, 310, there were 99 who were born in the British Isles or other British Country. 211 therefore were foreign born (233 in 1955-56). Largest groups were: United States: 68 Poland: 31 Russia: 18; Italy: 13; and Hungary: 13. The highest figure of foreign born incarcerated in Canadian Penitentiaries was for 1938-39, when such inmates totalled 474. The Immigration Department announced that up to May 31, 1957, Canada had accepted over 1,500,000 immigrants since January 1, 1946, and that even considering the number of those who died or who returned to their country of origin, there was at the present time in our country one foreign born person for every fifteen subjects. The present number of foreign born inmates (211) appears to be an indication of the good conduct of these people who came to reside in Canada and also that they appreciate such a privilege at its real value.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

46. On March 31, 1957, there were 703 young inmates under 21 years of age (12.94 per cent of the whole population), against 669 in 1956 (12.14 per cent), an increase of 34. Amongst the 703, 502 had been admitted during the year against 493 in 1955-56. Of the 502, 232 were in prison for the first time.

47. The following table shows the number of young inmates incarcerated as on March 31 of each year, since 1942:

	<i>Total Population of all Ages</i>	<i>Under 21</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
1942.....	3,232	421	13.02
1943.....	2,969	447	15.1
1944.....	3,078	486	15.8
1945.....	3,129	455	14.5
1946.....	3,362	452	13.4
1947.....	3,752	519	14.1
1948.....	3,851	497	12.9
1949.....	4,225	481	11.38
1950.....	4,740	551	11.62
1951.....	4,817	520	10.79
1952.....	4,686	485	10.34
1953.....	4,934	564	11.43
1954.....	5,120	639	12.48
1955.....	5,507	694	12.6
1956.....	5,508	669	12.14
1957.....	5,433	703	12.94

RELEASES 1956-57

48. During the year 2,384 inmates (2,345 males and 39 females) were discharged, of whom 1,663 by expiration of sentence, 637 by Ticket-of-Leave, 47 by Unconditional Release, 9 by Court Order, 20 died, and 8 were discharged for other reasons.

ADMISSIONS

49. During the year 2,309 inmates (2,266 males and 43 females) were admitted, against 2,406 in 1955-56 (2,363 males and 43 females).

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

50. Of the 2,266 males admitted, 452 or 19.94 per cent were first offenders. (508 or 21 per cent in 1955-56).

Males

No previous record.....		452
Gaol only.....	467	816
Reformatory.....	134	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	215	
Penitentiary only.....	87	998
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	444	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	116	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	351	
		<u>2,266</u>

Females

No previous record.....		13
Gaol only.....	3	10
Reformatory.....	1	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	6	
Penitentiary only.....	2	20
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	1	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	2	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	15	
		<u>43</u>

51. 1,018 Penitentiary recidivists (998 males and 20 females) were admitted during the year, against 955 in 1955-56 (943 males and 12 females). The Penitentiary recidivists constitute 44 per cent of the total admitted in fiscal year 1956-57, against 39.7 per cent in 1955-56.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

52. Of the 2,266 males admitted, 502 or 22.15 per cent were under 21 years of age (493 or 20.6 per cent in 1955-56). As already stated 223 of these young inmates were in prison for the first time, against 227 in the previous year.

53. The following table indicates the number of young inmates admitted since 1937-38 up to and including 1956-57:

Year ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474
March 31, 1955.....	14	45	75	116	115	115	480
March 31, 1956.....	26	51	78	104	121	113	493
March 31, 1957.....	25	66	86	101	111	113	502

54. These 502 young inmates were admitted in the following institutions. Admissions for the two previous fiscal years also given for purpose of comparison:

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
Newfoundland.....	1	6	1
Dorchester.....	76	82	74
St. Vincent de Paul.....	265	240	225
Kingston.....	47	45	48
Manitoba.....	25	22	21
Saskatchewan.....	64	59	78
British Columbia.....	24	39	33
Total.....	502	493	480

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED—1956-57

55. Of the 502 young inmates, 232 or 46.2 per cent were first offenders, against 227 or 47.8 per cent in the previous fiscal year.

56. The criminal record of the 270 remaining inmates was as follows:

Gaol only.....	133	197
Reformatory.....	40	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	24	
Penitentiary only.....	26	73
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	32	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	10	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	5	
		270

NATURE OF OFFENCES (YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED)

Against public order.....	2
Against the administration of law and justice.....	18
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	30
Against rights of property.....	419
Against Federal Statute.....	8
Others.....	7

IV—CLASSIFICATION

57. Penitentiary Regulations provide for the individual study of inmates by a Classification Board which comprises the senior officers of an institution. It has long been evident that such study, to be effective for diagnostic and treatment purposes, must include the observations of persons properly trained and qualified in the social sciences. About a decade ago, therefore, the position of Classification Officer was introduced into our staff establishment. In the developing process, our Classification Staff has been augmented to include Psychologists and Social Workers, aided by Classification Assistants whose attention to routine enables the services of professionally-trained staff members to be concentrated on cases where the need is greatest.

58. It may be pertinent at this point to outline some of the major responsibilities of the Classification Board, which is sometimes referred to as the Classification Committee or Treatment Team. The American Correctional Association's Manual of Standards mentions the following principles:

- The degree of custody required for the inmate is the Committee's first consideration. For instance, the inmate who presents a serious custodial risk will not be suitable for dormitory quarters.
- A second decision to be made by the Classification Committee may be the inmate's transfer to a more suitable institution.

- (c) The medical and psychiatric recommendations are considered in connection with other aspects of the programme.
- (d) Work assignment recommendations are based on physical condition, the inmate's mental and mechanical aptitudes, past work history, occupational interests, needs and opportunities on release, and available jobs within the institution. If work assignments can be placed on a training basis, the occasional conflicting needs of the institution and those of the inmates are minimized. In order to ensure that a specific programme of vocational training be not changed without Committee action, work assignments should be classified into two groups. The first group consists of jobs which may be changed only on the recommendations of the Classification Committee, such as vocational training and specific occupational or industrial assignments. The second group consists of those which may be changed by the administrative officer in charge of work assignments. Inmates assigned to general labour or maintenance are generally changed from one assignment to another without committee action.
- (e) Recommendations relating to the academic programme must be realistic and coordinated with the rest of the programme, especially in regard to work and vocational assignments. Academic placements will, of course, depend upon the policies and facilities of the institution together with the inmate's mental ability, educational record and interests. This is another phase of the programme which rests exclusively with the committee and no single officer should have the authority to remove an inmate from such an assignment.
- (f) The recommendations of the Chaplain may include attendance at church services, enrolment in religious education classes and religious counselling.
- (g) The majority of inmates lack socially acceptable avocational interests and the committee may suggest specific ways in which their leisure time may be constructively utilized.
- (h) In some institutions the Classification Committee also determines where the inmate shall be quartered, since it is becoming increasingly recognized that living quarters and associations of the inmate may vitally affect his adjustment and participation in a constructive programme.
- (i) An emotionally unstable or depressed individual may require continuous and intensive counselling which may not be possible through available psychiatric, religious or case-work services. In such instances other personnel who have demonstrated abilities to deal effectively with such persons may be given counselling responsibilities for them.
- (j) The Classification Committee should summarize and record the factors believed to have been important in contributing to the inmate's criminal behaviour, his weaknesses and potentialities; the important aspects of the plan of treatment with the reasons therefor, and an estimate of the probable outcome or prognosis. This summary is the beginning of a cumulative case history on each inmate.
- (k) The study of an inmate must be a continuous process if a programme of treatment is to be kept realistic and effective. There must be assurance that the programme is placed into operation, and it must be changed when the need arises.
- (l) The basic principle of reclassification is that the case should be brought to the attention of the Classification Committee whenever any significant change should be made in the inmate's programme. (In Canadian penitentiaries provision is also made for automatic reclassification study at the end of six months and every two years thereafter, to ensure that there will be neither forgotten men or "dead end" placements).

- (m) At the time when consideration is being given to the possibility of release on parole (Ticket-of-Leave) a progress report should be prepared so that the parole authority (Remission Service) may have a complete and up-to-date history of the inmate's progress and activities within the institution.
- (n) A progress report should be prepared just prior to the inmate's release, so that the staff may analyse the effectiveness of the programme and so that the parole supervisor or after-care agency case-worker may have a resumé of the inmate's problems and abilities and the benefit of the suggested release plans developed in the institution.

59. It may be said that the foregoing principles closely parallel the objectives of classification in Canadian penitentiaries. Continued progress has been made toward full implementation of the statement of policy and practice which was adopted for our Service after our second conference of Classification Officers in 1954. The volume of Classification Reports received from all institutions showed a further increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over last year, and comprised:

Admission Reports.....	1,196
Case History.....	1,307
Reclassification and Progress Reports.....	1,026
Special Reports.....	2,048
Discharge and Pre-Discharge Reports.....	2,453
Total.....	8,030

Copies of all these reports were forwarded to the Director of Remission Service, Department of Justice.

V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

60. The School and Library rooms in the new auditorium at Saskatchewan Penitentiary were opened in time for the commencement of the Fall term. This is the third penitentiary to be provided with a specially designed building of this kind; provision is now being made for the erection of another at Dorchester Penitentiary. Although the Schoolroom and Library at Collin's Bay were temporarily improved by redecoration during the year, it is apparent that new quarters will be needed at that institution to facilitate adequate development of the academic programme. Credit is due to its staff for the excellent work that has been done in a temporary location since the institution was established.

61. Study is being given to ways and means whereby the academic and vocational efforts in our institutions may be more closely integrated. There has been well deserved recognition for the rehabilitative value of vocational training; it is a matter of some concern that there are many inmates who might be assisted to a new way of life through vocational preparation but who have not the prerequisite academic standing for such training when admitted to serve their sentences. Given proper motivation, some such inmates can be made ready in time to benefit from participation in a trade training course. Our problem is to stimulate and motivate them and to so arrange the academic programme that they may achieve the desired goal. Some progress has been made in this matter, notably at Federal Training Centre where senior officers have made a serious study of the problem and have revamped the academic programme so as to provide a possible solution. We intend to pursue the matter further during the fiscal year 1957-58. As in former years, educational lectures on topics of general interest have been given to inmates of several penitentiaries during the year under review. The penitentiaries most active in this respect are Kingston, Collin's Bay and British Columbia. Continuing interest has been shown in the Dale Carnegie Courses, and we are especially indebted to those men who have given so willingly of their time and talents to this work.

62. Correspondence courses continue to interest many inmates at all academic levels. During the year registrations and completions of D.V.A. Correspondence Courses were:

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	206	647	853
Courses completed.....	61	100	161

63. For the nine-year period during which these courses have been available to inmates, the totals have been:

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	3,787	7,152	10,939
Courses completed.....	1,576	2,717	4,293

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

64. The principles upon which our recreational programme is based may be found in the Annual Reports for the fiscal years 1949-50 and 1953-54. Details of recent activity may be found in the Warden's Reports of the several institutions, which are published herewith. At this point it is necessary only to mention the improved facilities which have been made available in several institutions through the erection of a specially-designed building to house the school classrooms, the library and a hall which serves alternatively as an auditorium or a gymnasium.

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

65. Hobbycraft is a popular spare-time activity at all institutions. Uniform rules provide that materials be supplied at the inmate's own expense; arrangements are made for him to send home his hobbycraft handiwork, or to have it placed on display for purchase by visitors to the institution. Each sale is subject to a small deduction which is credited to a central fund from which small loans may be made to inmates who have not the financial resources to commence a hobby. Surplus funds may be placed in the Inmates' Welfare Fund and used to finance such group-amenities as the issue of refreshments on a Field Day, prizes for special events, or the rental of films for showings additional to those which are provided at public expense on week-ends or holidays during inclement weather.

INMATE PUBLICATIONS

66. For several years, monthly publications have been permitted as a medium for expression of literary and artistic effort and as an outlet of news or opinion on matters of special interest to the inmate-body. Despite occasional criticism from outside, the tone of these publications has been sustained at a satisfactory level without the application of any rigid sort of censorship. Occasionally it has been necessary to curb the tendency of one editorial committee or another to publish material of an offensive nature, but in general, self-imposed control has been quite adequate. On a few occasions, editorial groups have resigned or declined to continue their functions under such limitation as we have felt it necessary to impose. Usually, other inmates have been found willing to assume the job of getting out the publication. A different situation appears to have developed in Kingston Penitentiary, whose monthly "Tele-Scope" has not appeared since December 1956. At the date of writing this Report, the future of the "Tele-Scope" is not known. The administration is in no way inclined to insist upon the resumption of publication. Permission to issue the periodical was originally granted as a privilege to the inmates, who may continue to avail themselves of it if they wish to do so. Financial liability to subscribers has been protected for the present by "freezing" funds in the publication subscription

account. Some suggestion has been made in the public press that the "Tele-Scope" has been suppressed or banned. This is incorrect; subject to the sole restriction that the authorities of the department shall be final judges of what material is appropriate for publication, and that no inmate editorial-committee shall consistently ignore the fact that the department feels some responsibility for the prevention of publication of inaccuracies and offensive statements, the privilege of publication is still open to the inmate-body of each institution.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

67. Further improvement of the facilities for religious services has been achieved during the year under review. A new organ has been installed in the Protestant Chapel at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and arrangements were made to replace the obsolete organ in the R.C. Chapel at Collin's Bay.

68. Further progress has been made in discontinuing the use of Chapels for secular purposes. This objective was reached at Kingston Penitentiary when the new Auditorium was taken into use. The Protestant Chapel was redecorated, and the Chaplain has expressed great satisfaction that it will no longer be necessary for movies to be shown in the Chapel. The end of a similar undesirable situation involving both chapels at Dorchester Penitentiary is now in sight, as excavation has been commenced in connection with the erection of a new Auditorium-School building at that institution.

69. Further experimentation has been made in the matter of chapel attendance. There is a growing conviction among our Chaplains that more effective religious observance is achieved when compulsory attendance is eliminated or given less emphasis. A fairly satisfactory compromise has been worked out at several institutions: one or more compulsory services are held each month, attendance at the remaining services being on a voluntary basis. Attendance seems well sustained under this system wherever it has been tried.

70. It is a pleasure to be able to report again that increasing interest in our work is being shown by the outside clergy. Numerous visitations have occurred, and we are indebted to those who have conducted services for inmates, either jointly with the regular Chaplains, or as substitutes during their absence. Annual missions have been conducted as in the past, and the response of the inmates has been gratifying. The Alcoholics Anonymous movement has continued to gather strength in most institutions. Several of our Chaplains, Classification Officers and other officers take a very keen interest in this important therapeutic enterprise. It might not be amiss to mention that one group bears the name "Nor-Kel", coined by using syllables from the surnames of two custodial officers who have contributed a great deal to the activities of the group.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

71. Reference was made in our last Report to a series of Special Courses in Penitentiary Administration at the Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. The series was continued in the winter months of the past year, and the response has been so favourable that a further continuation is planned for January-March of 1958. We are again indebted to several organizations and individuals outside of our Service who contributed a great deal to the success of these special courses and to our regular central training programme. We had the unique experience of accepting as candidates, during the recent series, Inspector P. C. Mamujaja of the Prison Service of the Republic of Indonesia (a Colombo-plan candidate) and Mr. Marcel Mallette of the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

72. Further details of the central training programme may be found in the attached report of the Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College. We were pleased to accept as candidates for regular courses 2 candidates from the Manitoba Provincial Gaol Service, in continuation of the arrangement mentioned in our last report. We had the additional privilege of accepting 4 Warrant Officers of the Provost Corps (Department of National Defence) as candidates for regular P.S.C. courses during the year. There are indications that both of the above mentioned authorities may wish to make further use of the training facilities which we are able to supply. A satisfactory financial arrangement has been set up, whereby our department is reimbursed for the living costs of outside candidates, thus enabling us to provide training at no appreciable increase of cost for the service rendered. Mutual benefit has been realized, and we are encouraged to feel that we have progressed so far beyond the point where the Penitentiary Service was severely criticized by a Royal Commission for inadequate attention to the training of staff.

73. Details of the local In-Service Training Programmes at institutional level may be found in the reports of the several Wardens.

74. A special project was undertaken at Penitentiary Staff College and at Kingston Penitentiary during the Fall and Winter months in preparation for the opening of our new institution at Joyceville. A nucleus of staff for this new enterprise was carefully selected and assembled at Penitentiary Staff College in December for Phase 1 in which attention was devoted primarily to the orientation of the group towards its new responsibilities. Plans were examined, the site was visited and opportunities were provided for staff members to propose such questions as could be brought to mind concerning the manner in which the new institution would be administered. In January, Phase 2 of the special training programme was undertaken at Kingston Penitentiary. Here, the staff alternated half-days of instruction and discussion with half-days of practical work on duties related as closely as possible to those which they would be required to perform at Joyceville. Phase 3 consisted of a few days of duty at Joyceville immediately prior to the arrival of the first group of inmates.

75. There was unanimous agreement that this 3-phase project was highly successful. The institution was opened in April without difficulty or confusion, most of the problems having been foreseen and cared for during the training period.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

76. Reference is made to earlier Reports wherein details of this important phase of rehabilitative treatment may be found. We were once again privileged to facilitate and to participate in a Conference on Care and After-Care of the Offender which was held at our Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston in February. This, the fourth such Conference under sponsorship of the Director of the Remission Service, brought together representatives of departments and After-Care Agencies from coast to coast for several days of intensive study of the problems and procedures involved in supervision of inmates under Ticket-of-Leave and related matters.

77. During the fiscal year 1956-57, a total of \$50,000 was disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners aid societies in proportion to the number of ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries assisted by each. Close association has again been maintained with all such agencies, both directly through Head Office and at the institutional level. Their assistance is again acknowledged, and their continued support and helpful comment in matters related to inmate-rehabilitation is greatly appreciated. Although it is unnecessary to enumerate the various societies, which have been mentioned in previous reports, we recognize their interest and concern. Special mention is made of the assistance

rendered by The Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, both in its direct contacts with the Prison for Women and in matters related to the establishment and filling of the position of Social Worker at that institution.

XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS

78. The total production figures for potatoes, hay, straw, grass silage and grain were considerably higher than in 1955-56.

In connection with livestock products, pork production dropped 60,000 pounds; milk production increased 12,600 gallons; egg production was increased from 81,800 dozen in 1955-56 to 105,500 dozen in 1956-57; beef production was increased from 217,700 pounds to 309,500 pounds.

79. The value of farm production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$344,670.50 an increase of 4,202.39 over the previous year. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed, and manure, the value of production would amount to \$517,005.75. The actual saving to the Department after paying for all operating costs and purchase of new equipment amounted to \$187,967.85.

Kingston

80. Cool wet weather delayed seeding of grain crops until June with the result that the yield was somewhat lower than average. Wet weather during haying made it extremely difficult to cure the heavy hay crop. The vegetable crop was good.

81. Milk production exceeded the previous year by 4,600 gallons. Six cows received certificates for producing over 100,000 pounds of milk. Six bull calves and two heifers were sold for breeding purposes.

82. Forty-eight sows farrowed during the year with a litter average of 11.3 pigs per litter at weaning. Four hundred hogs were slaughtered for rations. Pork production increased from 75,766 pounds during 1955-56 to 87,334 pounds in 1956-57.

83. Production in the cannery was lower than a year ago. This was due to the pears and applesauce being processed at St. Vincent de Paul. Formerly these products were processed at the Kingston plant.

St. Vincent de Paul

84. The cool, wet weather which prevailed in April, May and early June seriously affected vegetable production. In some cases a second seeding was necessary. The potato, tomato and bean crops were most seriously affected. Frost damaged several thousand tomato plants at the time of transplanting. Cool wet weather in September retarded ripening processes with the result that the crop rotted in the field. The bean crop was similarly affected by the cool backward weather.

85. Grain and hay crops were good. Production of hay exceeded the previous year by 100 tons; grain increased from 5,000 bushels in 1955-56 to 7,400 bushels in 1956-57.

86. Production of milk was 2,996 gallons below the preceding year. Pork production declined slightly due to two outbreaks of erysipelas within the year. Production of eggs was increased by twenty per cent over the previous year.

Dorchester

87. The growing season of 1956 was characterised by cool wet weather. Consequently, crops requiring sunshine did not do so well. The total yield of vegetables was below the previous year.

88. The legume crops survived the winter. An extremely heavy yield of hay and grass silage was harvested.

89. Pork production was lower than in 1955. This was due to a reduced hog population in line with actual requirements of the Steward's Department.

90. Milk production was 6,000 gallons higher in 1956 than in 1955.

91. Due to a change from once a year brooding to twice a year brooding, egg production was increased from 16,510 dozen in 1955-56 to 27,158 dozen in 1956-57.

Manitoba

92. The heavy snowfall melted slowly resulting in an excess of moisture which delayed seeding operations.

93. An average yield of good quality hay was harvested. Grass silage was ensiled for the first time.

94. Early seeded grain yielded well. The late grain was light. Excessive rain during the harvest season delayed completion of operations until November 27, and resulted in considerable grain of poor quality.

95. There was a heavy yield of potatoes. The yield of vegetables exceeded the previous year's figure.

96. Production of pork and beef remained constant. There was an increase over the previous year of 4,300 gallons of milk and 2,250 dozen eggs.

British Columbia

97. Production of fruit was 14,600 pounds as compared to 7,500 pounds in 1955. Yield of potatoes and other vegetables showed an appreciable increase.

98. The piggery supplied the Steward's Department with their pork requirements. Several hog runs were renovated.

Saskatchewan

99. Lack of rainfall early in the summer resulted in a light crop of hay. A good average crop of grain, amounting to 16,957 bushels, was harvested.

100. The potato crop exceeded previous years with a yield of 10,800 bushels. Vegetable production was higher than in 1955.

101. Sufficient pork, milk and eggs were produced to meet the Steward's requirements. Egg production increased from 15,200 dozen in 1955 to 16,718 dozen in 1956.

Collin's Bay

102. A bumper crop of vegetables was harvested. Twelve tons of cabbage were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul, seven tons to the Indian Agency and four tons sold to the officers. An exceptionally heavy crop of hay was harvested.

103. Production of beef increased from 114,630 pounds in 1955-56 to 216,985 in 1956-57. The Steward at Kingston Penitentiary was supplied with beef from this farm.

104. The new poultry house provided accommodation for an extra 600 birds over previous years. This, coupled with better housing, was reflected in an increase in egg production from 12,952 dozen the previous year to 22,633 dozen in 1956-57.

CANNING OPERATIONS

105. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston

106. The cannery at Kingston processed 30,712 gallons of canned goods from 292,326 pounds of raw products.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples (solid pack).....	117,240	9,390	5,321 00	7,094 66
Beans, Wax.....	26,274	6,564	4,376 00	5,834 66
Plums.....	17,500	3,606	2,103 50	2,804 66
Tomatoes.....	131,312	11,152	4,231 60	5,642 13
Total.....	292,326	30,712	\$16,032 01	\$21,376 11

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$ 6,275.27
Sugar.....	382.50
Salt.....	147.15
Cans and Carriers.....	3,611.45
Cartons.....	373.62
Operating (grease and oil).....	14.02
Maintenance.....	87.36
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Total.....	\$11,212.37

107 The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of \$10,163.74.

St. Vincent de Paul

108. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 156,136 lb. raw products resulting in 20,154 gallons of canned goods.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans.....	14,940	2,490	1,660 00	2,075 00
Rhubarb.....	10,836	1,548	799 80	999 75
Tomato Juice.....	5,160	504	231 00	288 75
Pears.....	61,200	6,192	4,540 80	7,163 12
Applesauce.....	64,000	9,420	5,730 50	5,676 00
Total.....	156,136	20,154	12,962 10	16,202 62

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Vegetables.....	\$4,148.47
Cans and Carriers.....	2,216.95
Cartons.....	538.44
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Sugar and Salt.....	1,621.27
Miscellaneous.....	62.20
Total.....	\$ 8,828.33

109. This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of \$7,374.29. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$17,538.03.

FARM PRODUCTION

110. The tables on the next pages show the farm production for the year the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

111. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of Production</i>
1942-43.....	\$167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88
1946-47.....	241,043.92
1947-48.....	249,168.01
1948-49.....	248,786.66
1949-50.....	244,122.85
1950-51.....	243,258.40
1951-52.....	300,087.96
1952-53.....	276,365.19
1953-54.....	288,892.67
1954-55.....	285,135.73
1955-56.....	340,468.11
1956-57.....	344,670.52

112. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms 1956-57.

Kingston.....	\$ 44,541.30
St. Vincent de Paul.....	62,184.27
Dorchester.....	39,875.31
Manitoba.....	36,544.09
British Columbia.....	14,974.27
Saskatchewan.....	58,310.15
Collin's Bay.....	88,231.13
Total.....	\$344,670.52

113. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$344,670.52 based on values set by the Department which is considerably less than the wholesale value.

FARM PRODUCTION 1956-57

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Fruit..... (lb.)					14,610			14,610
Vegetables..... (lb.)	386,344	245,231	156,601	114,000	175,148	135,079	113,346	1,325,749
Roots..... (tons)	20		122	10	2	6	5	165
Potatoes..... (lb.)		169,555	341,172	374,235	152,303	649,021		1,686,316
Pork..... (lb.)	87,334	149,800	50,984	68,114	52,747	86,010		494,989
Beef..... (lb.)	3,578	6,970	14,199	27,919		39,854	216,985	309,305
Milk..... (gal.)	43,755	31,974	53,265	30,446		36,048		195,488
Butterfat..... (lb.)			6,883					6,883
Eggs..... (doz.)		16,258	27,158	12,460	10,269	16,718	22,633	105,526
Poultry..... (lb.)		5,886	5,098	3,825	3,555	3,538	4,173	26,075
Veal.....	689							689
Hay..... (tons)	200	487	457	463	3	400	500	2,310
Straw..... (tons)	78	247	270	184		240	1,419	1,419
Ensilage, Corn..... (tons)	150	110	74					334
Ensilage, Grass..... (tons)	320	160	312	109		350	200	1,451
Grain..... (bush.)	3,200	7,495	4,583	13,642		16,957	7,295	53,172
Hides..... (lb.)			1,841				26,072	27,913
Soap..... (lb.)	14	22		57		81		174
Ice..... (cakes)		14,900						14,900
Manure..... (tons)	728	600	132		24	1,000	500	132
Green Feed..... (tons)			65					3,352
Plants..... (tons)			6,000	8,000				65
Seeds..... (lb.)	32,000	25,000			4,000	10,000	10,000	95,000
		1,050						1,050

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1956-57

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sold to:																
Steward.....	25,728	25	38,665	18	27,789	48	28,883	31	12,969	27	36,571	51	29,433	13	200,040	13
Other Penitentiaries.....	6,585	36	10,937	60									42,788	90	60,361	86
Other Government Depts.....			277	10			548	75			667	80	11	36	1,505	01
Officers.....	179	55	1,584	94	1,521	50	639	10	85	90	1,350	26	748	75	6,110	00
Outside Revenue.....	8,105	35	1,144	06	3,432	76	1,070	94	857	99	3,541	45	1,451	59	19,604	14
Fed to Livestock or used for bedding.....	3,084	00	4,443	78	7,576	90	5,366	07	16	50	7,572	77	8,565	73	36,625	75
Used for Seed.....			120	00			240	25			372	00	312	80	1,045	05
Value of Soap.....			241	80											241	80
Loss by Death, Spoilage or Shrinkage.....	1,501	13	4,003	00	1,485	24	440	00	479	60	1,303	30	579	35	9,791	62
Otherwise disposed of (Manure, etc.).....	728	00	600	00	500	00	504	00	24	00	1,000	00	500	00	3,856	00
SUB-TOTAL.....	45,911	64	62,067	46	42,305	88	37,692	42	14,433	26	52,379	09	84,391	61	339,181	36
Add Inventory at end of year.....	20,850	89	16,392	43	23,230	93	21,477	56	6,466	28	31,246	92	22,326	17	141,991	18
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year.....	22,221	23	16,275	62	25,661	50	22,615	89	5,925	27	25,315	86	18,486	65	136,502	02
VALUE OF 1956-7 PRODUCE.....	44,541	30	62,184	27	39,875	31	36,554	09	14,974	27	58,310	15	88,231	13	344,670	52

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1956-57

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Operating Expenses:																
Tractor.....	691	91	1,213	93	1,603	66	1,035	11	171	11	2,295	19	1,242	05	8,252	96
Other Vehicles.....	7	53	64	62					22	75	41	53			136	48
Farm Expenses:																
Feed and Fodder Purchased.....	10,429	34	26,663	46	23,370	00	14,272	87	11,644	54	5,078	25	3,736	95	95,225	41
Feed and Fodder Produced.....	4,061	16	4,443	78	7,576	90	5,366	07			7,572	77	4,828	78	33,849	46
Seeds Purchased.....			2,104	55	2,619	06	2,259	97	1,133	10	1,026	05	1,409	60	11,548	08
Seeds Produced.....			120	00			240	25			372	00	312	80	1,045	05
Fertilizer Purchased.....	1,787	96	2,158	29	3,458	90	504	00	675	25	1,315	94	2,740	90	12,641	24
Fertilizer Produced.....	728	00	600	00	500	00			24	00	1,000	00	500	00	3,352	00
Canning Expenses.....	11,212	37	8,828	33											20,040	70
Other Farm Expenses.....	4,488	90	2,482	21			950	28	238	21	2,089	28	58	76	12,905	21
Veterinary Services.....	404	50	1,119	00	38	25	340	50			60	00	217	00	2,179	25
Veterinary Supplies.....	339	99	280	40	369	44	360	77	71	22	443	21	55	00	1,920	03
Maintenance of Equipment:																
Fences and Drains.....																
Tractors.....	357	02	1,072	85			93	96	35	80	535	16			664	92
Other Equipment.....	1,353	99	2,089	61	2,451	54	981	19	393	32	2,005	28	971	85	8,323	05
Livestock Purchased.....	360	00	425	00	420	00	3,511	59	288	00	11,173	73	47,585	25	6,586	12
															63,763	57
Total Cost of Operations.....	37,218	42	53,700	03	42,925	67	29,916	56	15,233	71	36,234	54	64,204	60	282,433	53
Add—Capital Purchases during year:																
Tractors.....	1,821	00	3,858	30	2,915	60	9,564	37			2,906	40	2,025	00	23,090	67
Other Equipment.....	3,973	17	8,109	77	2,121	75	479	52	151	62	4,976	08	3,701	79	23,513	70
GRAND TOTAL.....	43,012	59	65,668	10	50,963	02	39,960	45	15,385	33	44,117	02	69,931	39	329,037	90

XII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

114. Continuing with plans initiated in 1948 to remodel all the penitentiary kitchens, the renovating of the kitchen at Saskatchewan Penitentiary is well under way with completion expected during the fiscal year 1957-58. This will leave the main kitchen at Kingston Penitentiary to be done which, upon completion, will finalize this ten-year project.

115. As stated in the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1956, preliminary drawings for the new kitchen for Kingston Penitentiary were prepared in 1956 with excavation work to be undertaken early in 1957. The progress made since 1948 in renovating and remodelling all the penitentiary kitchens has proceeded according to schedule and the results attained have been most gratifying.

STEWARDS' CONFERENCE

116. A conference of Penitentiary Stewards was held at the Penitentiary Staff College from February 18 to 22. The stewards from the eight penitentiaries attended. A conference such as held, in which the opportunity is presented for all penitentiary stewards to discuss many of the complex administrative problems common to the food service in the penitentiaries, is an excellent means whereby many factors not usually encountered in commercial food services can be satisfactorily solved. Many new ideas and suggested innovations discussed at the Conference of Stewards have already been implemented with good results. Because of the successful results attained at the Conference of Stewards it is planned to hold similar conferences in the future, possibly once every two years.

INMATE TRAINING

117. As mentioned in the Annual Report ended March 31, 1956, inmate training in the culinary field is making slow but satisfactory progress. It has not been possible as yet to institute classroom training. However steps have been taken to improve the stewards' library with technical books and publications which are available to all inmates employed in the kitchens who may wish to follow this vocation upon their release from the penitentiary. Practical on the job instruction is being carried out whenever possible, especially in the baking trade where there is always a good demand for trained men in this field.

118. It has been possible through the close co-operation of the classification officers and members of the Work Board to employ the better type inmate in the penitentiary kitchens. Inmates picked to work in the kitchens are judged on personal appearance, work habits and desire to learn the culinary trade. This practice has produced very good results as evidenced by the sharp reduction in inmate kitchen staff turnover.

119. Although no definite planned training program is in effect in the stewards department, nevertheless under the present system of instruction an inmate taking an active interest in this work can become quite proficient in the various branches in the culinary field.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

120. Because many of the inmates employed in the kitchen come in as unskilled workers, maintenance of equipment is a continuing problem. Personal instructions are given to each inmate as to the care and use of each item of equipment, with special emphasis being placed on heavy power equipment. However breakdowns have occurred despite all precautions taken resulting in inconvenience and delay. To overcome this problem a very good system of preventive maintenance has been set up. All power machines and equipment

are checked daily by the steward or his assistants and a weekly check-up made by a member of the engineering staff. As a result of this innovation many costly repairs have been avoided and production has been maintained without interruption.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

121. This very important phase of kitchen administration continues to hold first place in the operation of the stewards department. It has been difficult at times because of the kitchen renovations being carried out to maintain the degree of cleanliness desired. However despite this handicap the stewards did manage to produce good results.

122. Ample white clothing is provided the inmates employed in the kitchens to permit a daily change. Showers are available in the kitchens for use at any time during the normal work day. The remodelling of the penitentiary kitchens provided ample shower and lavatory facilities which have been of utmost benefit in keeping personal hygiene up to a high standard.

123. At Manitoba Penitentiary an outbreak of "food poisoning" was experienced. Although a considerable number of inmates were affected there were no serious cases and all affected were soon back at work. Investigations were carried out to try and determine the cause of this outbreak but no definite proof was established.

124. This unfortunate incident at Manitoba Penitentiary was brought to the attention of all penitentiary stewards resulting in a stepped-up program of sanitation and personal hygiene. In any large institution where a considerable number has to be catered to which in turn calls for a large kitchen staff incidents of this nature arise occasionally, but fortunately are rather rare. The penitentiary stewards well realize the importance that clean habits and sanitary equipment play in maintaining good health standards and are making a very sincere effort to have these practices observed and maintained at all times.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

125. Kitchen equipment to the value of \$44,012.72, which includes heavy equipment, smallwares and furnishings, was purchased during the fiscal year 1956-57. This expenditure was necessary to replace obsolete or worn out equipment and to install some new equipment so that the renovated kitchens could be operated along modern lines.

126. The value of kitchen equipment purchased by penitentiary for the fiscal year 1956-57 is as follows:

Kingston.....	\$10,016.31
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6,320.77
Dorchester.....	7,967.05
Manitoba.....	3,681.00
British Columbia.....	6,181.86
Saskatchewan.....	5,081.03
Collin's Bay.....	2,064.11
Federal Training Centre.....	2,700.59

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE PURCHASED BY STEWARD

127. During the fiscal year 1956-57 produce purchased from the penitentiary farms including canned goods from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was valued at \$266,228.31, an increase of \$6,784.63 over the previous fiscal year.

128. The following tables detail the value of farm produce purchased by the steward, also the value of canned goods purchased from the penitentiary canneries by penitentiary:

	<i>Farm Produce</i>	<i>Canned Goods</i>
Kingston.....	\$62,613.50	\$7,955.70
St. Vincent de Paul.....	35,208.13	5,240.05
Dorchester.....	27,729.43	1,587.14
Manitoba.....	30,644.25	3,856.12
British Columbia.....	12,972.57	—
Saskatchewan.....	36,571.51	—
Collin's Bay.....	31,455.87	4,209.00
Federal Training Centre.....	3,961.04	2,224.00
Total.....	\$241,156.30	\$25,072.01

PROCESSED MEATS

129. The manufacture of bacon, hams, corned beef, etc., within the institutions totalled 337,544 lbs. valued at \$65,811.04, an increase of 47,519 lbs. over the previous fiscal year. It is of interest to note that during the fiscal year 1955-56 the cost per lb. to produce the various manufactured meats within the institutions was 24.64 cts., whereas in 1956-57, due to better production methods, the cost per lb. was 19.49 cts. Much importance is placed on this phase of kitchen administration as it not only contributes to a considerable degree an annual saving, but also to inmate training which is an important step in learning the culinary trade.

PROCESSED FARM PRODUCTION

130. Although the penitentiary canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries produce the canned fruits and vegetables required by the stewards' department, a total of 9,873.5 gallons of dill pickles, relish and sauerkraut valued at \$1,463.50 was manufactured within the institutional kitchens. It is hoped that the present canning program can be broadened to include the manufacture of all the pickles and condiments required by the institutions. Preliminary steps have been taken in this regard but there still remain many obstacles to be overcome before the production of these items at the penitentiary canneries can be realized.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

131. The penitentiary bakeries have continued to produce a high standard of bakery products. The following table details the amounts and value of the 1956-57 various goods produced in the penitentiary bakeries during the fiscal year 1956-57 by penitentiary.

	<i>Bread and Buns</i>		<i>Pastries—Cakes, etc.</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value</i>
Kingston.....	345,375 lbs.	\$11,161.96	189,238 lbs.	\$13,007.16
St. Vincent de Paul.....	715,550 "	26,620.07	133,050 "	8,261.53
Dorchester.....	285,390 "	10,651.27	193,654 "	14,443.52
Manitoba.....	184,164 "	6,027.19	147,454 "	9,958.35
British Columbia.....	284,600 "	11,233.79	133,756 "	8,525.56
Saskatchewan.....	307,807 "	10,716.58	138,527 "	9,369.51
Collin's Bay.....	203,754 "	7,641.94	96,357 "	7,103.76
Federal Training Centre...	4,050 "	266.85	23,461 "	1,528.75
Total.....	2,357,690 "	\$84,319.65	1,055,497 "	\$72,198.14

132. The bakery at the Federal Training Centre has not as yet been put into operation. It may be another year or so before this can be accomplished as other urgent construction has priority. St. Vincent de Paul will continue to supply Federal Training Centre with fresh bread having supplied that institution with 172,050 lbs. valued at \$8,602.50 during the fiscal year 1956-57.

133. Bread sold to the penitentiary officers during the fiscal year 1956-57 amounted to 214,504 lbs. valued at \$10,231.36.

134. It is of interest to note that during the fiscal year 1955-56, 2,274,208 lbs. of bread was produced at a cost of .0418 cts. per lb. During the fiscal year production increased by 83,482 lbs. to 2,357,690 lbs. and the cost per lb. was reduced to .0395 per lb. despite increased commodity prices. This was accomplished by revising the bread formulae without reducing the quality of the bread and increased production.

INMATE RATIONS

135. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1956-57 the cost per meal from the previous fiscal year increased from 16.26 cts. to 16.28 cts. This was due to increased market food prices. However, efficient food control along with increased farm supply and lower production costs were of great assistance in maintaining a food cost at a fairly normal level. During the fiscal year 1956-57, 5,799,324 inmate meals were served at a cost of \$945,429.15, a reduction of \$13,528.74 over the previous fiscal year.

OFFICERS' MESS

136. The officers' mess at each institution continues to operate at a high level. New equipment and furnishings were installed wherever necessary to improve their efficiency and operation. During the fiscal year 1956-57, a total of 548,361 officer meals were served at a cost of \$101,315.22, an increase of 23,931 meals over the previous fiscal year.

137. The fiscal year 1956-57 has been a successful one for the stewards' department with emphasis being placed on better food services and more economical operations. The results shown during the fiscal year 1956-57 are a credit to those entrusted with this most important phase of penitentiary administration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

XIII—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

138. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957, the amounts provided by parliamentary appropriation, expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

—	Total	Amidnistrat-ion	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations				
Main Estimates—				
Vote 176.....	420,953	420,953		
Vote 177.....	9,527,468		9,527,468	
Vote 178.....	1,566,222			1,566,222
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 644.....	530,645		530,645	
Vote 645.....	150,195			150,195
General Salaries Vote—				
Vote 130.....	24,920	24,920		
Vote 130.....	497,120		497,120	
	12,717,523	445,873	10,555,233	1,716,417
Expenditures.....	12,022,138	414,747	10,299,392	1,307,999
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	101,452	599	43,909	56,944
Not committed.....	593,933	30,527	211,932	351,474
	12,717,523	445,873	10,555,233	1,716,417

139. A comparative summary of revenues for the five years 1952-1957 is set forth as follows:

—	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
House rentals.....	31,947	27,967	25,624	25,767	23,832
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash sales.....	18,337	19,274	17,019	15,624	20,151
Charged to operating vote.....	292,384	292,866	252,912	241,868	238,764
Sale of manufactured products.....	241,367	261,540	198,626	210,178	202,618
Sale of water.....	1,969	17,560	16,029	2,657	9,097
Miscellaneous sales.....	2,342	1,969	1,896	1,905	2,031
Department's share of canteen profits...	1,776	1,806	1,375	1,679	1,595
Refunds of previous year's expenditure...	17,224	11,443	10,090	34,650	14,897
Miscellaneous refunds.....	487	614	182	468	708
Sale of land.....	42,800				
	650,633	635,039	523,753	534,796	513,693

140. The values of supplies on hand in institutional canteens and the unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1957, was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Canteen Revolving Fund</i>	<i>Unspent Inmate Earnings</i>
Kingston.....	\$3,112	\$24,409
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,019	23,171
Dorchester.....	2,475	12,249
Manitoba.....	1,424	8,940
British Columbia.....	3,356	12,064
Saskatchewan.....	3,485	10,734
Collin's Bay.....	2,421	6,613
Federal Training Centre.....	408	3,868
	<hr/> \$17,700	<hr/> \$102,048

141. During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Purchasing Division processed 4,606 Requisitions and issued 8,936 Purchase Orders.

142. The Purchasing Agent visited Manitoba Penitentiary and contacted many suppliers in the Winnipeg area. During a visit to Saskatchewan Penitentiary he contacted suppliers in Prince Albert and in Saskatoon. A visit was also made to British Columbia Penitentiary and suppliers in the areas of New Westminster and Vancouver were contacted.

143. To further safeguard the quality of food being purchased for the Penitentiaries arrangements were made to have all canned fruits and vegetables inspected by the Department of Agriculture who now issue a Certificate of Grade with each shipment.

144. Technical assistance and laboratory facilities provided by the Department of National Defence, National Research Council, and the Department of Public Works were utilized during the year and were found to be very helpful in maintaining standards in commodities being purchased.

145. Many of the Canadian Government Specifications Board specifications have been adopted during this period and these have been instrumental in improving the quality of many items purchased. This has been particularly noticeable in the procurement of paints and allied products.

146. The Purchasing Agent or Assistant Purchasing Agent participated at the Penitentiary Staff College in Officers' Training Courses 55, 56, 58, 60, 61 and 62.

XIV—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

147. The continuing programme of construction and maintenance works at the Institutions together with the normal operating expenses for the primary engineering services and related equipment purchases resulted in a total expenditure of \$1,683,638.84 in 1956/57 which compares quite closely to the previous year which totalled \$1,642,456.58. The expenditure for construction by inmates at \$465,603.76 bears a close relation to previous years expenditures, and appears to indicate that a rather constant rate of productivity by the inmates is maintained in this respect. The expenditure for construction by contract which is more readily altered by policy from year to year was approximately 50 per cent of the amount spent the previous year and generally lower than average. Maintenance of fixed assets were down slightly at \$163,279.03 as compared to \$165,128.88 last year. Operating expenses continue to rise as a result of increased facilities and rising material costs, the most pronounced increase is indicated in the cost of fuel for the Power Plants at approximately 20 per cent, arising principally from the increased costs of fuel. Equipment purchases were lower than average at \$44,192.73 as compared to \$64,869.02 in 1955/56 and \$52,901.37 in 1954/55.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for Construction by Inmates:—

New Construction Existing Penitentiaries.....	\$205,451.91
New Construction Federal Training Centre.....	10,332.60

\$215,784.51

Alterations and Remodelling of Existing Buildings and Shops.....	131,412.30
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical, Steam).....	40,172.76
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants.....	21,579.58
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	11,744.00
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	11,795.32
Minor Alterations.....	4,879.55
Restoration of Fire Damage—Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	28,235.74

Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates..... \$465,603.76

Expenditures for Construction by Contract:—

Construction of Temporary Dormitory Building, Joyceville.....	83,509.43
Construction of New Pumping Station, Kingston Penitentiary.....	58,801.02
Installation of New Boiler, Collins Bay Penitentiary...	45,034.00
Supply and Erecting Temporary Change Room, Laundry, etc.—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary..	15,975.00
Supply and Installation of Ash Conveyor System—Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	15,127.80
Supply and Erection—Structural Steel for Garage—Manitoba Penitentiary.....	14,725.00
Supply and Installation of Coal Handling Equipment—Dorchester Penitentiary.....	9,702.00

Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract..... \$242,874.25

Acquisition of Property—Penitentiary Development New Institution —Joyceville.....	183,058.67
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	44,192.73

Total Capital Expenditure..... \$935,729.41

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1956 - 1957

Expenditure for Work by Inmates:—

Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	83,875.96
Houses and Tenements.....	14,117.12
Service Lines.....	12,237.42
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items)...	34,624.80
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	14,274.63
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts and Bridges.....	2,772.01
Wharves and Sidings.....	1,377.09

\$163,279.03

OPERATING EXPENSES

1956 - 1957

Electric Light and Power.....	124,723.23
Fuel for Power Plants and Heating.....	432,031.17
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment.....	23,496.21
Construction and Quarry Equipment.....	4,379.79

\$584,630.40

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION.... \$1,683,638.84

148. Following the acquisition of a parcel of land and farm buildings at Joyceville, Ontario, the tempo of planning for a complete new Institution which was referred to in the 1955-56 report was speeded up. An amount of \$183,058.67 was expended for purchase of the property and some minor initial developments. During the year plans for a Temporary Accommodation Building to house a select group of inmates to be used in initial development of the property were completed, a contract was let and construction completed at a cost of \$83,509.43. The building was made ready for occupancy in the spring 1957. Preliminary development work on the new property included clearing and grubbing the site for the permanent buildings, the drilling of a well and construction of a pump house and repair and renovation of existing buildings for immediate use. Considerable time and effort has of necessity been spent by the Architectural and Engineering Division on the plans for the proposed new Institution and by the close of the year work was well underway on the working drawings of some of the permanent buildings. It is anticipated that contracts will be let and some progress made on construction of the permanent buildings during 1957-58.

149. During 1956-57 a total of 180 projects financed from capital funds and requiring Departmental authority were completed by the inmates. In addition there were 139 such projects in hand at the close of the year and substantial progress had been made on many of these. Notable projects completed by inmate labour during the year include: Construction of an Annex and reconstruction of the main Kitchen facilities at Dorchester Penitentiary; Rehabilitation and construction of Shop Buildings and the Laundry Building which were destroyed by fire at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; Construction of a new maintenance Shop Building at Federal Training Centre; Construction of a new Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Building at Kingston Penitentiary; Construction of an Implement Shed and Poultry Laying House at Collins Bay Penitentiary; an addition to the Lumber Shed at Manitoba; Erection of a new Steel Field Tower at Saskatchewan Penitentiary and re-erection and additions to the Ex Doukhobor Camp Kitchen to provide a Tinsmith Shop within the walls of the Main Institution at British Columbia Penitentiary.

150. Some of the larger projects included in the 139 Capital Projects in hand at the 31st of March, 1957 were: Re-construction of a Cattle Barn at Dorchester which was 41 per cent completed; Construction of a new Industrial Building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 95 per cent completed; a new Vocational Training Shop Building at Federal Training Centre 85 per cent; Re-construction of a two storey Shop Building at Kingston 88 per cent; Construction of two Industrial Shop Buildings at Collins' Bay 95 per cent; Construction of an Automotive Repair and Training Building at Manitoba 30 per cent; an Exercise Hall School and Library at Saskatchewan was 96 per cent completed and at British Columbia Penitentiary the renovation of one Tenement House was substantially completed and another 77 per cent completed.

151. The continuing programme of alterations to the Power Plants with expenditures of \$69,863.80 by outside contract and \$21,579.58 for purchase of materials for work carried out by the inmates indicates considerable progress in this regard. A vast change has been made over the past ten years in the Institutional Power Plants and while there is still further work to be done the position is steadily improving. A review of the Boiler Room records indicates that in most cases the cost per thousand pounds of steam is being maintained in spite of the increasing cost of fuel which is encouraging confirmation that economies in operation are being effected with the new equipment. Particular effort is being directed to improving the efficiency of steam production further, and it is expected that a more detailed and specific report in this regard may be made in 1957-58.

152. Normal maintenance costs are being maintained at a reasonably static level by controls being exercised in the choice and procurement of materials and in the establishment of maintenance programmes. However, expenditures related to building repairs necessitated by the fire damage at St. Vincent de Paul and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries, and some considerable repairs to machinery and equipment which total \$15,000.00 more than average together with an accelerated programme of Staff House renovation resulted in an expenditure of \$163,279.03 for 1956-57. While this figure is some \$1,800.00 less than what was expended for maintenance in 1955-56, it is nevertheless approximately 14 per cent higher than the previous three years expenditures which average \$142,389.68. A total of 150 projects were completed in 1956-57 as against 81 in 1955-56, and only 77 projects were still in progress as compared to 144 in the previous year. The favourable position indicated in this respect at the close of 1956-57 reflects a more settled position in the work programmes than existed in 1955-56 following the disturbances and major fires. Unless unforeseen maintenance commitments become necessary, it is anticipated that the temporary inflation of maintenance costs experienced over the past two years will now level off and a more uniform programme of work is expected in 1957-58.

153. Shortage of staff, occasioned by retirements and separation from the Service, has again been a disturbing factor in the organization of the work within the division and has had a particular effect on the progress which has been possible towards designing the new buildings required at the Institutions. Nevertheless it is hoped that suitable progress will be made in 1957-58 towards establishing a new Institution at Joyceville, and we look forward to considerable activity in this direction for a few years to come. On the whole it is considered that the activities of the Architectural and Engineering division have been satisfactorily concluded in 1956-57, and with new appointments expected to be made to round out the staff, a year of steady progress is looked forward to for 1957-58.

XV—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

154. Under the present programme of combining the vocational training programme with the apprenticeship training programmes of free labour, a close liaison has been maintained with the provincial Directors of Apprenticeship. This same close relationship is being developed with the labour unions and management. The need for a good relationship with labour and employers became apparent in analyzing the results of the placement of trainees in employment after release. Lack of specific information on trade placement is more noticeable in cases of discharge than on ticket-of-leave releases where the authorities have advance information on the trainee's employment after release until his ticket-of-leave time expires.

155. In the nine years in which vocational training has been conducted in Canadian federal penitentiaries, 2,882 have been enrolled. Of these initial candidates, 861 were dropped from courses as unsuitable, a total of 1,264 vocational trainee graduates have been released and 451 remain on course or completing sentences. Of the 1,264 graduates released 313 again became involved with the law in minor or serious matters. Of the 306 non-graduates released before completing their vocational training 81 acquired additional records. Total recidivism for vocational trainees over the nine years of training is 25.09 per cent.

156. The courses indicated in the table below were conducted during the fiscal year:

—	Dorchester	Federal Training Centre	Collin's Bay	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Automobile.....		X	X		X
Diesel Mechanics.....					X
Draughting.....					X
Carpentry.....	X	X	X		X
Sheet Metal.....		X	X		X
Commercial.....					X
Barbering.....	(Part-time)	X	X	(Part-time)	
Brickmasonry.....	X	X	X		
Electrical.....		X	X		
Machine Shop.....		X	X		
Machine Shop (Basic).....		X			
Plumbing.....	X	X	X	X	
Rural Repair.....				2	
Painting and Decorating.....				X	
Cabinet-Making.....		X			
Plastering.....		X			
Elementary Training.....		X			
Upholstery.....	X				
	4	12	8	4	6

157. One of the present objectives of the National Apprenticeship Advisory Committee is the development of a standard "trade analysis" for each trade and a Canada-wide standardization of apprenticeship regulations and training programmes. A trade analysis has been completed for five trades to date and it is felt that the work of the Committee is ideally suited to and will greatly assist our programme. By working closely with the Committee, which is composed of representatives of the federal Department of Labour, the provincial Apprenticeship Boards, the labour unions and industrial management, it is anticipated that the number of training credits granted to discharged trainees will be increased as our programme expands.

158. The following is an example of the credits granted by the Ontario Department of Labour to graduates of the Automotive Course at one institution during the fiscal year:

<i>Motor Vehicle Repair Trade</i>			
Branch "A" Mechanical			
4	Years	Credit—	1
3	"	"	— 1
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	— 1
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	— 3
2	"	"	— 6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	— 1
13			
Branch "B" Body Repair			
1 Year Credit—1			

159. To meet the requirements of the provincial apprenticeship regulations an inmate should achieve a minimum of Grade 8 educational rating. This minimum rating varies upward depending on the trade undertaken and the province in which the training credit is desired.

160. The low academic standing of a large number of inmates upon their reception at institutions continues to be a handicap in filling vocational training courses with inmates who can benefit to the fullest extent by the training available to them. In an effort to bring the trainees to an acceptable level, it has been necessary to enroll willing workers regardless of their educational qualifications, and to further their academic standing by a concentration of training in the academic subjects related to the trade they propose to study.

161. The vocational training programme is not intended to reach all the population of each institution. Indeed, it would be unsatisfactory as a training proposition if large numbers of unsuitable inmates were enrolled who would be unable to take full advantage of the training offered. Assignments to the vocational shops are made by the Classification Committee based on such individual factors as interests, aptitudes, personality and potential employability after release. To remain in training an inmate is expected to make reasonable progress. With the employment of full-time psychologists, to augment the vocational training committees, it is expected that the screening of applicants for vocational courses will be more accurate and materially reduce the number of inmates who have to be removed from courses for cause.

162. It is anticipated that the position of a Vocational Training Co-Ordinator at Ottawa will be filled in the near future, and that strong emphasis will be placed on the control training programme with a view to increasing the amount of organized trade training available within the institutions.

163. It is expected that the material on trade block training which is being released through the National Apprenticeship Advisory Committee will prove especially adaptable in this field.

164. The interest of Canadian Labour Congress and union officials in the training programme, which was referred to initially in last year's report, was furthered by a meeting at Toronto in February with representatives of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and this office. This is to be followed by a tour by this group of the training facilities at that institution.

165. The Special Placement Section of the National Employment Service the John Howard Society and other social agencies continue to prove very helpful in both placement and after-care of discharges.

166. Continued advantage was taken of attendance at short courses and lectures given by local universities, as well as trade fairs and trade schools, by our vocational training staff, in an effort to keep abreast of current developments in their trades.

167. Course Number 57, held this fiscal year at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, was attended by as many vocational training officers as possible and the course proved to be completely successful. This was a vocational teacher training course, conducted by Messrs. Forneri and Holloway of Port Arthur Technical & Commercial High School.

XVI—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

168. For some years past this section of the report has dealt with the reorganization and development of penitentiary industries on a basis which it is intended will provide a well planned penitentiary work programme on a year round basis. On summary, the highlights of previous reports referred to the formation of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Prison Labour, the survey of the purchases being made by other Government departments, the findings resultant from this study and initial plans for penitentiary industrial development in the light of this information.

169. Last year's report made reference to plans which were being made to proceed with the use of the information gained through this survey in the development of penitentiary industries on a threefold basis, viz.: immediate, intermediate, and long-range plans. While this has of necessity largely been a year of consolidation, detailed review and consultation with Government officials concerned, and close examination of all factors attendant to the development of a large industrial enterprise, considerable progress has been made in a promotional sense in the general acceptance of the idea that well organized prison industries play a major role in contemporary correctional systems, and that such industries can only be successful if they are well supported through purchases of penitentiary manufactured goods by the various departments of Government.

170. Notable progress has also been made in the matter of intermediate and long-range industrial planning and in implementation of the immediate plan.

171. Concerning intermediate and long-range planning, last year's report indicated that lack of warehousing was retarding industrial development; this matter was given considerable attention during the past year, and temporary warehousing space has either been or is being made available at certain institutions, while at others plans are being made for the erection of permanent warehouse buildings.

172. The programme of preparing penitentiary industrial workshops for larger industrial operations was also advanced materially through the completion and occupation of part of the new industrial building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, the partial completion and occupation of a larger industrial and maintenance building at Kingston, the completion and partial occupation of two industrial buildings at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, the alteration, renovation and occupation, for industrial purposes, of two existing buildings at Manitoba Penitentiary, and the partial alteration and renovation of a large industrial building at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Plans for the construction of new industrial buildings at other institutions were also advanced materially.

173. Also, during the past year, considerable attention was given to the methods employed in the past in the procurement of materials for industrial purposes, and proposals concerning the improvement of these procedures through enlargement of what was originally known as the Industrial Revolving Fund were given detailed consideration and recommended for approval. Approval of these plans will provide a means through which the bulk purchase of materials may be considered.

174. New developments in implementing the immediate plan include:

- (a) The undertaking of printing work for certain crown corporations.
- (b) A slight increase in the volume of furniture manufactured for other Government departments.
- (c) The undertaking of the repair of motor vehicles, also canvas, metal and wooden articles of equipment, and the manufacture of ore sample bags for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
- (d) Preparations for undertaking the repair of metal filing cabinets for the Department of Public Works.
- (e) The repair of furniture, i.e., office desks, chairs, tables, etc. originally carried on only at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was undertaken at British Columbia, Manitoba, Collin's Bay and Dorchester Penitentiaries.
- (f) The undertaking of bookbinding for a number of departments for which no work of this nature had previously been performed.
- (g) Preliminary development of certain items of equipment with a view to possible quantity manufacture for the Canadian Civil Defence organization.
- (h) Some preliminary work was also done in the manufacture of sample articles for the Federal District Commission.

175. The total population on register as of March 31, 1957, was 5,433, of which 2,059 or approximately 38 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops.

176. Penitentiary industrial production continued to show a gradual upward trend during the past year, the total value of the year's work being \$1,361,109.50, an increase of \$137,386.53 (approx. 11 per cent) over last year, and an increase of \$249,583.70 (approx. 22 per cent) during the past 5 years. Detailed penitentiary returns indicate that \$940,275.19 worth (approx. 69 per cent) of all penitentiary industrial production was for the penitentiary service. (Note: This figure represents cost of materials required for the manufacture of products as, to date, no markup has been allowed on products being manufactured for penitentiary use). While this shows a slight decline (approx. 1 per cent), it is significant that the major portion of penitentiary industrial endeavours, due to the lack of other markets, is still of necessity being utilized by the penitentiary service to a major degree. It is hoped that through the programme of industrial reorganization, this situation will be rectified in the not too distant future.

177. On work for other Government departments a quantity of 412 orders was issued, an increase of 134 over last year. The value of the work performed on these orders was \$364,417.04, an increase of \$99,074.78 over last year.

178. The industrial revenue earned by industrial shops was \$241,366.44.

179. To the thirty-three Government departments, divisions and agencies for which work was performed last year, four new customers have been added and nine provinces purchased varying quantities of penitentiary made products.

180. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value their production for penitentiary use at conservative commercial rates, the overall total value of penitentiary industrial shop production for the past year would approximate \$2,700,000.00 with a correspondingly increased revenue of approximately \$1,580,000.00. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for the construction of new buildings.

181. During the past year, officials from the Industrial Division continued to take an active part in presenting to each Penitentiary Staff College course, including custodial and administrative officers' courses, the principles and policies of correctional industries with the related subjects of trade training, shop safety, accident prevention, and inmate grading and remuneration.

182. The following tables give a breakdown of production:

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary Name	Own Insti- tution	Other Peniten- tiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organi- zations	Officer Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	86,816 18	65,788 32	114,708 65	8,734 79	276,047 94
St. Vincent de Paul.....	109,295 62	44,970 78	121,519 54	4,108 82	279,894 76
Dorchester.....	42,289 68	48,188 17	23,924 15	4,791 85	119,193 85
Manitoba.....	58,116 58	1,462 57	65,130 29	2,806 46	127,515 90
British Columbia.....	78,252 20	2,462 34	36,273 55	5,922 48	122,910 57
Saskatchewan.....	65,161 17	2,379 41	524 91	7,829 01	75,894 50
Collin's Bay.....	23,702 11	1,730 98	2,335 95	3,155 66	30,924 70
Federal Training Centre.....	5,961 69	Nil	Nil	118 22	6,079 91
TOTAL.....	469,595 23	166,982 57	364,417 04	37,467 29	1,038,462 13

TABLE No. 2—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Gov't. Depts.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom and Brush.....	3,392 11	1,611 91	5,004 02
Canvas.....	11,482 63	245,186 26	256,668 89
Garage.....	34,242 49	4,152 87	38,395 36
Metal Working.....	48,257 15	37,266 35	85,523 50
Printing and Bookbinding.....	12,530 07	22,359 91	34,889 98
Shoe Manufacturing.....	63,086 24	5,248 60	68,334 84
Stone and Concrete Products.....	50,938 69	3,823 74	54,762 43
Tailoring.....	232,490 67	9,904 55	242,395 22
Woodworking.....	38,146 87	70,733 21	108,880 08

TABLE No. 3—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

—	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	305,006 59	278,520 81	264,491 34	285,542 83	341,935 60
St. Vincent de Paul.....	320,862 13	327,426 28	338,342 94	372,250 88	390,255 93
Dorchester.....	105,767 90	150,001 90	140,181 39	154,660 66	162,109 12
Manitoba.....	109,455 20	127,515 85	115,594 64	117,820 40	146,756 01
British Columbia.....	119,780 16	120,307 80	121,390 86	116,461 85	146,567 57
Saskatchewan.....	93,400 31	95,476 03	99,800 43	112,728 17	98,777 78
Collin's Bay.....	49,994 74	56,047 12	45,883 90	52,154 77	63,480 39
Federal Training Centre.....	7,258 77	7,103 81	13,953 67	12,103 41	11,317 10
TOTAL.....	1,111,525 80	1,162,399 60	1,139,639 17	1,223,722 97	1,361,109 50

TABLE NO. 4—PRODUCTION VALUE OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES BY PENITENTIARY

Penitentiary	Work for	Brush and Broom	Canvas	Garage	Metal Working	Binding and Printing	Shoe Mfg.	Stone and Concrete	Tailor	Wood Working
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts. \$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	4,009 59	2,196 96	13,179 66	8,224 31	2,261 71	12,106 15	70,914 66	3,924 04
	Other.....	.....	88,532 99	1,009 56	7,446 57	9,566 47	6,619 30	2,821 12	4,536 24	8,094 45
	Total.....	.....	92,542 58	3,206 52	20,626 23	17,790 78	2,881 01	14,927 27	75,450 90	12,018 49
St. Vincent de Paul.....	Pen. Services.....	3,392 11	2,416 89	15,482 81	16,395 97	409 42	27,967 23	16,979 40	35,462 81	6,413 28
	Other.....	1,611 91	63,268 00	722 54	12,002 94	10,909 33	433 59	.....	.....	36,680 05
	Total.....	5,004 02	65,684 89	16,205 35	28,398 91	11,318 75	28,400 82	16,979 40	35,462 81	43,093 33
Dorchester.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	4,425 34	3,427 43	3,686 29	.....	14,145 38	1,685 81	50,620 32	3,028 82
	Other.....	.....	20,528 02	544 22	3,516 73	.....	1,314 66	346 51	242 45	2,223 41
	Total.....	.....	24,953 36	3,971 65	7,203 02	.....	15,460 04	2,032 32	50,862 77	5,252 23
Manitoba.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	194 63	5,600 00	2,889 40	299 21	4,742 70	1,326 67	26,124 34	2,194 26
	Other.....	.....	54,142 26	151 03	2,252 78	84 88	449 59	51 89	173 91	9,624 66
	Total.....	.....	54,336 89	5,751 03	5,152 18	384 17	5,192 29	1,378 56	27,098 25	11,818 92
British Columbia.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	436 18	1,268 92	4,927 30	403 29	8,571 75	8,938 90	21,031 02	15,429 12
	Other.....	.....	18,715 01	709 25	7,973 27	1,442 50	1,679 68	598 97	3,913 50	6,681 50
	Total.....	.....	19,151 19	1,978 17	12,900 57	1,845 79	10,251 43	9,537 87	24,944 52	22,110 62
Saskatchewan.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	.....	3,141 72	4,886 93	3,193 76	2,773 56	5,340 00	22,323 71	4,238 01
	Other.....	.....	.....	1,016 27	2,647 85	356 73	633 56	5 25	78 75	3,513 43
	Total.....	.....	.....	4,157 99	7,534 78	3,550 49	3,407 12	5,345 25	22,402 46	7,751 44
Collin's Bay.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	.....	3,124 65	2,291 60	.....	1,701 34	4,561 76	3,353 30	2,919 34
	Other.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416 21	.....	1,701 34	.....	159 69	3,915 71
	Total.....	.....	.....	3,124 65	3,707 81	.....	.....	4,561 76	3,512 99	6,835 05
Federal Training Centre.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	922 57	.....	2,660 51	.....
	Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 22	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040 79	.....	2,660 51	.....

183. During the fiscal years 1955-56 and 1956-57 over \$40,000 has been spent on the purchase of new washers, dryers, extractors, ironers, etc., for institutional laundries, to replace obsolete and worn out pieces of equipment, some of which had been in use over 20 years. This modernization of the laundries is reflected in better laundering of prison clothing and bedding as well as giving the inmates employed therein experience in working with up-to-date machinery.

SAFETY

184. Previous reports referred to the increasing mechanization of penitentiary shops and the resultant safety hazards to inmate workers implied the need for greater safety education and the development of sound accident prevention practice throughout institutions. Provision was made in the appropriation to employ safety consultant services for a temporary period to aid in developing the safety programme. Meanwhile, the programme of checking shops for safety practices, the careful study of machinery requisitions for safety considerations, and other matters related to safety, have been carried on as occasion required.

XVII—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

185. The medical services in the penitentiaries have continued to function at an efficient level both as regards the maintenance of inmates' health and its restoration in case of illness. In order to provide a more thorough understanding of the penitentiary medical services it can be stated that health is broadly conceived and recognized as having physical and mental components to which consideration must be given. Such a concept forms the basis for constructive ideas directed at eventual reformation. Many physical symptoms are the repercussions of mental stress, tension and anxiety. Man's ability to live as a social being within the type of society he has built for himself depends not only upon a relative degree of attainable physical health but on the extent to which he has or not developed healthy mental attitudes and reactions. The asocial and antisocial type of individuals who are sentenced by the courts to the penal system have failed through unfortunate circumstances and the vicissitudes of their past life to develop mentally as the average person does. Proper corrective measures can be applied provided sufficiently qualified and trained personnel be obtained for the purpose of examining, assessing and reporting on the findings. Reformation, which is the ultimate aim of incarceration, stands to succeed best when the deficiencies and needs of the inmate are known. These may be many in number. The attempt made to fill these needs constitutes treatment and one in particular stands out, and that is mental therapy. This situation has been met by the employment of more psychologists who will have as their chief function the further development of Group Therapy. Group therapy makes possible the extension of therapeutic skills to many more persons than would otherwise be the case. It deals chiefly with problems of maladjustment and through sustained discussion provides an opportunity for emotional release. The disappearance of neurotic anxieties brings about a growth in self-acceptance and increases personal effectiveness in society. Group therapy has been con-

ducted in penitentiaries where space and qualified personnel became available. Additional facilities are being provided at three institutions through the development of Psychiatric Wards.

186. Past experience has shown that an increasing number of inmates are, of their own free will, availing themselves of the opportunities afforded for psychiatric help and assistance in an attempt to find a solution to their mental conflicts and often seeking to find some explanation for their deviant behavior. This trend which is likely to continue will require more space and accommodation than have been provided for now. In some areas, those suffering from chronic mental illness continue to overcrowd the existing facilities. The chronicity of their illness makes them fit subjects for admission to provincial mental institutions and we are dependent upon the provincial authorities for their acceptance into provincial mental hospitals for treatment.

187. The incidence of tuberculosis in the penitentiaries remains low. Provincial sanatoria usually admit sick inmates for treatment under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.

188. The medical and surgical care of the inmates has been maintained at a very efficient level. Diagnostic instruments and laboratory procedure have made diagnosis easier, more certain, and treatment more efficient. The surgeons have been provided with more equipment and instruments, and so has the anaesthetist. Consultants remain available at every penitentiary at the discretion of the Penitentiary Physician. The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat consultant is a frequent visitor to the penitentiary. Long hours of cellular confinement are spent in reading or hobby work under lighting conditions which are not of the best so that complaints on the subject of vision are frequent. Outside hospitalization has been required more frequently and for longer periods for a greater number of inmates than has previously been the case. This was due to the development of serious illnesses likely to be fatal, such as various forms of cancer, of Hodgkin's disease and other ailments for which specialised form of treatment is not available in the penitentiaries.

189. Dental care and treatment for the inmates are now provided entirely by dentists working on a part-time basis. This has resulted in quicker and more efficient service in that delays which were due to correspondence have been done away with. The establishment of a dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary provides for the manufacture of all required dental articles. During the course of the past fiscal year the following articles were manufactured in the dental laboratory:

699 complete dentures,
390 partial dentures,
343 dentures repaired.

190. The cost for outside hospital treatment and medical services for inmates has been \$40,131.07. The cost of drugs and medical supplies was \$27,564.17. The sum of \$39,118.02 was paid to various provincial mental institutions for the care and maintenance of mentally ill inmates who were awarded admission to such institutions. The sum of \$4,098.06 was spent on the purchase of eyeglasses on the basis of eye specialist's recommendation.

191. The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics visit each penitentiary twice during the year and obtain a very generous response from the inmates who have contributed a total of 6,204 pints of blood.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

192. The period covered by this Report was marked with steady progress and development in a number of directions as outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. No serious disturbances took place to impede the operation of the penitentiaries. The overall population remained relatively stationary, although at Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries a continuing increase occurred. A further salary increase authorized shortly after the close of the fiscal year has facilitated the recruiting of staff and has encouraged the retention of trades and professional personnel who might otherwise have been tempted by higher salaries outside the Service. At most institutions there is now a waiting list of candidates for custodial positions.

193. The continuing interest of industry and labour in the vocational training programmes for the trades training of inmates, with a view to absorbing suitably qualified inmates into outside employment on release, has been most encouraging to our trade instructors. The increasing willingness of other Government Departments to place orders with the penitentiaries for articles and commodities that can be manufactured in the penitentiary shops has provided additional work and increased revenue for our industrial operations.

194. Improved facilities for inmates' visitors are being completed at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and British Columbia Penitentiaries. The completion of Recreational Halls and new school and library facilities at Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries and the start on a similar building at Dorchester will provide an opportunity for an expanded programme of recreation and training.

195. Overcrowding is still a problem at some institutions. While it has been possible to find reasonably adequate living accommodation for all inmates committed to the penitentiaries, the opportunities for adequate employment in the work shops and on construction and maintenance projects have not kept pace with the increase in population. While new shop construction at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries will alleviate this situation to some extent, it is desirable to plan for the reduction of the present population at the larger institutions by the establishment or acquisition of new institutions to which the overflow from the older institutions may be transferred. The setting up of the institution at Joyceville is a first step in this programme. It is anticipated that there will be opportunities for considering a better and more diversified distribution of the prison population of Canada when the recommendations of the Fauteux Report are dealt with on a Dominion-Provincial basis.

196. In closing my appreciation is expressed to the Wardens and their staffs for their cooperation and support in carrying out the policies of the administration during the year under review. There is continuing evidence that our staffs at all levels are increasingly conscious of their opportunities and responsibilities for taking an active part in the programme for the correction and rehabilitation of those who have been committed to our penal institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
On Register April 1, 1956.....	1,022	1,281	612	442	692	649	447	321	42	5,508
<i>Received</i>										
From Gaols.....	616	714	247	120	320	236	nil	.....	22	2,275
By Transfer.....	68	52	4	7	4	7	272	254	.....	668
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	7	11	3	2	7	3	nil	.....	1	34
TOTAL.....	691	777	254	129	331	246	272	254	23	2,977
<i>Discharged</i>										
By Expiry of Sentence.....	315	395	202	134	224	204	115	71	3	1,663
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	36	153	82	30	43	71	90	123	9	637
By Unconditional Release.....	3	6	1	4	9	13	6	5	.....	47
By Court Order.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	9
By Transfer.....	283	275	9	6	22	5	32	35	2	669
Died.....	4	5	.....	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	20
Other Reason.....	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
TOTAL.....	647	835	295	179	305	296	247	235	14	3,053
On register March 31, 1957.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	1,600	472	340	51	5,433
Number on Register Includes:										
Insane:										
Section 58.....	4	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	15
Section 61.....	6	8	3	5	4	16	.....	.....	.....	42
Attending Outside Court.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	11
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Unlawfully at Large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹One inmate added to the Penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act.

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	961	1,163	567	378	675	547	441	340	51	5,123
England and Wales.....	15	11			7	9	6			48
Ireland.....	12	2		2		5	2			23
Scotland.....	7	4			4	4	5			24
Other.....		4								4
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....	1	1			1	4				7
Belgium.....										
China.....	1				6	1				8
Czechoslovakia.....	1	1	1		1					4
Finland.....	2			3						5
France.....	1	1			1					3
Germany.....	1	3		1		1	1			7
Greece.....						1				1
Holland.....					1		2			3
Hungary.....	5	3				2	3			13
Italy.....	9	1			1	1	1			13
Yugoslavia.....	3		2							5
Norway.....										
Poland.....	13	6		2	3	4	3			31
Roumania.....	3	3				1				7
Russia.....	7	6		1	2	2				18
Sweden.....						2				2
Switzerland.....		1								1
Ukraine.....		2			2		1			5
United States.....	21	11	1	5	13	12	5			68
Other.....	3				1	4	2			10
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	507	803	410	221	407	362	258	308	31	3,307
Married.....	393	376	118	107	179	136	172	32	14	1,527
Widowed.....	53	31	11	11	20	24	5		2	157
Separated.....	80	2	28	39	62	56	30		4	301
Divorced.....	33	11	4	14	50	22	7			141
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	18	23	2	2	7	3	.....	.....	2	57
Under Two Years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Two Years.....	230	439	291	82	199	181	126	244	20	1,812
Over Two and under Three.....	111	25	10	61	60	71	58	12	.....	408
Three and under Four.....	192	176	78	70	132	145	119	38	10	960
Four and under Five.....	109	76	37	25	69	49	53	11	1	430
Five and under Eight.....	157	221	77	73	133	75	93	29	9	867
Eight and under Ten.....	38	32	18	9	15	6	6	3	.....	127
Ten and under Twelve.....	46	60	17	12	29	16	8	1	2	191
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	38	39	2	7	17	6	3	.....	.....	112
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	35	34	12	4	13	7	2	2	.....	109
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	17	20	5	6	13	2	.....	.....	4	67
Twenty-five and over.....	5	25	3	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	43
Life.....	48	48	11	27	10	24	.....	.....	1	169
Indeterminate sentence.....	22	5	7	10	17	14	.....	.....	.....	75
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	37	154	110	33	28	83	38	219	1	703
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years...	91	216	97	62	106	123	117	62	12	886
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years..	224	237	123	93	165	134	163	51	15	1,205
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	396	363	137	122	220	141	115	7	20	1,521
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	219	158	67	41	151	71	31	1	3	742
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	75	71	26	28	33	29	6	.....	.....	268
Sixty Years and over.....	24	24	11	13	15	19	2	.....	.....	108
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	52	5	67	5	20	21	21			191
Church of England.....	219	106	89	49	135	71	98	15	11	793
Doukhobor.....					2	1				3
Greek Orthodox.....	9	12		2	9	8	3			43
Lutheran.....	10	1		19	21	26	3			80
Methodist.....	8	1	2	1	4	6	1			23
Presbyterian.....	74	9	27	16	61	18	39	3		247
Roman Catholic.....	349	1,048	302	151	239	195	170	309	32	2,795
Salvation Army.....	24	3	6	6	9	7	14		2	71
United Church.....	126	26	44	65	153	111	88	9	5	627
Other.....	16	3	5	13	21	33	10	3	1	105
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	16	8	2	2	8	10	2	1		49
Other.....					12	6	1			19
Atheist (no religion).....	163	1	27	63	24	87	22			387
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	138	230	138	66	120	114	55	193	21	1,075
One.....	129	193	93	60	70	80	44	76	5	750
Two.....	117	149	85	46	72	68	67	33	2	639
Three.....	145	135	60	42	54	62	54	21	4	577
Four.....	128	97	45	42	63	43	57	7	2	484
Five.....	102	95	33	22	71	47	60	2		432
Six.....	75	56	22	29	54	30	35	3	3	307
Seven.....	61	59	17	17	36	40	29	3	2	264
Eight.....	43	61	20	11	32	20	19	1	4	211
Nine.....	26	26	11	11	23	19	14		2	132
Ten.....	20	29	6	8	19	13	5		1	101
Eleven.....	16	14	5	6	22	18	8	1	1	91
Twelve.....	14	14	4	6	12	7	7		1	65
Thirteen.....	16	12	8	7	15	5	2			65
Fourteen.....	5	13	2	3	8	7	3			41
Fifteen.....	4	7	7	4	5	2	3			32
Sixteen.....	7	3	4	2	10	4	2			32
Seventeen.....	3	4	2	2		5	1			17
Eighteen.....	4	5	2	1	3	4	3			22
Nineteen.....	2	3		1	9	1				16
Twenty.....	3	3	1	3	4	3	1			15
Twenty-One.....	1	6	1		4	1				13
Twenty-Two.....	3	1			4	1				9
Twenty-Three.....		2								2
Twenty-Four.....	4	1		1	2		2			10
Twenty-Five.....				1	1					2
Twenty-Six.....					2					2
Twenty-Seven.....			1						1	2
Twenty-Eight.....			2		1	2				5
Twenty-Nine.....			1		1				1	3
Thirty.....				1						1
Thirty-One.....	1					1				2
Thirty-Two.....	1									1
Thirty-Three.....										
Thirty-Five.....										
Thirty-Six.....	1	2								3
Thirty-Seven.....										
Thirty-Eight.....										
Thirty-Nine.....		2				1				3
Over Forty.....		1	1		1	2	1		1	7
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433
Percentage of Recidivists.....	87.05	81.19	75.8	83.16	83.3	81	88.35	43.2	58.82	80.21

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....	2	8	7	17	22	18	8			82
Bookbinding.....	6	19	2	3	2	2				34
Broom and Brush Shop.....		18								18
Canvas Work.....	119	48	16	25	18					226
Carpenters.....	18	100	8	12	24	24	12			198
Change Room and Laundry.....										
Barbering.....	14	11	12	5	6	5	11	7		71
Repairing.....	9	10	4	5	4	3	3	3		41
Sock Making.....	6	11	2	2	4	4	3	2		34
Sorting.....	14	14	7	6	15	8	9	1		74
Washing.....	3	15	7	3	3	6	2	1		40
Char Service.....										
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	1	7	4	4	25	6	5	4		56
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	96	136	35	24	93	58	27			469
Other.....	42		16	8	15	34	11	2		128
Clerks.....					25					25
Shops.....	20	17	8	13	6	14	15	5		98
Other.....	29	16	6	2		11	11			75
Construction—Buildings and Works.....										
Blacksmiths.....							2			2
Brick and Stonelaying.....	4	11	6	2		6	5			34
Brickmaking.....	18	16	10	7		4				55
Building Carpenters.....	19	15	4	10	10	10	9	21		98
Form Work.....	9	5	11							25
Helpers and Labourers.....	7	16	9	6	17	20	49	2		126
Machine Operators.....	12					1	1			14
Masons.....	14	17	8				2	5		46
Plastering.....	5	5	7	4	4	7	3			35
Engineer's Department.....										
Electricians.....	9	16	8	2	10	7	9	6		67
Filtration Plant.....	2	5								7
Fuel Supply.....	11	5	4	2		20				42
Plumbers.....	11	1	6	3	6	12	9	7		55
Steamfitters.....		9	5		14					28
Stokers.....	9		4	3			12			28
Farming.....			16							16
Garden Gang.....	4	19	2	4	5	12	5			51
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	25	81	24	30	22	28	23			233
Ornametal Grounds.....	16	9	4		5	8		4		50
Teamsters.....	4	1	4	3	1	7	6			26
Hospital.....			14			2				16
Dental.....	1	4						1		7
Orderlies.....	12	8	2	3	9	2	1	2		39
Library.....	11	30	10	11	15	14	7	3		101
Machine Shop.....	20	28	9		8					65
Masonry.....		16			26					42
Messengers.....	8	12	4	2		6		4		36
Motor Mechanics.....							6			6
Motor Mechanics.....	12	6	7	3	8	4				40
Painters.....	2	2				3				7
Truck Drivers.....	4	11	5	4	2	4	3			33
Painting.....	18	17	14	11	8	10	12	8		98
Photography.....						2				2
Printing.....	21	4				17		2		44
Prison for Women.....	77									77
Cleaners.....										
Clerks.....										
Kitchen.....										
Laundry.....										
Sewing Room.....										
Quarrying.....	26	55	11	2			12			106
Truck Helpers.....				13						13
Tractor Operators.....			4							4
School.....	4	9	1		9			45		68
Sheet Metal.....	2	10	6	3		11				32
Shoe Shop.....	7	47	30	10	33	25	3	5		160

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's Department.....				7						7
Bakers.....	8	12	6	4	7	5	6	2		50
Cleaners.....	4	46	4	3	11	12	9	8		97
Cooks.....	9	10	6	4	9	7	3	6		54
Other.....	30	18	24	26	15	13	11	11		148
Stonecutting.....		46								46
Stores.....	12	7	5	4	6	9	1	2		46
Tailoring.....	76	69	41	17	55	38	10	2		308
Tinsmithing.....	9	21	5		16	3	7			61
Utility.....			13			2				15
Incinerator.....	2	4			1	1				8
"Y" Gang.....			18					11		29
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	25	7	6	23	3	19	8	35		126
Other.....	16	21			35					72
Vocational Training.....				12						12
Bricklaying.....			15				19	20		54
Cabinet Makers.....								16		16
Carpenters.....			11		10		12	10		43
Draughting.....			13		12					25
Electricians.....							12	7		19
Machine Shop.....							16	18		34
Motor Mechanics.....					17		23	10		50
Painting and Decorating.....						10				10
Plasterers.....								11		11
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			14			7	11	10		42
Rural Repairs.....						19				19
Sheet Metal.....					4		9	13		26
Pre-Vocational Training Shop.....								7		7
Radio Repair Shop.....								1		1
Commercial Course.....					8					8
Inmate Magazine.....				4						4
Toy Repair Shop.....	14									14
Canning Plant.....	23									23
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	1,011	1,181	564	371	683	581	457	340		5,188
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1957.....	55	42	7	21	35	19	15			194
Newfoundland.....									51	51
TOTAL.....	1,066	1,223	571	392	718	600	472	340	51	5,433

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1956-57		1955-56	
	Revenue	Receipts	Revenue	Receipts
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	114,711 89	41,420 58	112,833 93	50,646 28
St-Vincent de Paul.....	143,700 96	49,182 86	186,546 47	61,906 31
Dorchester.....	72,721 53	39,803 35	80,656 32	44,322 03
Manitoba.....	90,790 79	36,703 67	103,105 39	36,449 78
British Columbia.....	43,501 05	14,028 00	35,411 11	14,261 48
Saskatchewan.....	53,998 71	49,573 99	62,552 13	57,539 51
Collin's Bay.....	128,559 44	80,008 74	50,118 89	47,014 27
Federal Training Centre.....	2,203 47		3,390 14	
Penitentiary Staff College.....	445 00		420 00	
TOTAL.....	650,632 84	310,721 19	635,039 38	312,139 66

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE X—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	6,771,441 21	5,693,155 72	5,294,678 95
Allowances.....	390 21	1,320 00	.....
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	10,525 00	9,496 67	137 50
Officers Uniforms.....	113,962 12	111,988 76	106,813 74
Officers Duty Meals.....	114,377 36	106,705 58	100,818 41
Office Stationery and Supplies.....		17,416 25	
Equipment & Furnishings.....	32,756 73	21,497 62	35,334 95
Other Administrative Charges.....	64,612 64	65,131 73	68,616 08
	7,108,065 27	6,026,712 33	5,606,399 63
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,801,877 64	1,790,415 70	1,676,864 78
Discharge Expenses.....	79,864 75	96,144 84	71,872 40
Operating Expenses.....	1,000,971 38	896,058 37	867,416 91
Repairs Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment...	246,356 29	237,778 45	212,596 67
	10,237,135 33	9,047,109 69	8,435,150 39
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings Works.....	891,536 68	904,820 77	1,328,396 16
Acquisition of Equipment.....	416,461 86	350,824 59	349,059 94
Livestock Purchases.....	62,256 46	29,004 79	25,178 97
TOTAL CAPITAL.....	1,370,255 00	1,284,650 15	1,702,635 07
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	11,607,390 33	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46

TABLE XI—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,901,244 23	1,712,537 47	1,722,512 03
St-Vincent de Paul.....	2,432,395 96	2,115,302 18	2,215,240 54
Dorchester.....	1,240,421 86	1,166,794 10	1,056,359 32
Manitoba.....	1,008,926 33	904,743 57	1,225,942 11
British Columbia.....	1,175,353 03	1,032,169 25	983,063 70
Saskatchewan.....	1,210,936 94	1,216,423, 18	1,070,568 82
Collin's Bay.....	1,238,427 89	1,007,112 38	966,286 54
Newfoundland.....	80,090 11	48,746 40	32,208 80
Federal Training Centre.....	980,883 64	1,098,460 14	836,407 95
Penitentiary Staff College.....	31,615 44	29,171 17	29,195 65
Joyceville.....	125,981 10		
New Institutions.....	181,113 80	300 00	
TOTAL.....	11,607,390 33	10,331,759 84	10,137,785 46

TABLE XII—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	6,753,041 74	5,635,996 62	5,201,863,30
Retiring Allowances.....	10,525 00	9,496 67	137 50
Uniforms.....	109,386 83	146,503 96	108,749 01
Messing.....	108,966 00	102,308 64	86,745 06
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	22,065 15	25,685 05	22,218 62
Other Administrative Charges.....	62,597 87	65,010 99	64,752 08
	7,066,582 59	5,985,001 93	5,484,465 57
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,654,104 55	1,637,211 33	1,590,702 52
Discharge Expenses.....	79,851 70	85,274 29	74,102 26
Operating Expenses.....	962,866 55	904,606 20	891,730 33
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	269,746 70	220,408 68	212,271 01
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	10,033,152 09	8,832,502 43	8,253 271 60

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

	Total	Kingston	St-Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Average Daily Population.....	5,257.4	1,019.3	1,204.4	559.7	411.9	697.3	582.1	449.5	333.2
Salaries.....	6,753,041 74	1,142,628 69	1,434,275 69	753,949 68	614,025 10	711,943 92	711,283 72	699,224 93	685,710 01
Retiring Allowances.....	10,525 00	.....	10,525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uniforms.....	109,386 83	17,780 06	23,927 49	14,869 33	8,838 83	11,034 70	9,540 46	10,945 63	12,450 33
Messing.....	108,966 00	21,892 34	21,014 47	13,569 13	11,256 43	9,715 00	10,221 60	13,271 10	8,525 93
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	22,065 15	3,884 01	5,652 63	2,615 07	1,586 29	2,735 75	2,219 67	1,123 90	2,247 83
Other Administrative Charges.....	62,597 87	8,490 58	11,479 96	5,221 39	6,577 75	10,305 74	10,855 85	4,796 57	4,870 02
Sub-Total.....	7,066,582 59	1,194,175 68	1,506,875 24	790,224 60	642,284 40	745,735 11	744,121 30	729,362 13	713,804 13
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,654,104 55	316,026 63	385,793 01	171,373 90	129,826 17	210,152 85	197,580 64	141,621 55	101,729 80
Discharge Expenses.....	79,851 70	12,417 17	16,208 65	10,733 82	7,710 90	7,964 68	10,636 26	6,745 56	7,434 66
Operating Expenses.....	962,866 55	129,170 38	217,661 00	138,948 54	94,806 25	107,446 51	102,840 88	93,804 44	78,188 55
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	299,746 70	45,165 59	73,349 11	32,218 00	27,441 48	26,431 22	23,267 56	24,393 06	17,480 68
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	10,033,152 09	1,696,955 45	2,199,887 01	1,143,498 86	902,069 20	1,097,730 37	1,078,446 64	995,926 74	918,637 82
Per Capita Costs—									
Per Year.....	1,908 39	1,664 82	1,826 54	2,043 06	2,190 02	1,574 26	1,852 68	2,215 63	2,757 02
Per Diem.....	5 23	4 56	5 00	5 60	6 00	4 31	5 08	6 07	7 55
(Previous Year).....	4 62	4 07	4 13	4 57	5 20	4 05	4 30	5 62	6 86

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1956-57		1955-56	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	2,004,218	75	1,674,505	20
St-Vincent de Paul.....	2,366,290	91	2,956,219	36
Dorchester.....	1,239,940	92	1,149,858	52
Manitoba.....	963,925	92	1,420,425	80
British Columbia.....	1,152,106	54	1,035,897	49
Saskatchewan.....	1,206,771	49	1,029,714	75
Collin's Bay.....	1,148,791	70	965,319	96
Federal Training Centre.....	979,114	41	1,066,842	11
Newfoundland.....	80,090	11	48,746	40
TOTAL.....	11,141,250	75	11,347,529	61

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1956-57

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	3,340 50	1,880 00	934 45	772 8
St-Vincent de Paul.....	2,061 50	1,167 50	452 93	2,311 2
Dorchester.....	113,00	358 00	502 49	193 4
Manitoba.....	1,469 00	790 00	669 16	225 5
British Columbia.....	132 10	731 05	543 37	203 6
Saskatchewan.....	5,915 25	1,172 00	426 31	602 7
Collin's Bay.....	1,241 00	645 00	402 40	131 6
Federal Training Centre.....	365 00	647 50	166 95	228 0
TOTAL.....	14,637 35	7,391 05	4,098 06	4,669 1

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	616	546	.....	156	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	235 17 218 15 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1070	706	835	116	National Employment Service..... <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... <i>Service de Réadaptation Sociale Inc., Québec</i>	345 186 37 72 32 34
Dorchester.....	1,125	411	295	126	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society (N.S.)..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... John Howard Society (N.B.).....	123 120 110 58
Manitoba.....	776	563	179	46	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys.....	247 145 168 3

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR—*Concluded*

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
British Columbia.....	1,408	1,085	305	129	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service.....	575 277 233
Saskatchewan.....	1,137	657	296	96	Department of Veterans Affairs..... John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... John Howard Society of Alberta..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army.....	23 90 340 131 73
Collin's Bay.....	798	513	247	156	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	176 161 18 101 10 47
Federal Training Centre..	564	245	.....	86	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	178 22 5 40

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. JOHNSTONE, *Warden*

STATISTICS

The number of inmates on Register here at the close of prison March 31st, 1956, was 941 males and 81 females, a total of 1,022.

The number of inmates on Register at the close of prison March 31st, 1957, was 982 males and 84 females, a total of 1,066.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

<i>Received</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
From Gaols.....	602	14
By transfer from other Penitentiaries.....	41	27
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	7	0
	650	41
<i>Discharged</i>		
Expiration of Sentence.....	285	30
Ticket-of-Leave.....	28	8
Unconditional Release.....	3	0
By Court Order.....	2	0
Transfer to other institutions.....	283	0
Died.....	4	0
Deportation.....	4	0
	609	38
<i>Number on Register includes</i>		
Insane—Section 58.....	2	2
Section 61.....	4	2
Attending Outside Court.....	3	0
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	3	3
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	2	0
	14	7

NOTE:

Section 660 CCC—Habitual Criminals.....	11
Section 661 CCC—Criminal Sexual Psychopaths.....	11

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel (Male prison)

Services have been well attended throughout the fiscal year and Reverend F. C. Whittington has stated that he is more than satisfied with the almost voluntary system we now have. The first Sunday of each month known as "Church Parade" is compulsory attendance, the remaining Sundays are voluntary.

Throughout the fiscal year several distinguished visitors and preachers were received at both the men's and women's prisons.

A significant fact, in regard to the Protestant Chapel during the fiscal year, was the discontinuance of the practice of using the chapel for entertainment now that the new auditorium is being used for that purpose. The Chapel has been newly decorated and re-dedicated, thus setting it aside exclusively for religious services and uses in the future, much to the satisfaction of Reverend Whittington.

The Protestant Chaplain's activities and those of his department during the year are shown in the following summary:

Statistics

Recorded interviews.....	545
Chapel services.....	61
Visiting ministers.....	9

Special services

Good Friday, Devotional Service.
 Easter Day, Holy Communion.
 Thanksgiving Day, Preacher, the Reverend O. Davidson.
 Remembrance Day, Soloist, Mr. Jack Graham.
 December 16th, Carol Service by St. George's Cathedral.
 December 23rd, Carols by Inmate Choir assisted by choir men from Baptist Church.
 Christmas Day, Holy Communion.
 March 24th-31st, Week's Preaching Mission by the Reverends Henry Hill and Charles Staples.

Special Work included

Lectures to: In Service Groups.
 Penitentiary Staff College Courses.
 Church groups.

Protestant Chapel (Prison for Women)

Attendance at Chapel Services in the Prison for Women during the year has been good and the inmates well behaved, Church Parade being compulsory each Sunday of the month and voluntary on Holy Days.

There were 65 services conducted during the year, and routine work was carried out as usual by the Chaplain, including the interviewing of newcomers, requested interviews and the visiting of the sick in the hospital.

The Chapel is well cared for at all times by one of the female inmates.

Protestant Mission

A week's Mission was preached commencing Sunday, March 24th and continued till March 31st. Reverend Whittington believes this was a good Mission as all sixteen services were well attended and the interest of both the men and women was sustained to the end. The two young Missioners, Reverend Henry Hill and Reverend Charles Staples, gave of their best. Services were held twice daily morning and evening, Monday till Wednesday in the men's prison and Thursday till Saturday in the women's prison, with the closing services on Sunday morning. Reverend Whittington has indicated that the co-operation of the staff in helping to make this Mission a success was greatly appreciated by him and all arrangements worked smoothly.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Male prison)

Throughout the year religious services were held at 0900 hours on all Sundays and Holy Days of obligation. All Catholic inmates attended the Church Parade on the first Sunday of each month, the remaining Sundays of the month being voluntary. Discipline in the Chapel during these services was excellent. A Priest from Regiopolis College was called in to help with confessions at Christmas time. Mr. Brian Brick, our organist and choir director, played at all these Religious Services and also held choir practice each Friday noon. Special hymns were prepared for Christmas.

During the course of the year our Chaplain gave lectures from time to time at the Penitentiary Staff College. Several Priests visited the Penitentiary and were escorted through the institution by the Chaplain. Reverend Father Bedford, S.J., Catholic Chaplain from Manitoba Penitentiary was a welcome visitor.

Beautiful new oak pews, made by the inmates, have been installed in the Chapel. New books were purchased for the Chaplain's Library, and sufficient religious articles to supply the needs of the inmates. The altar was furnished with new altar cloths.

Number of Masses offered and Sermons delivered.....	All Sundays and six Holy Days.
Number of initial interviews.....	266
Number of pre-release interviews.....	200
Number of requested interviews.....	457
Number of confessions and communions.....	652

Reverend Father E. J. Way, our Catholic Chaplain, escorted several of the men to the Bus Terminal or Railway Station on discharge from the penitentiary. For many, work was procured, boarding and rooming houses found, working clothes provided, and financial assistance given.

While Father Way was on annual leave during the month of August, Reverend Father John Brown, S.J., of Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ontario, acted as substitute Chaplain. Father Way, while on annual leave, attended the Eighty-Sixth Congress of Correction held in Los Angeles, California. Several institutions were visited while he was there, the most interesting being Chino, Corona and San Quentin. Father Way states that while visiting these institutions it was interesting to note the deep appreciation and interest both administration and inmate bodies had toward religion, chaplains, chapels, etc. At the Congress the lecturers again and again stressed the major role religion should play in a correctional institution towards the habilitation and rehabilitation of those who have offended justice.

Four days of the Chaplain's leave were spent in Montreal, Quebec, and on this occasion the homes and families of inmates and ex-inmates were visited.

All requirements to say Mass at the New Joyceville Institution have now been procured. A beautiful combination altar and vestment case was made in the carpenter shop. Vestments, altar linens, chalice, ciborium and all other necessary equipment for the celebration of Mass have been secured for this new institution.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Prison for Women)

Compulsory Church Services were held on all Sundays and Holy Days of obligation at eight o'clock in the morning. A number of Jesuit Fathers from Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ontario, helped the Chaplain in his work, especially with confessions at Christmas time. Each Catholic female inmate was privately interviewed by the Chaplain shortly after admission and interviewed again previous to release. Requested interviews took place on Monday and Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock.

The Chapel was beautifully decorated at Christmas time. A new altar cloth was purchased.

Number of Masses offered and Sermons delivered.....	All Sundays and six Holy Days.
Number of confessions and communions.....	288

Roman Catholic Mission

On Sunday morning, March 24, Reverend Father Raymond Jos. Foerster, Passionist Father from St. Michael's Monastery, Union City, N.J., U.S.A., opened the Mission in the Men's Prison. Each morning at 0830 hours and each evening at 1730 hours religious services were held. Confessions were held during the noon hour. The Mission solemnly closed on Wednesday evening, with a general Communion on Sunday, March 31st.

Totals for the Mission in the Men's Prison were:

Confessions.....	70
Holy Communion.....	80
Morning Mass attendance.....	620
Evening Benediction attendance.....	400

On Thursday morning, March 28th, the Mission started in the Prison for Women. Services were held each morning at 0830 hours and each evening at 1730 hours and were voluntary. With 32 girls in the institution registered as Catholic, the smallest attendance at any exercise was 24. Two girls were sick in the hospital and could not attend. Almost all the girls went to confession and received Holy Communion.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Last year plans were laid for a new Kitchen and we are looking forward to the time when these plans will be fulfilled. This will be a great advancement over our present location and will create new interest in the department.

A new Pre-Release Dormitory was opened during the year and a very modern serving point was established in this building. The method of feeding was changed from the regular routine to conform more with outside serving and feeding. Plasticware and tableware were supplied in place of steel trays and cups, tables were provided which sit four persons.

Staff meetings were held during the year at intervals of two months, these have been very effective in solving various problems within the department. Copies of the minutes of these meetings are distributed throughout the Penitentiary service and some very helpful information is gained from them. During the Stewards' Conference certain subjects were suggested for each meeting throughout the year and in this way all Penitentiary Stewards will be discussing the same subject during the same month and an overall picture of the problems pertaining to any certain subject can be readily available under one heading.

During the latter part of the fiscal year a contract was let to a local Pest Control firm and the results have been excellent. The Kitchen is free of roaches and it is our sincere wish that Head Office will see fit to continue this method from now on, it is less expensive than our own process and far more effective.

Steel wash tanks are used throughout the Kitchen for washing trays, cups, bowls, pots and pans. The trays are scrubbed with abrasive pads in hot soapy water. They are then placed in the dish-washing machine where they go through a live steam bath. They are then left to air dry.

Steel cups are washed with brushes and soapy water, then placed in a solution of H.T.H. disinfectant and left the required time to sterilize. They are then placed in a tank of clear rinse water and from that to perforated trays to air dry.

The floors in the Kitchen are scrubbed daily with soap and water, then washed down with a solution of soda. The machinery is cleaned after each use and painted whenever necessary. The tables and meat blocks in the butcher shop are washed down with wire brushes and a solution of sodium bicarbonate. The pasteurization room is kept exceptionally clean and all equipment is cleaned and sterilized after each use with a solution of steri-clor.

Inmates accepted for employment in the Steward's Department are instructed to observe the highest possible standard of cleanliness at all times. A shower and change room are located in the basement where any inmate can avail himself of these facilities daily. An inmate barber is employed in the Kitchen at all times and there is no reason why anyone should not be neat and clean at all times. There is always a supply of white clothing on hand and each inmate is issued with whites which are laundered every week.

Facilities are at hand in the Steward's Department to learn pastry, bread baking, general cooking, storekeeping, etc. Any inmate who is willing to learn and has the desire to prepare himself for the future can, in a period of two years or so, acquire a very good knowledge of the routine functions of a large kitchen.

Repairs to machinery and equipment are carried out within the institution whenever possible. A maintenance program is carried out whereby machinery is checked daily for greasing, etc. Spare parts are kept on hand and an inmate is appointed to effect minor repairs where necessary and to oil and check machines daily.

Each Assistant Steward takes his turn, monthly, supervising the Officers' Mess as well as in all other positions within the Kitchen. A permanent staff of inmate help is employed in the Mess. There are approximately 200 officers fed in the Mess daily and the food is prepared and served cafeteria style. The regular menu is prepared and alternative dishes are always available.

SCHOOL

During the winter the customary program of lectures was given here, through the co-operation of Queen's University Extension Department. As always the University has been helpful to our School. Their advice and especially their Extension Courses have been freely given.

An interesting feature this year was the graduation from Queen's University of one of our pupils; he was given his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Convocation at the University last May. He had passed his High School Entrance here, and his Junior Matriculation; then enrolled as an Extra-mural Student, he took the first three years of University here. After discharge he enrolled intramurally, graduating within the year.

A suggestion has been made by our Schoolteacher for Evening Classes in order to increase school hours, to compensate for the short work day and to avoid less conflict with daytime prison activity.

The following statistics illustrate some of the work carried on by our School Department during the fiscal year:

School Statistics

Total School attendance.....	5,795
D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	106
O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	16
Queen's University Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	6
Institute of Commercial Art Courses in effect at end of fiscal year....	1
Total Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	129

Certificates issued

Grade 8 certificates.....	2
D.V.A. certificates.....	22
O.D.E. certificates.....	5
Queen's University certificates.....	5
Total certificates issued.....	34

D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of March 1957

Automotive Engineering.....	2	Mathematics A.....	14
Bookkeeping A.....	8	Mathematics B.....	4
Business Arithmetic.....	1	Mathematics C.....	2
Conversation Anglaise.....	2	Marine Engineering prel.	
Diesel Engineering.....	2	4th class.....	1
English Introductory.....	3	Naval Education Test 2.....	1
English A.....	4	Navigation Elementary.....	2
English B.....	2	Machine Shop Mathematics..	5
French Introductory.....	4	Mechanical Drawing.....	5
French A.....	1	Mining.....	1
Forestry 1.....	2	Music A.....	8
General Science Introductory	1	Practical Electricity.....	4
General Science A.....	3	Principles of Radio.....	1
Latin A.....	3	Senior Matric. English.....	2
Latin C.....	1	Shorthand A.....	1
Livestock & Dairy Farming..	3	Social Studies Introductory..	1
Mathematics Introductory...	16	Soil and Field Crops.....	1

Queen's University Extension Courses

Mathematics 3A.....	1	Spanish A.....	1
Mathematics 7B.....	1	Psychology.....	1
Mathematics 2.....	1	Classical Literature.....	1

O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of March 1957

Adult Mathematics, English and Social Studies.....	2
Adult Mathematics and English Literature.....	1
Adult Mathematics, Literature and Composition.....	2
Grade 9 Mathematics, Literature and Composition.....	5
Grade 9 Mathematics, Composition and Social Studies.....	1
Grade 9 French, Mathematics and Composition.....	1
Grade 10 Literature and Composition.....	3
Grade 12 Literature, Composition and Geometry.....	1

Education Record of Inmates on Admission

Grade 1 or Lower.....	3.4%
Grade 1 to 4.....	9.3%
Grade 5 to 6.....	12.0%
Grade 7 to 8.....	40.2%
High School 1 to 2 years.....	25.3%
High School 3 years.....	4.9%
High School Graduate.....	4.6%
One or more years University.....	0.3%
University Graduate.....	0.0%

LIBRARY

During the fiscal year the Library was able to increase their supply of books and to improve especially their non-fiction section by the purchase of many fine books in the various non-fiction categories. Their fiction section also has expanded, necessitating the installation of another stack of shelves.

Our circulation has decreased most noticeably within the last few months. This we believe is due to the resumption of spring-time activities and an increase in interest in Hobbycraft. The latter has become such an important cellular occupation that we plan to purchase enough books on the various crafts to constitute a separate section in the Library.

Our experience with the use of Local Purchase Orders has been uniformly satisfactory. The present method permits the purchase of books when the best opportunity offers, making it possible for us to take advantage of book sales, i.e. the pre-inventory and post-inventory sales.

The library has been operated by the Schoolteachers who have done a very good job. A trained Librarian, having equal status with the Assistant Schoolteachers, would be an asset.

Number of books in Library

Fiction.....	5,944
Non-fiction.....	3,990
School books.....	4,531
French fiction and non-fiction.....	526
TOTAL.....	14,991

Books purchased during fiscal year

Fiction.....	416
Non-fiction.....	156
School books.....	234
TOTAL.....	806

Books condemned during fiscal year

Fiction.....	50
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Circulation

Fiction.....	21,749
Non-fiction.....	18,158
Magazines.....	83,069
TOTAL.....	122,976

HOSPITAL

Under the direction of Dr. K. S. Clarke, Penitentiary Surgeon, and Dr. W. Amodeo, Penitentiary Physician, and with the whole hearted co-operation of the Hospital Officers, our Hospital continues to run smoothly and efficiently. The need for a new Hospital with modern facilities is stressed by our Medical Officers in order that the medical services of this institution might be raised to a standard compatible with present day ideas in the treatment of the offender. It is believed a new hospital should be given top priority.

Inmate sick parades have shown a marked decrease from the preceding year in spite of population increase. It is felt that this can be accounted for by more efficient screening of inmates by the Hospital Staff prior to the Medical Officer's sick parade.

A larger number of x-rays have been taken during this fiscal year. This results from the policy of more thorough investigation of injuries received in accidents with a view to minimizing future claims for compensation.

Major surgery has shown a slight decrease from the preceding year although this does not include surgery performed by the institution surgeon on inmates hospitalized at local hospitals, which, if included, would exceed the total of last year.

Periodic inspections have been made by Drs. Clarke and Amodeo of our Kitchen and reveals it to be clean and sanitary in every respect. The meals served are well balanced, sufficient and appetizing. The efforts of the Steward and his staff are most laudable.

Special mention is made of the services of Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Dr. C. W. E. Danby, Dermatologist and Dr. K. F. Edwards, Anaesthetist. They have at all times endeavoured to co-operate with the aims and policy of the administration and staff of the institution in affording better medical services to those under our care.

Our Medical Officers wish to voice their appreciation to Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau for his co-operation and efforts in arranging for admittance of tubercular suspects to Sanatoria for proper care and treatment. At no time has an active case of tuberculosis been denied Sanatoria care.

During the fiscal year two deaths occurred in the case of inmates, one due to thrombosis and the other due to Broncho-Pneumonia. Investigation revealed that neither any individual nor Department presented any negligence or error of omission.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

There were 20 first admissions and 18 re-admissions making a total of 38 admissions to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year. There are many patients who should have been admitted but due to lack of space only emergencies could be cared for. The two lower ranges in the East Cell Block are now being used for segregated and mentally disturbed patients. This takes in approximately 40 inmates who are problems in the institution.

There were 495 consultations held during the past year which is 75 more than last year. This service continues to grow and it is sometimes necessary for the Psychiatrist to see as many as five patients in one morning to try and keep less than 25 names on our list all the time. There were also quite a number of inmates seen at the Prison for Women and two of these were treated quite a number of times.

Therapy treatments included Psychotherapy, General Therapy, Electro-impulsive Therapy, Electroconvulsive Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Recreational Therapy and Group Therapy.

Psychotherapy.—used a good deal and the fact that not one cell was broken during the year speaks for its success. It has been used extensively in selected cases and in the case of Criminal Sexual Psychopaths, an effort was made to see them whenever they made request.

General Therapy.—as of March 31st, 1957, there were 7 Schizophrenics in the Psychiatric Hospital several of whom are paranoids, little can be done for this type of patient other than to see they are cared for in a physical way. With the use of tranquillizers and the newer drugs much improvement has been noted in some cases. This year we began using Sparine and Pacatal, as well as others that were used last year. Sparine shows promise of helping some patients to be much more comfortable than they were on any of the other drugs.

Funkenstein Tests.—during the past year only 5 of these tests were carried out. With the decrease in the number of treatments fewer tests were necessary.

Electrostimulative Therapy.—this type of therapy has decreased in a great deal, from 275 treatments last year to 85 this year. Most of those treated were treated as out patients, coming to the Hospital in the a.m., being treated and returned back to their cells in the p.m. This gives a good opportunity to observe these patients and for some psychotherapy. It is felt that due to the increased use of tranquillizers less of this type of treatment was necessary.

Electroconvulsive Therapy.—like Electrostimulative Therapy this has decreased from 139 treatments to 81 treatments. It works very well as a control measure in the Psychiatric Hospital in that if patients are upset in their behaviour they are placed on treatment and respond very quickly.

Occupational Therapy.—in September 1956, we started a Toy Repair Shop and this is still in operation. It has been very successful in that we can employ many of the patients in the Psychiatric Hospital and also many of those in the East Cell Block. The patients seem to enjoy this type of work because they are doing something for needy children.

Recreational Therapy.—moving picture shows and ball games are usually attended by from one to five of our patients, also we were fortunate enough to get a Television set at the beginning of last year and this seems to hold the interest of most of our patients. Many hallucinated patients take an unusual interest in TV and it appears to take the place of their hallucinations for the time they are watching it as they are less disturbed while they concentrate on it.

Of the 38 patients that were admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year only one has remained for the full year. He is much improved on Serpasil therapy but still not well enough to want to do any work.

Of the first admissions and re-admissions, three are reported as recovered these were depressed patients, ten are much improved and twenty three were improved enough that most of them have left the Hospital and placed either in a suitable work assignment or in the Toy Shop. Only two patients are considered as unimproved and these are sexual deviates. Thirteen patients were transferred to Mental Hospitals. There are ten patients in the institution who may be considered for transfer to Mental Hospitals in due course.

There were no serious accidents in the Psychiatric Hospital during the year also there were no real attempts at self-destruction although one patient threatened such several times. It would appear that patients are coming to the Hospital in the earlier stages of their illnesses, in this way treatment can be started and thus avoid accidents, injuries and attempts at self-destruction.

All patients received their annual chest X-ray in January.

Dr. M. O'Connor, our Psychiatrist, stresses the need for more space as he states the Psychiatric Service here has outgrown our small Ward. A large percentage of our patients are being returned to various parts of the institution before they are fully recovered in order to make room for the more acutely ill

Dr. O'Connor states he is receiving the full co-operation of other departments in the institution with patients returned to work assignments. It is necessary to have many departments who will be considerate and understanding of those who are mentally ill.

We were able to keep the same Hospital staff again this year, even to the same custodial officer. Under the supervision of Dr. M. O'Connor our staff are working very well together and we are pleased that this good co-operation exists and continues to exist.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

School

School activities fall into two categories, the one covering correspondence courses, the other classroom studies. Application to studies and classroom attendance was good throughout the year.

Library

Library facilities were made better use of during this year. Books were issued to inmates once a week during a one hour period from 1500 hrs to 1600 hrs on Thursdays. It is felt that the longer period provides them with the opportunity of more selective choosing. A two week time limit is extended on all books other than those used for reference. Library records indicate that a total of 684 magazines were loaned out to inmates, with books of all classifications numbering 704.

Recreation

Thursday evening programs conducted by the Elizabeth Fry Society were a weekly event. The last Thursday in each month was devoted to entertainment for the inmates, while the other weekly programs consisted of instruction in the skills of Ballroom Dancing, Charm School, Woodburning, Jewellery and Wire Designing, Belt Making, Choral Singing, Square Dancing, Lacing Slippers, Drama, etc.

The softball program lasted from May to September. Games were played on Saturday and Sunday p.m. There were a total of 20 games in all played with visiting teams.

A volleyball team organized by the Elizabeth Fry Society also contributed to the enjoyment of the inmates in rounding out their summer recreational program. Five tournaments with Y.W.C.A. girls and University Summer School Students were held.

A very successful Field Day was held on Civic Holiday, August 6th. Prizes were given for those placing 1st, 2nd and 3rd in all events held.

For the first time in a number of years it was undertaken to bank and flood a section of the yard for ice skating during the winter months. While many obstacles had to be overcome, it was fairly apparent that considerable pleasure was derived from this form of recreation.

The advent of Television into institutional life in September was received with much enthusiasm. Many of the older inmates who cannot engage in more arduous activity expressed their gratitude for this type of relaxation.

Hobbycraft

On three occasions during the year the inmates were privileged with having display and sale of hobbycraft sponsored by three local clubs. In May 1956 the Kiwanis Club of Kingston made a booth available for the Springtime Exhibition in the Community Centre for this purpose. At the Kingston Agricultural Fair in September the articles were again displayed for a period of five days. Early in March 1957 a three day display and sale was held in the Oddfellow's Hall under the sponsorship of the Kinsmen Club of Kingston. Many thanks are also extended to the Elizabeth Fry Society for their co-operation in the exhibit and sale of various items of hobbycraft at intervals throughout the year.

Inmates' Canteen

The inmates' canteen is open for the purchase of certain commodities twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between 1200 hours and 1300 hours. Christmas parcels, purchased from Trust Fund or government remuneration were also taken care of in this department and distributed to the inmates on the eve of Christmas.

Gardens

As soon as the weather was conducive to planting, plots were allocated either individually or to groups for the sowing and planting of vegetable and flower seeds and plants. With the exception of a very few the gardens were a credit to the inmates. As well as being a form of therapy the inmates enjoy the fruits of their labours. The flower beds in the landscaped portion were cared for by two female inmates, employed in the yard, throughout the summer under the direction of Miss R. Paterson of the Elizabeth Fry Society.

Agency Visits

National Employment Agency.—Miss K. Keenan, special placements officer visited the Prison for Women on 13 different occasions and interviewed 19 inmates. These inmates were issued employment books and cards, reports were sent to the locality in which the inmates were seeking employment. Miss Keenan has shown a great deal of interest in the inmates and has put forth a great deal of effort in order to help find the right job for them on release.

Children's Aid Society.—representatives of the Children's Aid Society visited the Prison for Women from time to time to aid in the care of inmates' children until time of release.

Elizabeth Fry Society.—two members of the Elizabeth Fry Society from Toronto visited the institution and had interviews with seven inmates. The purpose of these interviews was to get acquainted with girls with whom they would be coming in contact in the near future. *Mrs. H. L. Cartwright*, of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Kingston, Ontario, visited the institution for the purpose of rendering legal aid to inmates who had requested to see her. On sixteen visits she had interviews with ten inmates. *Miss K. Healey*, president of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Kingston, Ontario, had six meetings with the inmate Welfare Committee for the planning of program. *Miss R. M. Paterson*, Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, Ont., has been doing the rehabilitation program. She has visited the institution on fifty-three occasions and interviewed sixty inmates. The pre-release program was carried out in the case of two inmates. In the case of the first inmate, arrangements were made, through the Remission Service, for various members of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, to call for the inmate at 1.00 P.M. and return her to the prison at 4.00 P.M.—during this time the inmate was taken to various stores, homes, for drives, etc., and gradually re-accustomed herself to conditions of living outside the institution previous to her eventual release on Ticket of Leave. In the case of the second inmate, who was to be released in April, similar arrangements were made prior to her release:—that she be granted temporary releases for the purpose of assisting in her progressive adjustment to community life.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Authorized work which has been completed during the fiscal year in so far as this department is concerned is as follows:

- (a) Installation of New Turbine Generator. Generator is set up and is ready for operation, and vibrator tachometer being installed.
- (b) Ventilating of Sewage System.
- (c) Reconstruction of the Carpenter Shop.
- (d) Alterations to the South Passage.

- (e) Duct to the new Laundry.
- (f) Installation of new showers in the Dormitories and North West Cell Block.
- (g) Heating of the Canning Plant.
- (h) Refitting the bathroom in Tenement H-3.
- (i) Construction of garage at Warden's residence.
- (j) Radio line to the Dormitories.
- (k) Addition to C.T.I. Frayn's Office.
- (l) Driveway lights at Warden's residence.

Maintenance work estimated and completed:

- (a) Boilers number one and two have been examined by the Inspector from the Department of Labour. Certificate was issued for the year.
- (b) One operating valve was reconditioned for one boiler and one Gate was repaired on Hopper, the Conveyor had quite a lot of welding done on it by the Blacksmith Shop. New belts were installed on the Conveyor and a new block.

Fire drills and lectures were held during the year. Fire protection and prevention were heavily stressed. Fire prevention week was observed.

Medical students from Queen's University were shown around the Sewage Disposal Plant and pumping plant.

Inspectors from the Department of Health visited the institution and checked the Sewage Disposal Plant, Water Pumping Station and Pasteurizing Plant. Reports were satisfactory.

The Plant Engineer attended various work assignment board meetings during the year.

The Coal and Wood Department functioned properly throughout the year, handling the supply of coal to the Boiler Room, Kitchen, Farm, etc.

Safety First posters, pamphlets, etc., were posted throughout the institution as received during the year. The Plant Engineer had lectures given by a City Fireman from the Kingston Fire Department.

The general operation of the Engineer's Department has been satisfactory.

FARMING

Very cold and wet weather during the Spring of 1956 prevented our crops being sown and planted until late in the season. Our grain was planted mostly in June, which is far too late for a good crop.

Our hay crop was good, but a great deal of spoilage was caused by wet weather. Two silos were filled with green hay and one with corn ensilage.

The vegetable crop was good, particularly our beans, cabbage and cauliflower. Other vegetables grown were sufficient to fill the Steward's needs.

Our Holstein herd is in good condition. We still have a demand for the sale of good bull calves. A number of our herd were shown at the Kingston Exhibition and did very well. During the year six more of our milk cows received certificates for producing over 100,000 lbs. of milk.

The Piggery continues to produce around 400 pigs, which when slaughtered, are used for rations in the Steward's Department. The buildings are kept clean and free from any disease and are inspected monthly by a Government Veterinary Inspector.

Our Cannery has been kept busy. Applesauce and pears being canned at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary helped relieve the rush and left more time for our solid-pack apples.

CONSTRUCTION

The year ending March 31, 1957, has seen many changes in Kingston Penitentiary. It has been a transition period. New projects, new policies, new personnel, and some new concepts. It has been a difficult but exhilarating year that has placed a challenge constantly before the administration.

Our Chief Trade Instructor's Department (Construction) has operated all year with the responsibility of seeing that new shops were provided, and new dormitory space and furnishings made available to meet the need of our increasing population.

Our major construction projects were the New Laundry and Dormitory Building, the new East Wing Shop Block, and the Renovation of the West Side of the North Gate (Bldg. A-2). The new Laundry and Dormitory were occupied during December.

The Chief Trade Instructor advises that he has enjoyed the closest co-operation from all the senior executive officers, and in turn the services of his office have always been available to every department when such services could be of assistance in any way. The successful operation of any institution depends on good and harmonious relations between the heads of all departments, and I commend C. T. I. Frayn and the Instructors under his supervision for their untiring efforts in getting on with the job. It is only when we have sympathetic understanding and co-operation that worthwhile progress can be expected.

INDUSTRIAL

The Canvas Working Department has again produced a large volume of work, particularly for the Post Office Department. In addition articles such as sample Ore bags, grain bags, felt mitts, sheets and pillow cases, butchers' aprons, laundry trucks, etc., were manufactured for other Government Departments. The Canvas Working Department has been efficiently operated and managed by its staff, maintaining good order and discipline among a large group of inmates, this indicates attention to the personnel side as well as industry.

The Tailor Shops have completed the requirements of our own and the eastern Penitentiaries for the fiscal year, including discharge suits, overcoats, topcoats, galatea shirts and special garments (officers' clothing). Eighty complete Indian Uniforms were provided for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch. The Instructors in charge of our two Tailor Shops have efficiently managed their shops and have contributed to the improvement of discharge garments supplied to our inmates on release.

In the Carpenter Shop (Industrial) some difficulty was experienced in regulating the handling of materials, accounting for their disposition, and the general management of the shop. We did manufacture 120 items for outside Government Departments, 47 lockers for the R.C.M. Police, 10 pairs oars, and the repair of 62 chairs. 1,225 items were manufactured and repaired for Kingston Penitentiary departments.

The Printing Department has improved their work situation during the past year and the volume of orders processed for the Queen's Printer has steadily increased. The Shop is fairly well equipped at the present time, although another Linotype Machine should be added to keep pace with the growing requirements from all sources.

The Shoe Shop has functioned during the year as a repair shop only, with a few manufactured items. It is recommended that a shop such as this, presided over by a qualified Instructor, be established as a shoe manufacturing plant.

Chief Trade Instructor O. A. Earl (Industrial) has expressed his gratitude towards the staff at the Administration Building for their kind co-operation and consideration during the past year. He further expresses his sincere thanks to the Senior Officials for their guidance and assistance, and to his own staff for their loyalty and efficiency.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Statistical

Interviews with inmates—Newcomers, Special follow-up, Inmates' Requests, Referred by other officers, Pre-release interviews, Discharge interviews—Total: 2,540

Visitors—Inmates' visitors, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Legal Aid, Children's Aid Society, Remission Officers, Alcoholic Anonymous, Others.—Total: 255

Meetings and Conferences—Classification Assignment Board, Classification Officer Collin's Bay Penitentiary (selection), Alcoholic Anonymous, A.A. Executive Meetings (once per week), John Howard Society, Personnel and Staff Selection Boards, Others.—Total: 262

Staff training—lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College Officers' Training Courses— $\frac{1}{2}$ day per lecture. Lectures to classes in "In Service Training" courses—1 hour per lecture.

Tests—Revised Beta (staff selection), Revised Beta (Penitentiary Staff College), Revised Beta (inmates), Minnesota Paper Form Board, Wechsler-Bellevue, Kuder preference record, Minnesota Multiple Personality Inventory, T.A.T., Borschache, Association Test, Draw a person (Machover's), P.T.I., Sentence completion, Attitude interest analysis, Projective battery, Otis (IQ staff selection).—Total: 600

Number of inmates interviewed by the John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Children's Aid Society, Legal Aid, Remission Officer.—Total: 616

Number of interviews conducted by:

John Howard Society	265
National Employment Service	243
Department of Veterans' Affairs	18
Legal Aid	73
Children's Aid Society	17

This was a year of accomplishment in the Classification Department. The most encouraging being the developments in respect to staff. An increase in numbers of staff is always satisfying but the high calibre of the new personnel brings even greater satisfaction. It is particularly satisfying that a position of Psychologist was created and filled in October at the PhD level.

There was an increase in inmate interviews of approximately 300 over the previous year, and an increase in the number of meetings and conferences by 55. The increase in interviews can be attributed to a higher standing population, the fact that the Classification Staff increased, and because of the activity with respect to Joyceville selection.

The Aurora Group of alcoholics anonymous continues to function very satisfactorily. Co-operation of "outside" AA members continues to be of the best.

Our Classification Officer W. F. Carabine had the pleasure of attending the John Howard Society Conference on the Psychopathic Offender and related topics in Toronto. He also had the pleasure of attending the Canadian Psychological Association meeting in Ottawa and it is worthy to note that discussions there eventually led to the hiring of our Psychologist, Mr. J. Csank.

The Fourth After-care Conference, held at the Penitentiary Staff College, was visited by all members of the Classification Staff and attended by the Classification Officer.

I extend my appreciation to the Classification Officer and his staff for their co-operation and the good work they are doing in their endeavour to re-habilitate many of our inmates to society on their eventual release.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Due to lack of suitable accommodation, i.e. the setting up of a Personnel Department and the renovation of the Censor's Department at the North Gate, in-service training has been restricted to induction training for newly appointed officers and special instructions to officers experiencing difficulty with certain phases of custodial duty.

Forty-one newly appointed officers received a minimum of forty hours induction training plus further on-the-job training as required.

Twenty-six officers attended Penitentiary Officer Training Courses at the Penitentiary Staff College. Out of this number twelve participated in three special administration courses. Improvements can be seen in our staff as the result of instructions and training received from attendance at these courses.

RECREATION

The softball season opened in early May and continued throughout the summer months, with a prison league, and an "All Star" team "THE SAINTS" playing several games with outside teams on Sundays and Holidays.

Tournaments were held in such sports as Horseshoe Pitching, Handball, Chess, Bridge and Darts. A number of inmates participate in weight-lifting and body building exercises.

The new Bell & Howell movie projector was put into use in December, the three and one half inch lens with the projector was not satisfactory and was exchanged for a three inch lens. This projector has doubled the quality of the projected picture giving us shows of a professional standard. Three officers have been trained in the operation of this projector.

In November four television sets were loaned by local merchants to the inmate population to view the Grey Cup finals. A great interest was shown by all inmates and further sets were placed in the institution, on a trial basis, over the Christmas and New Year seasons. The effect of TV in the Dormitories has proved an excellent medium of entertainment and discipline. With the authority of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries four TV sets were purchased from donations placed in the Inmate Welfare Fund, another set was donated by the local United Mine Workers Union. The sets were placed in the hospital, North West Cell Block, "A" & "B" Dormitories and the Pre-Release Dormitory. The relaxation of tension in these areas has proved this innovation to be successful.

On December 11, the inmate disc jockey show was broadcast over radio station CKWS under the sponsorship of the West Kingston Kiwanis Club. Approximately \$500 was realized from this broadcast and the proceeds were donated to the Sunnyside Children's Centre and St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital to provide extras and entertainment for orphan children at Christmas time.

The New Recreation Building was officially opened the week before Christmas, a concert given by the "Billy O'Connor Show" from Toronto marked the occasion.

On December 31 a concert was produced and put on by the inmates of the institution who supplied their own orchestra. This concert was well handled and greatly enjoyed by the inmate population.

In January we received 1,000 metal stacking chairs and 150 folding card tables, these items filled an urgent need and have proved very satisfactory in every way. A variety show was also presented this month by artists from CKWS TV, Queen's University and from the Kingston district under the direction of Mr. J. Woodhouse.

Boxing training started in February and two fine boxing shows were put on in March.

Throughout the winter months a soccer league was maintained, with play-offs ending in March.

HOBBYCRAFT

Inmates participating in hobbies showed a slight increase this year and continued to be a sound privilege in the lives of the inmates.

The hobbycraft office has been moved to its new location in the new Recreation Building. During the year inmate hobbycraft was entered in four local exhibitions and samples were shown on TV.

Number of inmates registered in hobbycraft.....	395
Value of materials received.....	\$21,184.60
Sales of hobbycraft.....	\$16,953.10
Parcels shipped 2744, approximate value.....	\$35,000.00

CONCLUSION

I extend my appreciation and thanks to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the Staff at Head Office for the assistance and co-operation afforded this institution.

I also thank the Senior Officers and Staff of Kingston Penitentiary, the Supervising Matron and her Staff at the Prison for Women, for their close co-operation and loyalty over the past year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF INMATES' POPULATION

There were 1,223 inmates on our records, at the close of the prison on March 31, 1957. There were 777 inmates received during the year and 835 discharged during the same period, as per details itemized hereunder:

Population on April 1, 1956:.....	1,281		
Received:			
From common jails.....	714		
By way of transfers.....	52		
As Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	11	777	2,058
Discharged during the same period by:			
Expiration of sentence.....	395		
Ticket-of-Leave.....	153		
Unconditional release.....	6		
Court Order.....	0		
Transfer.....	275		
Death.....	5		
Liberation on deportation.....	1	835	
On register, March 31, 1957:.....	1,223		

The detail of inmates received and discharged by way of transfer is summarized hereunder:

Received from:			
Federal Training Centre.....	35		
Kingston Penitentiary.....	6		
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	3		
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	8		
		52	
Discharged to:			
Federal Training Centre.....	254		
Kingston Penitentiary.....	8		
Kingston Penitentiary (Females).....	8		
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	2		
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	2		
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	1		
		275	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

The total number of officers on the staff of this institution at the close of March 1957 was 387. During the fiscal year 1956-57, 13 officers were taken on the administrative staff and 8 on the custodial staff, against 22 officers struck off either by way of resignation or otherwise. Doctor J. L. E. Martel, Penitentiary Physician, passed away on December 30, 1956. Guard J. A. C. L. Brasseur died on May 2, 1956. Guard J. A. Lamarche died accidentally on July 18, 1956. Machinist Instructor J. A. M. Lachapelle died on December 24, 1956.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel

During the past fiscal year, the religious services have taken place as usual, that is two masses on each Sunday and on days of religious obligation; mass was also celebrated on the first Friday of each month, with distribution of holy communion. The annual mission was conducted with success by Reverend Father Rolland Boyle, S.J. Most of the Roman Catholic inmates have followed the mission with satisfaction and around 650 have received the holy communion during the Lenten period.

The Sacred Heart League continues to reap success for the fourth successive year and the total of members now is about 400. The Sacred Heart League bulletin is now published monthly and the number of subscribers is about 450.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain grants interviews to inmates every morning, except Saturdays and Sundays, from 0830 to about 1030 hours in the morning. In addition to those interviews, frequent visits are made to the families of some of the inmates and social or other religious organizations.

The Alcoholic Anonymous organization is celebrating this year its sixth anniversary; results obtained so far are satisfactory.

Protestant Chapel

Reverend Gordon Phillips has administered the Protestant Chapel with his continued success. His congregation at the end of March 1957 was 166, mostly Anglicans. There are also 26 members of the United Church of Canada, 12 Orthodox and a few other miscellaneous religious creeds.

Religious services are held in the Chapel every Sunday and other religious holidays of obligation. The Holy Eucharist is celebrated at least twice a month, as a rule. The Salvation Army holds its services in the Chapel once a month. The annual mission was held this year under the spiritual direction of Reverend Alastair MacOdrum, Presbyterian, of Montreal and the results were satisfactory.

The choir practice is held weekly on Friday, under the direction of Mrs Phillips.

Reverend Gordon Phillips is the liaison officer for the Alcoholic Anonymous, the Bible Study Fellowship and encourages the publication of "Crossroads" and occasionally "Pen-O-Rama".

The Protestant Chaplain makes frequent visits, telephone calls, etc. on behalf of inmates' families. It is gratifying to note that relations between both Chaplains are most harmonious and their mutual devotion to their respective duties and the families of inmates are highly cooperative and efficient.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

An unusual effort is made at the kitchen department to supply wholesome and clean food to inmates and an unlimited variety of menus. The administration of that department is quite important in the proper administration of the penitentiary, as it helps or assists in maintaining good discipline and improves moral disposition of the inmates.

The bakery department, with its most modern equipment, operates steadily from 0600 to 1800 hours. Hereunder are some statistics:

Bread production for both St. Vincent de Paul and Federal Training Centre.....	715,550 lbs.
Cakes for St. Vincent de Paul only.....	72,850 "
Pastry.....	50,200 "
Plus: baked beans, fish, macaroni, sausages, etc.	

Attention is given to sanitation principles. The kitchen and its staff are kept in clean condition at all times. The control of kitchen pests is also given special attention, with satisfactory results obtained through the continued and constant application of "D.D.T." Frequent examinations are being made by the Medical Officer, Steward, his Assistants and staff.

The number of meals served to inmates during the year is 1,321,587 while 66,437 were served to officers during the same period.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Generally speaking, the results at the farm department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, were satisfactory, although the weather conditions were not so favourable. There was a reduction in some of the vegetables produced, but on the other hand, there was a higher yield in cereals and hay. For purpose of comparison, figures are given hereunder:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Potatoes.....lbs.	277,406	313,135	169,585
Beets....."	18,885	37,125	39,211
Carrots....."	120,740	37,470	76,425
Onions....."	14,200	12,585	26,115
Tomatoes....."	35,264	110,715	23,900
Cabbage....."	46,042	29,416	21,729
Other Vegt's....."	126,826	131,067	57,851
TOTAL....."	639,363	671,513	414,816
<i>Grain Crops</i>			
Barley.....bushels	645	200	1,000
Oats....."	4,250	4,800	6,400
TOTAL....."	4,895	5,000	7,400
<i>Feed Vegetables and Straw</i>			
Hay.....tons	300	300	400
Fodder Green....."	110	110	110
Corn Ensilage....."	110	—	100
Straw....."	185	180	225
TOTAL....."	705	590	835

Soap Manufacturing

The manufacture of domestic soap has been continued at the piggery, with usually satisfactory results. Hereunder are the details of materials used and production of the year; also, details of the departments to which this product has been issued:

<i>Material Used</i>		<i>Sales (Inter-Departmental)</i>	
Caustic.....	\$167.00	Steward....	5400 lbs.—\$ 95.45
Rosin.....	107.04	Dome.....	4500 " — 82.22
Salt.....	10.70	Canvas....	1100 " — 21.33
Carry ov. 1 yr.....		Ch.Room...	2000 " — 42.80
		On hand....	1900 " — 42.94
TOTAL.....	\$284.74		14900 " —\$284.74

It is noted that the production is 14,900 pounds which were distributed to several departments of this institution.

Cannery Plant

The canning operation has been continued this year satisfactorily but the production has decreased somewhat, owing to the failure of the tomato crop. There were 20,154 gallons processed this year compared to 33,024 gallons the previous year.

Poultry House

There were 899 hens and 255 chicks on the poultry population of birds, on March 31, 1957, which is an increase of 369 birds compared to the previous year. This increase is partly due to the 300 chicks purchased in October 1956, in order to maintain the egg production during the Summer months. 16,288 dozen eggs were delivered to the Steward, constituting an increase of 2,738 dozen compared with the previous year.

Cattle

The total number of cattle head is 61, a decrease of 11 when compared with the previous fiscal year, which is due to the transfer of 12 heifer calves on November 7, 1956 to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. There were 30,221 gallons of milk sold to the steward during this year; when compared with the fiscal year 1955-56, there is a decrease of about 3,000 gallons. This is due mainly to the difficulty in breeding cows. There were 19 head of cattle slaughtered for the kitchen rations totalling \$2,091.00 for a corresponding weight of 6,970 pounds. 4 bull calves were sold to outside departments, representing an amount of \$365.00.

Piggery

The piggery population on March 31, 1957, was 609, a decrease of 170 compared with the previous year; this is due mostly to two outbreaks of erysipelas which developed during the year. However, there were 770 head delivered to the Steward and Federal Training Centre, aggregating 145,764 pounds. In addition to that, 7 excessive weight carcasses were sold to outside canners. Total sales for the year: 149,850 pounds for \$21,130.22.

The production of beef, pork, eggs and canned goods constitutes a saving running well over \$35,000.00 for the Department during the past fiscal year, when you consider the price sold to our Steward with the prevailing prices on outside market.

Summary of Farm Production and Expenses

The total value of farm products and meat sold to the Steward or otherwise amounts to \$65,760.56, which is equivalent to \$142,374.44 when compared with the outside market, the main items being:

Pork.....	\$20,400.00
Canned Goods.....	8,900.00
Milk.....	6,650.00
Eggs.....	4,900.00

The above prices apply to the penitentiary and they might be easily doubled when comparison is to be made with outside market prices.

The main items of farm expenses are:

(a) Feed.....	\$31,100.00
(b) Seeds.....	2,200.00
(c) Fertilizers.....	2,700.00
(d) Others.....	2,500.00
(e) Operating expenses (tractors, etc.).....	1,300.00
(f) Canning expenses.....	8,800.00
(g) Veterinary services and supplies.....	1,400.00
(h) Maintenance of equipment.....	3,100.00
	<hr/>
	\$53,100.00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 15 classes; 7 for adults and 8 for young inmates, with a present attendance of 126 pupils. A total of 432 inmates were registered during this fiscal year. A total of 209 attending were either exempted, transferred to the Federal Training Centre, paroled or liberated. There are 163 inmates below grade 6 and 86 above awaiting to come to school because we lack assistant schoolteachers.

The population in what refers to classification for schooling is 80.13 per cent French and 19.87 per cent English.

At the end of March 1957, there were 130 active courses by correspondence. A total of 174 new courses were taken during the year and 88 certificates of achievement were issued. 55 inmates who had discontinued a course previously decided to carry it on. In spite of the numerous hobbies and of all the recreational activities, many inmates are still interested in studying and keep themselves busy in their cells.

Steady assistance has also been provided to inmates who wish to pursue personal studies in their cells, by personal visits of the schoolmasters and also by supplying the inmates with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary school text-books library.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

There is a slight decrease in reading which is considered normal in view of additional outside recreations, moving pictures and radio. The table given hereunder will give an outline:

<i>Language</i>	<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Fiction</i>	<i>Non-Fiction</i>	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Total</i>
French.....	64,213	12,659	2,252	—	79,124
English.....	96,807	9,414	3,028	—	109,249
Technical..... (fr. & engl.)	1,434	—	—	320	1,754
TOTAL.....	162,454	22,073	5,280	320	190,127
Average reading population.....					1,206
Average issue per inmate this year.....					157.7
Average issue per inmate last year.....					162.8

The Librarian also operates the Gestetner duplicating machine and prints various forms for the other organizations of the institution such as the Alcoholic Anonymous, Sacred Heart League, Inmates' Committee, etc. He also supervises the printing of penal publication "Pen-O-Rama"; the average circulation is 2,600 which is distributed as follows:

Paid subscriptions.....	550
Single copy sales.....	400
Copies free of charge to inmates.....	1400
Copies free of charge, outside.....	250
	2,600

HOBBY DEPARTMENT

The hobby department is constantly kept busy with a high number of hobbies totalling over 500 at the end of March 1957. Inmates' tastes are displayed in leathercraft, painting and woodcraft, being less noisy and cleaner. At the end of March, there were 172 inmates occupied in leathercraft, 130 in woodcraft, 60 in physical culture, 66 in music and 34 in painting. There were 3,100 articles made for visitors (relatives of inmates) and 2,307 articles made for sale, for a total amount of \$10,848.93, 10 per cent of which was credited to the Welfare Fund; the balance to the respective inmates' Trust Fund. The total amount of materials purchased for inmates was \$14,306.48.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Softball continues to be a very popular sport and four teams competed during the Summer season. There were 36 games scheduled for the season besides the final series 4 to 7. The local All-Star team was quite impressive and won the trophy. Occasional outside teams visit the penitentiary and create an incentive for our local players.

Boxing and wrestling is also considered a very popular sport. On occasion, outside boxers come to the penitentiary to compete with our own boxing members.

During the winter season, hockey is about the only sport made possible, but it is very very popular, both amongst the adults and "Y" inmates.

Basketball, volleyball and touch rugby are also reverted to during the inclement weather such as Fall and Spring.

The annual field-day is a great event and takes place on July 1; it certainly creates great enthusiasm amongst the inmates.

Moving pictures are now given regularly once a week during the year. On long week-ends, additional movies were given, this being the only kind of entertainment possible and it is very much liked by the inmates.

Four variety stage shows took place during the year by outside performers who were deeply appreciated.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT

The 12 trade shops of the penitentiary are kept busy by a constant flow of orders from the following sources:

(a) Other Government departments.....	\$121,519.54
(b) Other penitentiaries.....	44,970.78
(c) Our own institution.....	47,556.93
(d) Staff, customers' work.....	3,386.28
	<hr/> \$217,433.53

The value of manufactured or maintenance products amounts to \$217,433.53 with various amounts as indicated in the paragraph referred to above. \$121,519.54 includes \$86,551.85 revenue and \$3,386.28 includes \$580.66 revenue.

The figures given above would of course be increased if the various customers had been invoiced on a commercial basis. In spite of serious handicaps created by the fire that occurred on March 19, 1956, as reported in my last annual report, there was an increase of 6.8 per cent in the total output of the various shops.

It might be interesting to know that our penitentiary manufactures uniforms and shoes for officers, as well as inmates' foot-wear for the five eastern penitentiaries, namely Kingston, Collin's Bay, St. Vincent de Paul, Federal Training Centre and Dorchester.

An effort has been made in the different shops to provide inmates with an appreciable amount of training: that is the policy of the C.T.I. to intensify this training as soon as better physical facilities are available. C.T.I. M. LeCorre also expects a larger increase in production as soon as the reorganization of the shops will be completed in the new industrial centre.

JEWISH CHAPLAIN

On March 31, 1957, there were 8 Jewish inmates registered at the Synagogue, where religious services are held fortnightly and prior to the Sabbath and on Holy Days by Rabbi Solomon Frank. The latter states that the morale of the inmates has been uniformly good. They were found to be highly appreciative of the occasional innovations that are introduced such as concerts and the permission to have special food brought in during the festive season.

Personal consultations with the inmates after services have been found to be of great value in the strengthening of morale.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Penitentiary Engineer supervises the maintenance of service lines that is water, steam, electricity in all departments; he is also in charge of the garage department.

A few of the major projects were completed during the year:

- (a) Lighting of the quarry plant.
- (b) Heating and insulating of the cannery building.
- (c) Surfacing roadways and parking areas around the new administration building and Federal Training Centre's stores.
- (d) Wiring of a few Government tenements, etc.

Statistics

I am giving hereunder a few statistics concerning the operation of our pump house, boiler room and also the consumption of electricity.

- (a) Expenditure for electric energy:

Light.....	\$ 700.00
Power.....	22,000.00
	<hr/>
	22,700.00
Less: refund from F.T.C.....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,700.00

- (b) Filtration plant operations:

Quantity of water pumped (gal.).....	238,662,000
	<hr/>
Consumed by penitentiary.....	195,269,292
" " Laval College.....	5,687,108
" " Convent.....	2,187,800
" " C.P.R. Station.....	15,800
" " F.T.C.....	32,463,000
" " Town of St. Vincent de Paul (January 23 to February 5, 1957).....	3,039,000
	<hr/>
	238,662,000

Amount of money collected from above consumers except, of course, the penitentiary.....	\$ 6,470.00
Cost of materials used in filtrating the water.....	6,951.00

- (c) Boiler room operations:

Steam produced (lbs.).....	264,795,087
Cost of operating and maintenance.....	\$ 9,806.00
Cost of coal.....	150,564.00
Refund from Federal Training Centre.....	37,852.00
Cost of consumption for the penitentiary.....	122,519.00

- (d) Motor car department:

Operating expenses for farm tractors, trucks, pas- senger cars, construction machinery.....	\$ 6,144.00
The total maintenance expenses for same machinery was.....	15,442.00

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The main projects completed this year are:

- (a) Construction of tenements H-94 and 95.
- (b) Repairs of several shops following the fire of March 19, 1956: mail bag, tinsmith, temporary blacksmith, bath room, temporary change room, etc.

Projects under construction:

- (a) Renovation of new visiting room (building A-1)
- (b) Construction of a general warehouse for the storekeeper (building A-13).
- (c) Renovation of building B-12 in a psychiatric centre.
- (d) Construction of the industrial centre, which is almost completed.
- (e) Construction of a greenhouse.

Painting Programme

- (a) Painting of the dome (building B-1).
- (b) 300 cells and wings completed.
- (c) Painting of new tenements H-94 and H-95.
- (d) Houses H-8 and H-90.
- (e) Exterior of tenements H-1 to H-8, etc.

Cement Products

The yearly production of cement blocks and bricks is listed hereunder:

<i>Blocks</i>		
4 x 8 x 16.....	21,669	\$1,439.63
8 x 8 x 16.....	20,890	2,050.08
<i>Bricks</i>		
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	45,210	467.69
		<hr/> 3,957.40

Maintenance Shop Operations

This new shop has been very helpful in looking after the repairs to furnishings, tools, machinery and buildings for the whole penitentiary. It has also manufactured doors, sashes and other building items in other departments. The value of lumber used in that department is \$7,257.35.

Quarry

The stone production for the year:

Mixed stone.....	62 tons
Dust.....	1,109 "
$\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	407 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ ".....	1,159 "
$\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	4,113 "
Rubble.....	1,846 "

Total production of the quarry:..... 8,696 tons

Stone Shed

Rough stone received from quarry.....	6,794.7 cu. ft.
Rough stone used.....	6,794.7 " "
Income of production: 13 historical monuments at \$500.00..	
	\$6,500.00

CHANGE ROOM DEPARTMENT

Work performed for the Institution:

<i>Manufactured</i>	(Units) <i>Quantity</i>	<i>Labour</i> <i>Hour</i>	<i>Materials</i>
Inmates' pillow slips.....	977	108	\$ 396.82
" bed sheets.....	3,650	261	5,037.54
" clothing labels.....	69,480	420	239.26
Towels roller.....	448	75	247.32
Inmates' woollen socks.....	9,145	7,034	1,808.24
		<hr/> 7,898	<hr/> 7,729.18

Work Generally

Dry cleaning of winter clothing: 783 pieces.....		\$150.75
Laundry wash		
(lbs. dry weight): 314,220 lbs.....	9,925	1,329.60
Dye, denim jackets and trousers 2009 lbs.....	360	69.30
	<hr/> 10,285	<hr/> 1,549.65
GRAND TOTAL.....	<hr/> 18,183	<hr/> 9,278.83

Dry wash (lbs.): 314,220 x 1.5: 471,330 wet
471,330 x .03: \$14,139.90

Wet wash made outside of the institution after the fire of March 19, 1956:

120,362 lbs. for.....	\$5,481.89
Alka Sour, Sur-X used: 650 lbs. for.....	\$146.58
Average personnel daily:.....	55 inmates
Approximate daily working time (based on 245 working days):.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

Generally speaking, the health of the inmates was good. With a daily average population of 1,209 inmates, the average attendance on morning sick parades was 70. The total number of cases treated on morning sick parades was 9,852. In addition, 5,302 cases were treated in dispensary, out of sick parades. There were 435 hospitalization cases during last fiscal year, a decrease of 110 cases over the previous year. 26 inmates sustained injuries, 5 of which were considered of a major nature, since surgery was required. 37 surgical operations were performed, of which 27 were of a major nature. All those operations were performed under general anesthesia, using a new gas anesthesia unit purchased in July 1955. The services of a certified competent anesthetist is certainly a major improvement over the previous anesthesia technique. Inmates affected with pulmonary tuberculosis were still under treatment at losing time, on March 31. 4 inmates died in the penitentiary and 5 were transferred to an outside hospital for insane, under the provisions of Articles 8 and 61 of the Penitentiary Act.

The per capita cost in drugs and hospital supplies including dental and laboratory supplies was \$6.5263.

Only 13 cases of lues were treated during last fiscal year. Every newcomer was given a Wasserman and Kahn test; 729 such tests were taken, of which 13 were found positive. Only 10 new cases of lues were discovered this year. It would be of interest to mention that during fiscal year 1934-35, 99 cases of lues were treated in this penitentiary.

527 X-Ray films were processed last year; among those, 70 were at the request of the Federal Training Centre. Most of those films were of 14 x 17 size, that is chest films.

Optical services were given by Doctor R. Lapointe of Montreal who, during this year treated 76 cases and made a total of 181 examinations. All our T.B. patients or suspects were under the care of Doctor Ruben Laurier, of Montreal, who is a competent chest specialist.

A total of 2,273½ days of sick leave were taken by members of the personnel; of this total, 275 days were a consequence of injuries sustained on duty.

This is the first year the psychiatric ward can present an annual report, the Psychiatrist, Doctor Bruno M. Cormier having been appointed in October 1955. Patients referred to him were from many sources, i.e. the Warden, the Deputy Warden, the Physician, the Psychologists, the Classification Officers, etc. Many were also seen for the purpose of making a report to the Remission Service.

During the major part of the year, the Psychiatrist's work was most difficult, because of the lack of staff and custodial officers. However, during the latter part of the year, with the appointment of two custodial officers and one male psychiatric nurse, our psychiatric facilities were greatly improved and we are now able to provide treatments comparable to those given in similar hospitals.

The custodial officers, with the cooperation of a few selected inmates are now in the process of establishing an occupational therapy department. The psychologists have cooperated fully with the Psychiatrist.

The Canadian Red Cross Society held two blood donor clinics: one in June 1956 and one in January 1957, with a total of 1,890 donors, an excess of 33 donors over the previous year.

In October 1956, the Antituberculosis League of Montreal made an X-Ray survey of the staff and inmate population. Only 4 new cases of T.B. were discovered.

I regret to report the death of Doctor Leon Martel, on December 31, 1956, following an accident sustained while not on duty; he had been the Penitentiary Physician for more than eight years. He was temporarily replaced by Doctor L. Coron, pending the appointment of a permanent Physician.

This year again, recommendation is reiterated for an extension of the hospital department, the present one having been built in 1915 for a population of 450 inmates, and with an actual population of 1,300 inmates, more space is needed for cells, toilet facilities, office, X-Ray services, laboratory, consultation room, etc.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Mr. Roland Piuze was promoted to Classification Officer Grade 2, to replace Mr. Jean Maher who has left the service on January 1, 1957.

All inmates are interviewed by Classification Officer on their arrival to the Penitentiary. Regular routine reports are submitted in the case of young inmates and the majority of those between 21 and 23 years of age.

Numerous interviews are also granted by the same department to inmates who require assistance in connection with their home affairs, either financially or otherwise, or to discuss their rehabilitation plans and post-release employment.

The assistance provided by outside agencies is deeply appreciated and goes a long way in promoting the work of the Classification officers.

There were 116 visits granted to 706 inmates during the year. The Remission Branch representatives may also make frequent visits. There were 336 inmates interviewed during the year, on the occasion of 14 different visits made by the Remission Officers.

The work of that department also extends to the selection of inmates for the Federal Training Centre and examination of staff applicants. They also contribute in the "In-Service-Training", by giving lectures on Sociology and Psychology.

CONCLUSION

The completion of the New Industrial Centre has been a great relieve to the Industrial Department by providing adequate working facilities to our unusually large population.

It is hoped that more development in this line will be effected in the coming years. With such large population it is absolutely necessary that we should be provided with more adequate physical facilities.

I wish to express to the Commissioner and his Assistants my sincere appreciation for the constant and most helpful assistance.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

D. M. McLEAN, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1957, totalled 571, including 5 "on command" in Provincial Hospitals, and 1 at large while on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave, a decrease of 41 over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled 254, including 4 transferred from other Penitentiaries, and 3 Ticket-of-Leave violators. 295 were discharged from the Penitentiary as follows:

By Expiry of Sentence.....	202
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	82
By Unconditional Release.....	1
By Transfer.....	9
By Deportation.....	1
	<hr/>
	295

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

Construction and maintenance was carried on to the limit of available manpower. A good season was experienced and the amount of work was up to expectations.

Shop production was about the same as last year. However, there was an increase of approximately \$3,000 in volume of work carried out for other Government Departments. As time progresses, work of higher calibre is being produced by all departments. A start was made on repairing furniture for the Department of Public Works which will provide a source of work during winter months.

Following is summary of projects completed during the year:

Construction:

Annex and improvement Main Kitchen, Building B-3
 Fire Station, Building C-17
 Egg Grading Room (addition to Poultry Laying House, Building F-49)
 Garages for tenements H-14, 26 and 39
 New Staff House, H-48 and H-49, Type "E"
 Hard surfacing of road to Administration Building, A-1

Alterations and Additions:

Alterations Basement, South Side, West Wing, Building A-1
 Stores Partition, Canvas Shop, Building C-2
 Renovation of Stoneshed, Building C-4
 Alterations Electrical Department, Shop and Boiler House, Building C-5
 Refrigeration for Farm, Piggery Building F-9
 Renovation Tenement H-17
 Renovation Double frame tenement H-23-24.

General maintenance work, repairs, painting, etc. was also carried out during the year.

Industries and Production

During the year Departments under supervision of Chief Trade Instructor produced the following:

	<i>Value</i>
For Dorchester Penitentiary.....	\$29,403.79
For Penitentiary Service.....	48,188.17
For other Government Departments and agencies.....	23,924.15
For Custom work for staff.....	4,247.63
TOTAL.....	\$105,763.74

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Boiler Room and Power Plant

Maintenance and inspection of all boiler room and power plant machinery was carried out as required. The installation of the new 2,100 lbs. per hour Foster Wheeler S.A. Steam Generator was completed; combustion control equipment was installed serving this boiler as well as the two existing boilers. The following work in connection with installation of new Steam Generator was done by the Penitentiary Staff, i.e.:

Foundations
 Electrical Work
 Steam Fitting
 Fabrication and erection of boiler breeching.

All electrical work, plumbing and heating was completed on the Boiler Room extension.

Fire Department

All extinguishers were checked and re-charged where necessary. Hoses tested and fire drills or lectures carried out monthly. A new fire station was completed near the Piggery buildings, lighting, heat and plumbing were installed. Two new hose connections were installed, one on south end of landing, South Wing, to serve Library and School, and one in the Canvas Shop storage room.

Radio Improvements

This project is approximately 60 per cent complete—individual headset outlets were installed in the North Wing, and North Wing and Hospital were supplied with two channel reception.

Service Lines

The following electrical service lines were installed:

Pole line extended to supply new fire station 2300/110/220 transformer installed in transformer vault; B-7 Cell Block with service line to Servery. Service line from pasteurizing plant to dairy to serve ventilating fans.

The following water service line work was carried out:

Good progress was made on reducing station in K3 Duct and extension of lines to brick tenements.

Size of water service line in piggery was increased.

Farm

Ventilating fans were installed in Dairy Barn. All electrical work and plumbing was completed in connection with refrigeration plant at the piggery; temporary heat was supplied to Red Barn, Building F-14, to allow renovation to be carried out during the winter months. Drinking bowls were installed in piggery.

Shops

A new steam drier installed in Change Room. Four unit heaters were replaced in Stoneshed and steam lines and electric lines re-routed to allow for renovation. A new wash sink was also installed in Stoneshed. Two ventilating fans and a unit heater were installed in lumber drying room.

Administration Building

Plumbing, heating and electrical work completed in conjunction with renovation of South side of Basement, Building A-1.

Tenements

Lighting fixtures were installed in tenements H-48-49. Wiring was installed as far as possible in tenements H-50-51. A complete plumbing, heating and wiring renovation was done in tenements H-23-24. Hot water heating boiler was replaced in tenement H-9. Six range boilers were replaced in tenements, and several cables installed to serve electric ranges and hot water heaters.

General

It is anticipated that plumbing maintenance costs will increase in South Wing during the next few years due to the age and type of installation.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The farm season was very cold and wet, crops requiring sunshine did not do so well. Oats and carrots were the only crops that were above average. The vegetable crop did not keep well in storage owing to the severe cold weather during the early part of the winter. The temperature went down to 20° below zero for over ten days.

Cattle

The dairy herd is still showing a high standard of efficiency. During the year average milk production was 14,000 lbs. per cow, with 4 per cent butter fat. Most of the cows were listed in the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Journal for their

L.O.P. Two received special mention. "Shepody Pacan Brummel" was the fourth highest in Canada for milk production and third for butter fat, producing 0,934 lbs. of milk in 365 days on twice a day milking, with 772 lbs. of butter fat. "Vincent Queen Sovereign" as a three year old, in 365 days has produced 763 lbs. of fat from 15,162 lbs. of milk with an average of 5.03 per cent butter fat. Seven heifers and three bulls were sold to outside customers. Health of animals has been good, foot rot is now under complete control with the aid of foot bath. By the use of artificial insemination we hope to improve the herd to a higher degree. Twice during the year the milking cows were given the Hotis Test for Mastitis by the Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Pathology, and they showed "negative" to the test.

Pigs

Hog production was above average. With the type of boars being used, we are now getting into a very nice type of bacon carcass. The Steward received is full requirement of pork. The piggery has been kept clean and free from disease and is inspected regularly by the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Health.

Poultry

The poultry flock has produced satisfactorily during the year. Disease has been at a minimum. The Leghorn type of bird has not proven out here. They are too flighty and mortality is high. Also, owing to its size, it is impossible to dispose of when it is through laying.

Pasteurizing

During the year pasteurizing has been maintained at a high degree of cleanliness. The barns and pasteurizing rooms were inspected weekly by the Department of Health. Samples of milk were taken and tested, all samples taken during the year have been marked excellent.

Field Crops

The legumes in the hay field survived the winter in first class condition which enabled us to harvest an excellent crop of ensilage and very good hay. Although the quality of vegetables was good, production on a whole was below average.

Machinery

Throughout the year, the farm machinery stood up well. No time was lost through serious breakdown. The machinery in general was given a complete overhaul during the winter months.

KITCHEN

Inmate Training

Inmates are given every opportunity to learn the cooking trade, including bake shop work and meat cutting, but they must be willing to learn and to apply themselves to the work.

Sanitation

The kitchen is kept as clean as possible. The floors are scrubbed down each day. The refrigerators are scrubbed and scalded out at least once a week. The meat blocks are cleaned, and scalded each day. The bakery is washed daily and all machines and equipment cleaned. The garbage is removed from the kitchen after each meal and taken to the piggery once a day from the garbage room.

Personal Hygiene

Inmates working in the Kitchen are constantly watched as to their cleanliness and habits. The chart on "Personal Hygiene" is posted at entrance to

lavatory, and the attention of all inmates is drawn to same. We now have our own clothing and shower room, and inmates can bath and change white clothing as often as they like within reason.

Preventive Maintenance

Our preventive maintenance programme is carried out as follows: An Assistant Engineer makes the rounds of the kitchen each week (on Wednesday) and checks all machines, oiling and greasing same according to maintenance chart of each machine. For repairs required on other days, we have a sheet with all equipment listed and numbered, and when Steward or Assistant Steward, on his daily rounds, finds any machine which, in his opinion, is not working properly, two sheets are sent to Plant Engineer indicating which piece of equipment requires checking. Servicing is then arranged, and when equipment is repaired or adjusted, Plant Engineer retains one sheet, returning the other to the Kitchen. In this way, a record of all repairs is kept in both Engineer's and Steward's Department.

Administration Generally

One new Assistant Steward was taken on the staff during the year. The Assistant Stewards have access to all correspondence relating to operation of kitchen and are aware of their responsibility as to preparation of meals, sanitation, and cleanliness of inmates. The officers on duty are made responsible for some part of kitchen. They are rotated so as to become familiar with all phases of kitchen work. Our new clothing room and inmates' lavatory were put in use this year; also, the vent fans for kitchen were completed. New and brighter food trays arrived, also soup bowls, and are now in use. Two new toasters, one for B-7 Cell Block and one for the Main Kitchen were purchased. This permits serving of hot toast in the mornings, and is proving very popular. Two new bread proofing racks and a new vegetable peeler were purchased.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School

The average monthly attendance at school: for adult inmates, 18, and for "Y" inmates, 10.

Fourteen inmates enrolled for correspondence courses through the Department of Veterans Affairs. The courses taken included bookkeeping, business arithmetic, english, introductory mathematics, mechanical drawing, etc.

In addition, courses were supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia, to inmates from that province. Four inmates took advantage of these courses.

One inmate is enrolled with the Radio College of Canada for a course in Radio and Television Technology, and another is taking a course in Higher Accountancy from the LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Illinois. These courses are paid for from inmates' private funds.

New school books were purchased during the year from the Nova Scotia School Book Bureau, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Additional film strips were purchased from the National Film Board, Ottawa. These are on various subjects and have always proved to be popular with the school classes.

Library

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books—English.....	52,543
French.....	6,119
Magazines —English.....	104,847
French.....	8,968
Educational and vocational books.....	1,732
Private subscriptions received and issued.....	1,173

The issue to each inmate consists of four magazines and two novels per week, or if novels are not wanted, then a magazine is issued in place of a novel, so that the regular issue consists of six issues per week. These are selected from a list which is supplied to the library by each inmate.

There is also an issue of books both fiction and non-fiction to inmates on request and these are chosen from a catalogue which is supplied on request. The normal loan of these books is for one week, but any inmate may have the period extended on request.

Trade and hobby books are also catalogued and issued to inmates on request. During the year "Colliers" magazine, "Blue Book" and the "American" magazine ceased publication, but we have added the "Toronto Star Weekly" now printed in magazine form suitable for binding.

During the past year the Library has been open on every holiday, with a School Teacher or Librarian in attendance in order that regular issue of books and magazines were made to each inmate during these days.

New books were purchased and added to the various catalogues during the year.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The most outstanding event of the beginning of this fiscal year was the annual Mission which was ably preached by Reverend Father Mann, c.s.s.r. of Saint John, New Brunswick. Close to 300 inmates followed this Mission. About one hundred went to confession and received Holy Communion.

Regular weekly instruction classes were held on Thursday. An average of 100 inmates attended. The Sacred Heart League held its monthly meeting of about forty "Leaguers". These classes and meetings were suspended when the ball season opened.

On Sundays and Feasts of Obligation the usual services took place. These consisted in the celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explaining of the Gospel, and singing of hymns.

Individual attention, consisting of interviews, was given to about 15 inmates weekly. These interviews were for the purpose of solving personal spiritual problems, also concerning family relationships and classification. The Roman Catholic Chaplain was in contact, especially by correspondence, with quite a few inmates' relatives. A good number of these contacts have proven beneficial.

Special help was given to illiterates and semi-illiterates in their letter writing.

It was with great joy the Roman Catholic Chaplain received the news that an auditorium was to be erected for recreational purposes. This means the Roman Catholic Chapel will be used for religious functions only. This has long been desired.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL

The Chapel was used to a greater extent during the past year for both religious and secular purposes than at any time in recent years at least.

In the field of secular activity, the Chapel was used for three inmate variety concerts, together with numerous rehearsals, etc., connected with same; at Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The all-Negro Musical Arts Choir from Washington, D.C. visited in September and was received most enthusiastically. They were here previously in 1954.

On a Sunday in March the Miramichi Sanatoria Entertainment Club presented its variety programme in two sittings. This is the first occasion when it was necessary to have the stage, erected for a show, present during a chapel service.

The assistance of outside choirs added greatly to the Chapel services, especially at Christmas and Easter. These came from St. George's Anglican Church, Highfield Baptist Church, St. John's United Church of Canada and the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army with its band and choir visited on two occasions—on their National Prison Sunday and again during the Christmas season. All the foregoing came from the City of Moncton.

For our services we have not as yet a permanent organist, and have had to accept only seasonal services of those we have obtained.

Representatives of the United Church of Canada visited, and participated in our Services on the Conference Sunday as in previous years. The General Secretary of the Maritimes United Baptist Convention, Dr. J. Murray Armstrong was a Sunday visitor, as was Colonel William Davidson, National Secretary of the Salvation Army. Dr. Homer Lane, Associate Secretary of the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the United Church of Canada spent a week-day in the Institution and returned for a Sunday service.

The Annual Mission was conducted by Reverend Canon J. V. Young of Saint John, New Brunswick, who for some thirty years was Rector of the Mission Church of Saint John the Baptist (Church of England) in that city. He was known to many here personally; to others he was well known by name and reputation. In his services the inmates found that he was well known to them all by virtue of years of experience in the backgrounds from which so many here had come.

The Salvation Army's activity, so closely linked with the Chapel activities, sustained a great loss in the transfer of Brigadier A. W. Martin early in the year. His successor, new in the area, is gradually building up again the volume of service that had come to be associated with his organization. In due time it is expected that Brigadier George Kirbyson will prove a worthy successor.

The Salvation Army "Christmas Cheer" was distributed this year for the first time in this Institution, and was especially well received, and particularly so by those who had been unable to purchase the regular Christmas boxes for themselves, as well as by those confined to the hospital at the time.

Alcoholics Anonymous

This organization completed eight years of effort in this institution and marked the occasion with a special meeting and an inmate publication. It is gratifying to report that the eighth year has been the most successful to date. Gradually there has been built up a number of successful cases, and the witness of these seems to give encouragement to those who are sincere in their efforts to find a solution to their problem drinking.

In this, the first annual report presented by this Office, since the coming of a new Warden, it is fitting to pay tribute to the fine assistance and support given the chapel work by all members of the staff under the present Warden and the Warden now retired.

HOSPITAL

General Health

The general health of the inmate population has been relatively good during the past year. Although fewer inmates (309) were admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital than in the previous year, the total of 5,040 days represents an increase of four days in the average period of hospitalization.

Approximately 125 treatments were rendered daily to inmates on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds.

Prolonged hospital care was required by three diabetic patients, two with complicating pulmonary tuberculosis, a brucellosis patient, and one inmate suffering from a chronic draining sinus of the right leg. A thirty-six-year-old

inmate suffered a subarachnoid hemorrhage and subsequent paralysis of the right side. He has since been making a satisfactory recovery, in that he is able to walk, and his speech has cleared up somewhat.

Twenty-eight inmates were admitted for mental observation during the year, and ten patients certified insane were transferred to mental hospitals for treatment. The proportion of inmates with neurotic and psychopathic factors in their complaints has not diminished, and much of the Physician's time is involved in reassuring these individuals and attempting to correct their conditions.

There were no deaths in the inmate population.

Tuberculosis and X-Rays

The New Brunswick Department of Health's bi-annual survey by mobile X-Ray Unit of inmates and officers was held in October, 1956. As a result of this survey four inmates were re-checked at Moncton T.B. Hospital and one inmate who was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was put on appropriate therapy.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Our milk and water reports were all satisfactory throughout the year. Serology examinations uncovered two inmates with positive Wasserman.

Dental

In this Department we have continued to receive the highly efficient service of Dr. S. J. Baxter. He has maintained good dental hygiene among the inmates and has processed 176 prosthetic cases.

Officers

The number of Officers sick days, exclusive of accident sick leave, was 1,84½. Two officers died. Officer Charles Hoar passed away from heart failure produced by a pheochromocytoma which had been intermittently active for the preceding six years at least. Officer Clarence Avery Saunders who at the time of his death was on annual leave pending retirement, died instantly from an acute myocardial infarction.

Blood Cross Blood Donor Clinic

Two clinics were held at the Penitentiary Hospital during the year, and a total of 536 inmates donated blood.

INMATES' PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

The usual inmate recreational activities, weight-lifting, tennis, croquet, football and volley ball have been provided for the inmate body, under the direction of the Physical Training Instructor. The proposed addition of basketball did not materialize due to lack of interest by the inmate body. "Snow hockey" and ice skating were provided during the winter season and were well received.

The past season has been rather good for outdoor recreation, although we were forced to carry on indoor recreation in the form of 'movies', card playing, ping-pong and shuffle board from early fall to late spring.

Movies

As in the past, movies provided the means of entertainment for half of the recreation of "closed" days during the winter months. These are still being viewed in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the usual complaints continue as to respect shown by some inmates for this area; however, an authorized recreational building should remove at least some of the criticism and provide greater facilities for other activities as well.

Music

A rather ambitious programme for the teaching of beginners to develop an operational unit was begun. Insufficient numbers retained interest in this project and consequently there was no progress made as a unit. However, individuals are continuing to study the instruments of their choice and are making some progress, either in playing the instrument or in reading music. It is felt that good therapeutic value can be recognized, but no outstanding development in the musical field is apparent.

Entertainment

Two inmate variety shows were produced by wholly inmate talent. A lot of latent talent is quite apparent and organization and rehearsal produced commendable, well-received productions. Unfortunately, internal "clashes of personalities" have resulted in a temporary cessation of this effort.

As a bolster to the inmate variety show, two civilian groups voluntarily aided. This aid was in the nature of a sleight-of-hand artist and a team of vocalist and tap dancers. We were also fortunate in having a double bill provided by the Miramichi Sanatoria Entertainment Group. Their show was very well received and was put on with the ease and aplomb of artists.

Hobbycraft

One hundred and seventy-eight inmates are engaged in hobbycraft work. As in the past, many are exercising talents they already possess, and others are attempting to develop some skill, either for improving their future earnings, or just as a pastime. In this phase of work, it is quite surprising to discover a good number who have or readily develop skills and ability. A small number, although still making an effort, show no appreciable talent for the work of their choice.

It is considered this phase of treatment is contributing a positive effect upon those participating.

A total of \$7,680.64 has been handled by the Hobby Officer during the past year, with sales locally of \$5,921.83, and items retained or sent home, valued at \$1,758.80.

Training of Officers

Regular In-service orientation carried out by In-Service Training Officer, as well as follow-up on-the-job training.

A formal training course was carried on by the In-Service Training Officer, Clerk to Deputy Warden, Classification Officer, and Deputy Warden who supervised all the lectures and training for twenty-six officers for a period of eight weeks. These lectures were given during the evenings, four hours per night, two nights a week. Results obtained at the end of the course reflected creditably on the trainees, and it is considered that the same course might be repeated to advantage, although it may be observed here that the extra time required of the instructors, although repaid in kind, is a considerable strain; as well as restricting them from participating in normal extra-mural activities.

It is again urged that some competent authority be authorized to survey the facilities here for construction of a service range. We have been able to carry on our service revolver shoot, but have had to compromise and use the small bore rifle in place of the service rifle on our "once-a-year" (instead of twice a year) Classification Shoot which usually takes place at a time to coincide with the World Series Baseball games, so that inmate employment is not further disturbed.

Officers' Recreation

Provision of a library, reading and writing room for officers is a desirable future aim. This may be conveniently developed in conjunction with the allocation of space in the proposed recreational building.

Morale, Esprit-de-corps, Efficiency

Observations indicate that the marginally-mentioned characteristics are well distributed and apparent throughout the entire staff. Operations are generally conducted in an efficient manner, and indicate a good general knowledge in all phases, including safety measures of operational procedures.

Penitentiary Officers' Training Course

During the year eight Training Courses were held at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, including two Administration Courses, a Technical Course for Vocational Officers, and a Stewards' Conference. A total of nineteen officers attended from this Institution.

The Administration Courses were attended by officers of senior rank, and provided an opportunity for officers from various Penitentiaries to discuss and exchange views on the many problems that arise in administration work. Officers attending these courses highly praised the manner in which the Courses were conducted, and the benefits derived therefrom.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

Number of Interviews.....	1,125
Number of Inmates Interviewed.....	411
Number of visits by Welfare Organizations.....	126

<i>Name of Welfare Organization Visiting</i>	<i>Number of interviews by each Organization</i>	<i>Number of inmates interviewed by each Organization</i>
National Employment Office.....	493	123
John Howard Society (N.S.).....	229	120
John Howard Society (N.B.).....	181	58
Salvation Army.....	222	110

We have received the usual splendid cooperation from the John Howard Society, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, National Employment Service, Moncton, and other agencies interested in the welfare of inmate personnel. The efforts of the various organizations in obtaining employment for inmates released has been most encouraging.

Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Officer, Moncton, who also represents the John Howard Society of N.B. visits the Penitentiary weekly, and sees any inmates who request an interview in respect to employment and any problems they may wish to discuss.

Mr. John Arnott, John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, is also performing a splendid service and his efforts on behalf of inmates is untiring. He visits the Institution approximately once monthly.

Mr. A. D. Muggah, Branch Secretary, John Howard Society, Sydney, N.S., visited the Institution on three or four occasions last year in the interest of inmates, particularly those from the Cape Breton area.

Brigadier A. W. Martin, Salvation Army, Moncton, New Brunswick, who so faithfully served the institution for a number of years, has been transferred to another field, and replaced by Brigadier George Kirbyson, who is carrying on the good work of his predecessor. The efforts of the Salvation Army have always been to the fore in rendering assistance, both material and spiritual to inmate personnel.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Vocational Programme has continued to provide vocational training in the four trades of carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying and upholstering. Training statistics reveal that during the year 107 inmates enrolled for training, 19 of whom were dropped from training, 5 were released before graduation, 36 successfully completed the course and 47 remained on courses at the end of the fiscal

year. The enrollment was somewhat higher at the close of the year. The recidivist rate for graduate vocational trainees released from Dorchester Penitentiary from 1949 to the end of present fiscal year was 11.8 per cent.

Three Vocational Instructors were in attendance at "Calderwood" during the month of July 1956 for further trade teacher training. This training is reflected in the quality of their day to day teaching techniques. General discussion periods of vocational staff assisted in maintaining the "rehabilitative climate" which we feel is a major factor in the surprisingly low recidivist rate for those inmates participating in our programme of training.

The selection of inmates for vocational training is now largely a matter of providing a trial period for any inmate who expresses a desire for training and appears that he might benefit from it. A concerted drive has been launched to encourage more inmates to take advantage of this rehabilitative measure.

We find the very low educational standing of a rather large percentage of inmates, as revealed by tests here, and a reluctance to improve this low standing, the chief obstacle in our efforts to increase enrolment in vocational training.

The carpentry, bricklaying and plumbing classes completed their work on our major vocational projects, tenements H-48 and H-49, and are well along on Tenements H-50 and H-51. We cannot speak too highly of the training value and sense of accomplishment these projects instill in our lads. Frequent meetings are held with the Chief Trade Instructor and Plant Engineer to assure dovetailing of our vocational activities into the overall institutional programme of new construction and maintenance. The upholstering class has a fair supply of training projects at hand now. The procurement of a continuous supply of projects suitable to our training needs in this trade is a problem of some concern.

We must again express our wholehearted appreciation of the John Howard Society, the National Employment Service, the Audio-Visual Aids Bureau, and the National Film Board for their cooperation and kindness in their relationship with our programme.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Classification activity continued at a high level throughout the year. A steady increase in the number of interviews with inmates seeking advice and assistance in the solution of their problems is noted. Interviews in connection with clemency matters have also contributed to the rise in the total number of interviews reported in the statistical portion of this report.

Close liaison with representatives of John Howard Societies, National Employment Service and Social Agencies is constantly maintained and fostered at every opportunity. Valuable information is exchanged and pooled on individual inmates. Case conferences with visiting representatives result in the development of workable plans designed to accomplish the rehabilitative aims of our programme. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the contribution being made by the After-Care Agencies in the field of corrections. The dedication of those entrusted with the responsibility of After-Care is a continual source of gratification to institutional authorities, as well as to their clients.

Additional opportunities provided to officers for increased participation in the treatment programme have met with a very favourable response. Officers are now recording their opinions and assessments of inmates under their immediate supervision for information and consideration by the Classification Board in classifying and re-classifying inmates, and for the preparation of special reports as required. The conscientious and efficient manner in which these reports are compiled and despatched reflects a commendable interest and regard on the part of officers for the team approach in the treatment programme.

Liaison with the Chief Vocational Officer, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officer is mutually beneficial, and an exchange of useful information provides a sound basis for enlightened counselling interviews with inmates.

The resignation of Classification Officer Robert Gay Rowcliffe to accept the position of Regional Representative of the Remission Service was effective January 31, 1957. Mr. Rowcliffe initiated the Classification Department at this Institution and made valuable contributions to this phase of our programme during his service. He has been succeeded in this position by Classification Assistant H. F. Smith, whose promotion was effective from February 1, 1957. Senior Clerk Stenographer O. S. LeBlanc was promoted to the position of Classification Assistant on March 1, 1957. The Department has been without clerical assistance for the final two months of the fiscal year, but proceedings are now underway to fill the position of Senior Clerk-Stenographer. It is earned with satisfaction that an additional clerical position has been authorized. Efforts to obtain the services of a Psychologist have, unfortunately, met with negative results this far.

Statistical Summary

<i>Interviews</i>	
Newcomers.....	254
Reclassification Board.....	214
Classification Board.....	49
Pre-release.....	274
Counselling.....	661
Applicants.....	20
	1,472
<i>Reports</i>	
Classification Board.....	278
Reclassification Board.....	214
Case Histories.....	60
Special Reports.....	262
Initial Interview Reports.....	22
Discharge Reports.....	277
Institutional Reports to:	
John Howard Society (N.B.).....	66
John Howard Society (N.S.).....	142
	1,321
<i>Testing</i>	
Kent Scale D.....	251
Revised Beta and Ohio Penal Classification.....	271
	522
<i>Meetings</i>	
Classification Board.....	18
Reclassification Board.....	16
Cell Hobby Board.....	10
Grading Committee.....	4
Beacon Advisory Board.....	7
Worth Assignment Board.....	26
	81

GENERAL

On November 9, 1956, Colonel George Thomas Goad proceeded on retiring leave after having served in the position of Warden for thirty-three years. The present incumbent took over as Warden on November 9, 1956, after being transferred from Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

On the evening of February 12, 1956, Colonel Goad was presented in the Keeper's Hall with a scroll which had been forwarded by the Minister of Justice, the Honourable Stuart Garson, as a token of his long and faithful service. We all hope that Colonel Goad will enjoy a healthy and happy retirement for many years to come.

Towards the end of the year some discontent was manifest among the inmate population with regard to food. This culminated in a minor disturbance on the evening of January 24. Approximately thirty inmates participated in this disturbance. The situation was quickly brought under control and appropriate disciplinary measures were taken forthwith.

In-service-training was carried on this winter under the direction of Deputy Warden Crandall, assisted by Guard Grade II S. A. McFee and Deputy Warden Clerk J. M. West. A total of 26 officers participated in these classes. It is hoped that during the coming winter it will be possible to institute, for interested staff members, classes in Basic Psychology under the direction of Professor Tuel of Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Commissioner and his staff for their assistance and guidance given over the period under review. I also wish to express my appreciation to the staff of this Institution for the splendid cooperation and support which has been so evident on many occasions since my arrival here.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

C. E. DESROSIERS, *Warden*

Movement of inmates during the year is as follows:

Number on Register, April 1, 1956.....		442
Received:		
From Gaols.....	120	
By transfer.....	7	
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	2	129
		<hr/>
		571
Discharged:		
By Expiration of Sentence.....	134	
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	30	
By Unconditional Release.....	4	
By Transfer.....	6	
Died.....	4	
Deportation.....	1	179
		<hr/>
		392
Number on Register, March 31, 1957		
Includes:		
Insane, Section 58.....	1	
Insane, Section 61.....	5	
Attending Court.....	1	

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

During the past year there have been no epidemics and the health of the inmates has been very good.

The Penitentiary Physician has reported that while the average daily population is slightly greater than last year, i.e. 427 as against 417, there was a slight drop in the number of inmates treated in the hospital dispensary.

The total number of inmates treated in the dispensary during the last fiscal year is 5,011, a daily average of 13.72. The total number of cases detained in hospital for treatment was 112. This resulted in a total of some 3,404 hospital days or an average per patient of 30.39 days. Averages, however, do not mean too much when it is considered that a few patients account for a large part of the total number of hospital days, viz: heart and psychopathic patients, etc.

There were thirteen operations performed in the penitentiary hospital. These ranged from minor cysts to haemorrhoids and operations by an orthopedist for the removal of a knee cartilage.

Blood Wasserman examinations have been done on 118 men. Venereal disease is very infrequent now but we do occasionally have someone who has been treated.

The Red Cross blood clinic has visited the penitentiary on three occasions this year and a total of 631 donations were given.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist has reported that during the year he conducted 36 initial interviews with newcomers, 334 psychiatric reexaminations, 22 group therapy sessions and three lectures to the officers.

Since the appointment of the Psychologist, the Psychiatrist finds that consultations with him are beneficial and that he is relieved of some of the unnecessary burden he has been carrying in the past.

Psychologist's Department

On November 1st, 1956, Mr. F. S. Wilson was appointed to the position of Psychologist at this institution. Office space has been provided for him and one Senior Clerk Stenographer who is to be appointed on or after April 1, 1957. This clerk will also take care of clerical work in the Psychiatrist's Department.

While the activity in this department has been somewhat retarded owing to the fact that it is an entirely new one for which there was no accommodation, system of records or supplies, the Psychologist has administered to 49 inmates 317 tests which have been scored and interpreted. He has also had 61 interviews with 30 inmates each lasting, on the average, one hour.

He has for the last four months taken the burden of group discussions and therapy sessions over from Doctor G. M. Stephens, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, thereby freeing him to handle individual case therapy.

Two groups have been carried on with regular weekly meetings. One group is composed of inmates 21 years of age and under and the other is a senior group. The average attendance is about fifteen in each group with a maximum set at twenty in order to expedite active discussion.

The Psychologist has provided information during recent months on new officer candidates. A short test battery has been improvised for this purpose and as time goes on the experience gained with these tests will suggest further lines of development for improved selection.

He has, in addition, lectured on the psychology of prison work to a group of new custodial officers during their orientation course.

Contacts with outside agencies, viz: the Winnipeg General Hospital Out-patient and Social Service Departments have been established. In conjunction with the Psychiatrist an effort is being made to set up regular channels for those inmates being released who have signified a desire for further treatment following release. The John Howard Society of Manitoba, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Employment Service and Salvation Army have been visited.

The Psychologist is maintaining close association with the Psychiatry, Classification and School Departments and much is being done to develop records, systems and relationships common to all departments.

Classification Department

The Classification Officer and the Classification Assistant continue to carry on the work of their department in a very efficient and progressive manner.

This department has maintained close liaison with the John Howard Society of Manitoba, which has now replaced the Prisoners' Welfare Association, the Salvation Army and the National Employment Service, all of whom have assisted materially in the placement and supervision of released inmates.

During the past year the Classification Department has interviewed 126 newcomers, 55 routine follow-ups, 720 inmates at their own request, 52 who have been referred by other officers. 152 pre-discharge interviews have been carried out and 9 visiting inmates have also been interviewed.

Twelve visits were received from the Canadian Welfare Association and some 294 inmate interviews were held. Representatives from the National Employment Service visited the penitentiary on 12 occasions when 151 inmate interviews were held. The Salvation Army officers visited the penitentiary on 20 occasions and 324 inmate interviews were conducted. The representative from the Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys paid two visits and 7 inmate interviews were held.

The actual number of inmates interviewed is as follows:

Canadian Welfare Association.....	247
National Employment Service.....	145
Salvation Army.....	168
Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys.....	3

In addition to the above, representatives of the Remission Service visited the institution on two occasions and a total of 160 inmates were interviewed.

The reports of interviews with inmates conducted by member of the Classification Department continue to be an important source of information and they are to be complimented on their efforts.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

The religious services at this institution are fairly well attended although the large number of inmates professing atheism and asking exemption from chapel attendance is becoming a matter of some concern to both chaplains.

The Roman Catholic chaplain reports that he has held services each Sunday and holy-day throughout the year and in practically every instance has been assisted by one of the priests from St. Paul's College.

The Protestant Chaplain has held services each Sunday with special services and music on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. He has been assisted by the Salvation Army who have taken the service on the first Sunday of each month and the music rendered on several occasions by the Winnipeg Citadel Band is greatly appreciated by the inmates.

Each church held its Annual Mission during the week of February 24, 1957 to March 3, 1957. The Protestant Mission was officiated by Reverend F. W. Armstrong, B.A. Lth. of St. James United Church, Winnipeg. He was assisted by his Choir Leader, Mr. Claire Kerr-Wilson at all services. The inmate band assisted on occasion.

The Roman Catholic Mission was conducted by Father J. P. McCarthy S.J., of St. Paul's College, Winnipeg.

These Missions were reasonably successful but both Chaplains feel that an increase in the number of inmates interested in this form of instruction is desirable.

Father H. J. Bedford reports that the League of the Sacred Heart is functioning successfully and at the time submitting his report the group had finished the Gospel according to St. Matthew. The "Calix" group is now fully organized. This group is for Catholic men who have an alcoholic problem and supplement the work of the A.A. which is interdenominational.

The A.A. Groups have had a very successful year and Reverend G. W. McNeill feels that the interest shown in the groups here by the Winnipeg Groups has brought about increased enthusiasm among the inmates. The quarterly magazine "New Dawn" is printed regularly and distributed.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

On Mondays and Wednesdays classes for the illiterate, semi-illiterate and those inmates of the lower public school group were held. This group assembled on 98 occasions during the year with an average daily attendance of 18.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays a class was organized with students of the upper public and lower high school group. This class met on 98 occasions during the year and the average daily attendance was 16.

Fridays continue to be reserved for examinations and interviews. Special classes in mining and French were conducted on Friday morning.

Discussions under the direction of the Psychiatrist and Psychologist met on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon hour.

Educational films were made available through the cooperation of the National Film Board and we find them most useful in our program of adult education.

Correspondence courses continue to play an important part in the educational program. There were 109 courses supplied by the D.V.A. Welfare Service being pursued at the end of the year while 45 of these courses had been completed during the year. There are also inmates participating in the following correspondence courses:

- 1 inmate 2nd Class Steam Engineering
- 2 inmates 4th Class Steam Engineering
- 1 inmate Gr. XI, Department of Education, Alberta
- 1 inmate Refrigeration, American School, Chicago
- 1 inmate Tractor Training
- 1 inmate Blueprint reading, American School, Chicago
- 1 inmate Math's 10, Queen's University, Kingston
- 1 inmate Bacteriology, American School, Chicago
- 1 inmate Psychology & Physiology, Queen's University

Library books were issued as follows:

	<i>In stock</i>	<i>Issues</i>
Fiction.....	2,375	35,954
Non-Fiction.....	977	4,892
Technical.....	532	59
Farm books.....	119	33
School texts.....	2,671	321

Magazine issues were as follows:

Total number of Institutional magazines issued.....	52,484
Total number of days magazines issued.....	150
Average number of magazines issued daily.....	349
Total number of magazines by subscriptions received by inmates....	475
Total number of newspapers received and issued.....	17,544
Total number of newspapers re-issued.....	4,480

The bookbindery continues to meet the requirements of the institution and much useful work is being done in this department.

RECREATION

A heavy schedule of organized sports and recreation has been carried on during the past year with a high percentage of inmate participation.

In order of popularity with the inmates, these sports are softball, hockey, boxing, wrestling, rugby football, weight-lifting, soccer, basketball, horseshoes, volleyball, contract bridge, table tennis, handball, checkers and chess.

During the softball season there were two leagues of four teams each and 11 games were played, including the playoffs.

The "Giants" (all-stars) played in the Manitoba Mercantile League. They played 20 games with visiting teams winning 12 and losing 8. Such games are, by necessity, played on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays or during the evening exercise period.

Three boxing cards were held during the year which provided very interesting entertainment for the inmate population. The bouts were also well attended by prominent citizens who have evinced considerable interest in our rehabilitation program and were here by invitation.

Through the medium of Chief Constable Robert T. Taft of the Winnipeg City Police Department a notable contribution was received. This consisted of wrestling mats, canvas cover, wall pulleys, hockey sticks, musical instrument and a cash donation.

The orchestra has been somewhat depleted by discharges but continues to practice daily at noon hour with the assistance of the Psychologist in addition to others who have assisted so generously through the years. Two concerts were held during the year by talented artists from Winnipeg.

Hobbycraft is still very popular as a cellular pastime, some sixty per cent of the inmates being engaged in some form of it.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORK

Chief Trade Instructor

The following major projects, under the direction of this department, were completed during the year:

Alterations, West Wing Extension for Dental Lab. Bldg. B-7
Interior brick lining of Boiler House, Bldg. C-12
Construction of Quarry Outpost Tower, D-20
Construction of Duct for New Automotive Bldg.
Painting Sewage Disposal Plant, E-S-1
Painting Horse Barn, Bldg. F-2
Acoustic Tile, Offices, Administration Bldg. A-1
Office facilities for Psychologist, Bldg. B-4
Re-roofing West Wing & Ext. B-5 & B-7

Major items of production in the various shops are as follows:

<i>Bookbindery</i>	
Magazines bound.....	2,476
Books rebound.....	1,074
<i>Blacksmith Shop</i>	
Cells, prefabricated.....	3
Racks, cup.....	2
Trailers.....	6
Wheelbarrows.....	50

Canvas-working Department.—As usual the major item in this Department is the repair of Mail Bags. This year 180,215 mail bags were repaired producing a revenue of \$54,064.50.

Carpenter Department

Benches, woodworking.....	32
Tags, agricultural.....	256,000

Mason's Department

Concrete Blocks.....	24,442
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PLANT ENGINEER

Regular maintenance of steam, electric, water and plumbing facilities has been carried on throughout the year and the following major projects have been completed:

Installation of Electric Lighting, New Boiler House, Bldg. C-12.
Service Lines and Boiler House Piping Bldg. C-12.
Installation of Air Compressor, Bldg. C-12.
Motorization of Stores Elevator, Bldg. A-1.

Fire-fighting equipment has been checked regularly and instruction lectures given to the staff in the operation of equipment and methods of fighting fire.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor has reported that the grain crop this year is better than the 1955 crop. However, due to a late wet spring and a very wet fall which interfered with the harvest, some of the crop was lost. This added moisture was due to the snowfall during the previous winter which was 108 inches in this locale and the heavy rains during the harvest season.

Wheat averaged 36 bu. per acre and some of the oats as high as 50 bu. per acre. Barley averaged 40 bu. per acre.

There was a good crop of potatoes, cabbage, turnips and beets. The onion crop was rather poor and the carrot crop was not as heavy as had been anticipated. A good crop of pepper, tomatoes and cauliflower was produced.

The major items of farm production were as follows:

Beef.....	27,919 lbs.
Pork.....	68,114 "
Eggs.....	12,460 doz.
Carrots.....	21,755 lbs.
Potatoes.....	374,235 "

The dairy herd on March 31, 1957, consisted of some 49 head of pure bred Holsteins. We have been, on the average, milking 20 cows which are giving a good supply of milk with a high percentage of butter fat.

The beef herd now consists of some 42 head, 32 of which have been raised on the farm.

Three hundred and fifty-five pigs were farrowed during the year and 68,114 lbs. of pork was supplied to the Steward's department.

The poultry did quite well this year with chick losses being kept to a minimum. The egg production of 12,460 doz. speaks for itself.

There are now only six work horses and one saddle horse at this institution.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Sanitation and cleanliness in the kitchen have been maintained at a high level. The food is well prepared, wholesome and ample and practically no complaints have been received regarding this department.

The Steward is very patient and persevering with those inmates who give indication that they really want to learn the culinary art and associated trades such as baking, butchering, etc.

The following are the major items produced in the kitchen during the year:

Total bread production.....	178,779 lbs.
Total bun production.....	2,940 "
Dills.....	371.5 gals.
Relish.....	372
Bacon.....	7,383 lbs.
Ham.....	6,097 "
Headcheese.....	577 "
Lard.....	16,251 "

A total of 38,952 meals were served to officers and 454,251 meals to the inmates.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Emphasis has been placed on in-service training for all newcomers at this institution. The course is designed to orient the newcomer with the new surroundings and the staff; explain fringe benefits; major responsibilities; regulations governing contraband, standing orders, use of force; his responsibility to the public and acquaint him with the intricacies of the various posts he will be expected to fill.

A basic training course was held for seven new officers, fifty per cent of which was applied to custodial requirements. The remainder of the time was given to instruction on the understanding of groups and individuals; recording methods of classification; rehabilitation and after-care.

GENERAL

We welcome the appointment of Mr. D. Rempel as Regional Representative of the Remission Service. He has his office in Winnipeg and has made several visits to this institution. This permits frequent contact between the Remission Service and the inmate as compared with the bi-annual visits in the past.

We had our second Associated Commercial Travellers Amateur Hour Broadcast during January of this year under the auspices of Radio Station CJOB. All the participants were inmates and the proceeds were to assist in the fight against tuberculosis. There were quite a number of visitors from Winnipeg together with members of the staff and male members of their families.

Through the generosity of firms and citizens in Winnipeg we have been able to bring to the inmates the T.V. broadcast of the World Series Baseball finals and the Grey Cup game.

During the past winter we successfully completed a vocational training course in bricklaying. This group of inmates will be used on outside construction during the summer.

Discipline has been good throughout the year. One inmate escaped during August from the Boiler Room. He was apprehended some two weeks later and returned by the R.C.M.P. Two inmates escaped from the farm in October. They were recaptured the following morning by the R.C.M.P. aided by one of their dogs.

Seven officers have retired during the past year, among them Warden A. H. Campbell who retired during September after extensions of eighteen months past the retirement age. Deputy Warden W. H. West retired in January 1957 on account of ill health.

As a result of these retirements Mr. J. H. Wickey, Classification Officer, was promoted to the position of Deputy Warden, effective May 13, 1957. Principal Keeper A. E. Steel was appointed Chief Keeper on January 28, 1957, and Keeper N. E. R. Orlesky was appointed Principal Keeper effective January 28, 1957.

I appreciate the confidence indicated by the Commissioner in confirming my appointment as Warden on January 28, 1957.

I am grateful to the Commissioner and his staff for the assistance and guidance they have afforded me.

I am also grateful to the staff of Manitoba Penitentiary for their cooperation and loyalty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F. C. B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 26 during the past year, rising to a total of 718. There were 331 inmates received, while 305 were discharged. Of the discharges, 224 were released by expiration of their sentences, 43 by Ticket-of-Leave Licence, and 22 by transfer to other Penitentiaries. Five deaths occurred during the year.

In connection with this increase in the prison population, it is noted that while in the fiscal year 1955-56 there were 92 released by Ticket-of-Leave and 18 by Unconditional release, for a total of 110, in the year 1956-57 corresponding figures are 43 releases by Ticket-of-Leave and 9 by Unconditional release making a total of 52. Thus released under these two headings were 68 less in the year presently under review than in the previous year 1955-56, and had comparable numbers been so released in the past year, a substantial reduction instead of an increase of population would have been on register. As of March 31

1957, there were 5 inmates confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital, 1 under Section 58 and 4 under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. These inmates remain on the register of the Penitentiary while so confined at the Mental Hospital.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmate population has continued to be excellent, in spite of an ever increasing over-crowding of the Institution, which compels placing inmates in corridors and all available space. The total number of inmates admitted to Shaughnessy Hospital, on the basis of hospitalization days, is approximately 40 per cent less than the preceding year. As noted last year, a considerable amount of our hospitalization time and expenditure is accounted for by newly admitted inmates suffering from ailments existing prior to their incarceration, and which require extended medical attention and expenditures over protracted periods on admission here. As an example, one inmate with osteomyelitis accounted for more than one-third of the hospitalization days at Shaughnessy Hospital during the past year 1956-57.

The services of the Institutional Hospital have been functioning at maximum capacity due to the increase in population. Medications were dispensed and minor ailments treated at the daily sick parade, which averages between 50 and 75 inmates daily. 146 inmates received attention by the Eye, Nose and Throat specialist, while there were 1,004 inmate consultations with the Penitentiary Dentist. 512 inmates showing signs of emotional stress were referred to the Penitentiary Psychiatrist for evaluation. 459 X-rays were taken by the X-ray department, while activity in the laboratory section showed extensive growth in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. This section is also used as a teaching unit for staff and inmates showing abilities in this direction. First aid courses are proceeding under the direction of the Hospital Officer, who is a qualified instructor approved by the St. John's Ambulance Association. 21 inmates have successfully passed this course. Basic instruction is given selected inmates in X-ray and fluoroscopic techniques, as well as basic laboratory investigation.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports a year of great activity. Individual interviews numbered 808, while with group therapy interviews numbering 826, a total of 1,634 interviews were recorded. Initial psychiatric interviews by the Psychiatric Assistant totalled 323.

Most of the men who come up for psychiatric interview do so on a voluntary basis, priority being given to emergency cases. However, referrals from the Hospital department have amounted alone to 512 inmates. The use of group therapy has continuously expanded, participation being also on a voluntary basis. In view of the constant growth in prison population, the group therapy method offers obvious advantages over the individual type of psychiatric interview. After participation for a year in group therapy, the participant is usually replaced by another applicant. As an extension of this phase of the department's work, it is proposed, when additional space has been made available by proposed construction, to institute additional group therapy classes under the direction of the Penitentiary Psychologist, Dr. R. Holzinger, Ph.D.

Only two inmates were committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital during the year. It is the policy not to commit inmates who become psychotic, unless it appears that they will be mentally disturbed for many weeks, for the reason that suitable facilities do not exist at the Penitentiary for such cases.

As in the past, a series of lectures was delivered to In-Service training courses for Officers. It is suggested that a small library of psychological films be formed, and that such films be used not only for the training of Officers, but also shown to inmates as part of the rehabilitation programme. It is also

suggested that the Psychiatrists of the Canadian Penitentiaries have access to one another's reports for the year, as it is felt such an exchange of information would be of benefit to all concerned.

The Department of Psychology has been in operation since the appointment of Dr. R. E. Holzinger, Ph.D., as Penitentiary Psychologist on November 1, 1956, and is performing a most useful service, in close cooperation with the Department of Psychiatry and the office of the Classification Officer. Extensive psychometric testing is now being carried out by this new department, not only of newcomer inmates, but also of men on referral from the Psychiatric and Classification departments, special cases on referral from the Remission Service of Ottawa, and others. Aptitude tests are taken to determine the most suitable employment for inmates, and especially is this the case in screening applicants for the various Vocational Training courses offered here under the auspices of the Chief Vocational Officer, and the practical control training courses directed by the instructors of the Institutional shops. A filing system has been installed whereby the progress psychologically of the individual inmate is recorded showing changes throughout his incarceration.

A series of lectures on basic psychology for the Officer In-Service training courses has been delivered illustrating the function of psychology in relation to the modern penology and criminal activities. As reported elsewhere it is also proposed, in cooperation with Dr. D. C. MacDonald, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, to conduct additional group therapy sessions of inmates selected by him as an extension of this service.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel

The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular work and services have been well maintained, and that the attendance on the whole is satisfactory. In the case of special services held at Christmas and Easter, the attendance was noticeably higher.

The annual Mission was conducted by the Reverend E. L. Garvin, of the Robertson Presbyterian Church from January 21 to 27, 1957, inclusive, the inmate response being very gratifying. The Gideon Society conducted services on those occasions when a fifth Sunday occurred in any month. Special services were conducted by Canon F. Plaskett of Holy Trinity Cathedral several times during the year. Easter service was conducted by the Salvation Army with their choral group in attendance. Communion services were conducted on four occasions. Alcoholic Anonymous meetings are held weekly, the two Chaplains alternating in supervising them. A monthly business meeting is also held. Religious films are shown monthly with gratifying results, perhaps telling the beautiful stories of the Old Testament better than words.

Broadcasts of our service were recorded on local radio station CKNW from December 24 to 30, 1956, on the Morning Devotion period, with participation of the inmate choir. The number of telephone messages and letters received by the Chaplain from the outside public testify to the fact that such services are appreciated and perform a useful purpose.

Regular Bible classes have been maintained throughout the year, and as in the past, it has been the policy to obtain the services of outside Clergymen to address these classes whenever possible. The kind cooperation of the many members of the clergy who devote their time for this good work is appreciated. Correspondence courses in Bible studies are also sponsored by approved societies such as the Salvation Army and the Emmaus Bible Society. Inmate participation in conducting Bible classes has been inaugurated with success.

Religious publications are distributed in large numbers to the inmates. Outside bands and choirs visited the Institution on thirteen occasions.

As in the past, personal interviews are conducted with inmates on their arrival at the Institution, and on subsequent occasions. Assistance is given them in their personal problems and every effort is made to counsel and help in the family difficulties which arise through the separation of the men from their homes.

It has been gratifying to have the constant cooperation of Brigadier Nyrerod of the Salvation Army and his staff. Special tribute is due also to the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett, whose zeal for the care of souls is unceasing, and who has helped me so greatly in my work. Sincere thanks are likewise extended to the many members of the clergy who are always willing to devote of their time in order to help in the rehabilitation of the inmates by bringing their spiritual messages and counsels of good hope to them.

Catholic Chapel

The Reverend Father M. J. Barry reports a year of continued activity in his department. Chapel attendance was quite satisfactory. Among the special religious services, a four-day Mission was given by Father John Hennessy, S.J., with very gratifying results. The Chapel is well equipped and there is a large and continuing demand by the inmates for the religious medals, Bibles and good prayer books available, indicating a sincere and fervent approach to their faith.

The Catholic Chaplain has again been the initiator of the program of week-end entertainment provided for the inmates through his contacts with Mr. Garfield White and the Back Stage Club. During the winter months from November to the end of April, 1957, "live shows" have been regularly brought to the Penitentiary consisting in talented artists who provide their services entirely free of charge to the Institution. Their public-spirited action cannot be too highly commended, and their presence has contributed in no small measure to the fine climate which prevails among the inmates here.

The Catholic Chaplain, together with the Schoolteacher-Librarian and the Protestant Chaplain constitute the Library Board, which among its duties, includes that of acting in an advisory capacity in regard to the articles submitted by inmates to their publication "Transition". He draws attention to the need for a more constructive outlook on the part of the inmate writers. The two Chaplains alternate as Chairmen of the meetings of the Alcoholics Anonymous group, which continues to show beneficial results for its members. This group also has its publication, and the Catholic Chaplain points out that the articles submitted by the A.A. members are a credit to its group, demonstrating their sincerity and the study devoted by them to the A.A. program.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 3,595 fiction, 1,018 non-fiction and 308 reference books on hand, in the Library. Two hundred and forty-one library books were purchased at a cost of \$561.17. One hundred and twenty-three school texts were also purchased including dictionaries, while 99 books were condemned by the Survey Board as beyond repair. In the magazine section, 197 subscriptions were purchased with Public Funds and placed in circulation. This amounts to 4,418 magazine issues during the year. Also available are 268 private subscriptions when returned to the Library by the original subscriber. Ninety-two private subscriptions to daily newspapers were received. During the year, 38,585 books were issued and 206,084 magazines from the Library. In addition, 35,186 magazines, weekly and daily newspapers were issued to the inmates who had subscribed to them. All issues amount to a monthly average of 23,404, exclusive of school books and study books.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 24 technical books and 47 trade magazines were purchased for use in the various shops, while 284 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library, Victoria, B.C. for inmates studying topics in special fields.

The bookbinding department bound or repaired 3,050 books and 10,670 magazines, including 320 books for other Government departments and 917 for various Churches, School Boards and the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

Elementary and High School correspondence courses were obtained from the British Columbia Department of Education and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. As of March 31, 1957, 113 students were on register for 131 courses in different subjects. During the year, 215 students registered for courses, 48 were completed, 29 were discontinued because of discharges, 126 were discontinued for lack of interest and application. One hundred and eighty-one new students enrolled, 37 completed their courses, 27 were discharged before completion and 84 courses were cancelled.

The special lecture programme, arranged through the Department of Extension, University of British Columbia, consisted of 4 lectures delivered by members of the University faculty. Average attendance, which was voluntary, amounted to 162 inmates.

A sixth class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations conducted by Warwick C. Angus of the Dale Carnegie Institute was concluded on April 13, 1957, when 22 graduates received their diplomas at the commencement ceremonies and banquet held for the occasion. The classes were held on Friday mornings, under the able direction of three graduate inmate directors over a period of 14 weeks, the afternoon sessions being under the dynamic supervision of Mr. Angus himself. A total of 177 inmates have now graduated from these courses, the noticeable changes which they develop in the participants illustrating only too clearly the value of these courses to the inmates who are fortunate to have been able to take them. Members of past classes have formed a local group which is affiliated with the Dale Carnegie Club international, this having been arranged through the offices of Mr. Angus. They hold meetings on alternate Saturday mornings, and thereby keep alive the fine principles which they assimilated during their period of training.

The programme of cellular activities has continued its phenomenal expansion. Three hundred and eighty-one inmates are on register as conducting hobby work of one kind or another. The selling value of the hobbycraft leaving the Institution, either by direct sales, or taken out by inmates on discharge or by direct gift by the makers to relatives, is not less than \$30,000. The Administration Hobby Committee and the Inmate Hobby Committee meet regularly in joint sessions to discuss their problems. Three tiers of cells, comprising 88 cells in the B-7 cell block, are allocated to the use of hobbyists with "noisy" hobbies.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

Classification Officer B. K. Stephenson reports that the volume of work handled by his department has grown considerably during the past year, due to the increase in admissions, and steps undertaken to improve the quality of the services rendered. Classification meetings totalled 48, which dealt with 374 inmates, while Work Board meetings were 52 in number with 831 work allocations. The appointment of Dr. R. Holzinger as Penitentiary Psychologist has relieved the Classification Department of the responsibility for psychometric testing, but has brought with it an increase in the volume of clerical work. His valuable contributions have strengthened the work of this department and have resulted in a better understanding of the individual inmates.

Participation was taken in the six In-Service Training courses for junior Officers and the fine standard of these new men and the high marks obtained by them in their tests being particularly noticeable. Good public relations with

the outside Welfare Agencies and other related Institutions were maintained through visits to their organizations. The continuing flow of incoming reports from such Agencies, on which the diagnostic studies of this department are dependent, demonstrate that such relationships are on a continuing satisfactory level.

Participation was also continued in the weekly study group of the Alcoholics Anonymous organization, and a report giving a short history and evaluation of the organization was submitted. Visits by the Executive Director of the Alcoholism Foundation were arranged, when films were shown and profitable discussions held. Allocations of inmates by the Work Board and the screening of applicants for Vocational Courses have been facilitated by the keeping of records on the individual files of the inmates which give ready reference as to qualifications and aptitudes, with resultant improved selection of candidates. These records are available for Shop Instructors seeking specially qualified inmates for varied work as well as for Vocational and Control training courses.

Pre-release and after-care reports have increased in number by 90 per cent in the year, and have been furnished to the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, with a view to assistance of the inmate in re-adjustment on discharge. Many men leaving the Institution decline referral to an after-care agency, and thus go out quite unprepared to meet their problems in the Community. It is felt that an adequate pre-release centre, where an effective programme of counselling and preparation for the outside could be applied, would be most beneficial, particularly in the case of long term inmates, who greatly need such a period of de-institutionalization after years of incarceration.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Chief Trade Instructor reports that overcrowding continues to be a main problem affecting the continuous employment of the inmates. As a result, it is necessary to over-man Shop and construction crews in order to avoid the creation of a large gang with no work. Shop construction and maintenance crews were kept comparatively busy, nonetheless.

The Tinsmith Shop was completed in May 1956, the ground floor being used as a lumber storage shed, with the farm office and storage shed in the South end. This is a valuable addition to shop space. Tennis and volley-ball courts were completed in May 1956, in the exercise yard. Work is well under way in the construction of an addition to the visiting room for inmate visits, which will also contain a storage room for hobby articles. Much work on roof repairs was carried out. The Warden's residence was renovated, a double garage was completed for staff house H-14, and a roadway leading to the garage completed.

Industrial production in the shops totalled \$99,835.25. Maintenance charges in the shops totalled \$5,900.38 and construction charges amounted to \$4,419.47, making an all-inclusive output for the year of \$113,155.10. Of these totals, the total of work performed for the B.C. Penitentiary amounted to \$8,578.48. Work performed for other Government Departments amounted to \$4,618.69. Other breakdown figures include: work performed for other Penitentiaries—\$2,462.34; work performed for Penitentiary Officers—\$5,840.73; custom work for other individuals—\$1,654.86; all such work totalling \$113,155.10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Vocational and Control Training

Vocational Training courses are being conducted in the following trades: Motor Mechanics, Drafting, Carpentry, Sheet Metal, and Diesel Mechanics, while a Commercial Course, fully comparable to those held in outside Commercial schools, is also in operation.

The students for courses are screened as to suitability by a Vocational Training Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Vocational Officer, and having as members, the Deputy Warden, the Penitentiary Psychologist, Schoolteacher and Classification Officer. The Psychologist, Dr. R. Holzinger, administers a battery of psychometric tests in each case, and this method is proving of value in accepting students, and should result in a reduction of the number of men who cease training before graduation.

Inmate monitors are used to assist the Officer Instructors, with encouraging results. They are chosen from the graduates of previous courses, and as they leave the Institution, are replaced by other selected graduates, who have been trained for the purpose. Their participation gives an added incentive to the inmate personnel.

Important progress has resulted from the meeting of Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin and the Chief Vocational Officer, with the Provincial Selection Committee for Vocational Training in British Columbia. This Committee has now accepted the integration of Penitentiary trained personnel, when discharged, into the Provincial Technical Special Schools without loss of standing. It was decided that:

- A. 1 All Penitentiary trainees, recommended by the Warden would be accepted into the said Schools, on six week's notice, subject to certain minimum requirements of education, social attitude, physical and mental fitness.
- B. 1 Tuition fees would be waived.
- 2 Transportation to school provided if required.
- 3 Subsistence allowance payable varying from \$52.00 per month for a single person living at home to \$117.00 for head of a family living away from home.
- C. Facilities available embrace:
 - 1 Carpentry with a leaning to the heavy construction field.
 - 2 Motor and Diesel mechanics, offering Diesel mechanic, Diesel operator, bulldozer operator or Yarder Donkey Engineer.
 - 3 Log scaling, applicable to commercial training trainees.
 - 4 Welding.

Application of theory to practice is well illustrated by the construction within the walls by students, of a full sized cottage, complete with fireplace wiring, plumbing, etc. and to be finished in July of this year. 108 inmates undertook Vocational training in the past year, the total number since inception of the courses being 313.

Control training is also in full operation. It is carried out in eight industrial shops in conjunction with their regular work. The courses in question are that of Machinist, Drafting, Bricklaying, Shoe Repairing, Upholstery, Electrical 4th Class Stationary Engineering and First Aid. The latter course is conducted by the Hospital Officer, and upon graduation, the successful students receive First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association. In the case of the Engineer's course, examinations are set by the Provincial Boiler Inspector and Certificates of Competency issued by the Provincial Government to the successful candidates. In the other courses, the Instructor who administers the course issues a detailed report, in letter form, to the student and setting forth the length of time and the type of training experienced. These reports have materially assisted inmates in obtaining employment in numerous cases. 116 inmates undertook Control Training during the year.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The Plant Engineer reports a year of active productivity. A great deal of maintenance of boiler room equipment was necessary totalling \$2,873.86. 1

was necessary to renew completely the back-arches of boilers Nos. 2 and 3, with a suspended slab-type arch, made of high temperature refractory. These arches were required due to the high temperatures encountered with oil as fuel. No. 4 automatically fired boiler delivers high efficiencies. The cost of steam production is excessive, and it is hoped that a complete plant modernization program will be given favourable consideration, as much of the boiler equipment is old and does not deliver the efficiencies comparable to present day standards.

The Plumber-Instructor's department has worked at maximum efficiency. All maintenance and repair work, as well as new installations, have been executed, which includes a battery of urns and a steam table in the Officer's Mess, and a new Hoffman laundry washer in the Change Room.

The Electrician-Instructor's department has functioned with its customary efficiency and despatch. Electric service lines were renovated, all industrial shops have now been re-wired with the exception of the Tailor Shop, which will shortly be completed. Total kilowatt consumption has increased by 96,240 over last year.

Vocational training has been given emphasis in all branches of the Plant Engineer's department. Eleven inmates graduated with certificates for Fourth-Class Stationary Engineer. Instruction in plumbing and pipe fitting has taken the form of on-the-job Control Training, while in Electricity, a class of 25 inmates has commenced instruction with classroom lectures, and on graduation, the successful candidates will receive Certificates of Proficiency from the Province of British Columbia.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

There is a constant emphasis on cleanliness and sanitation in the Steward's department. All floors are washed daily, tiles are cleaned twice weekly, garbage is removed twice daily, the edible swill going to the Piggery, while the dry garbage is sent to the incinerator. Spraying operations with insecticide effectively combat insects. Shower baths are available to the men working in the Kitchen at all times. Three complete changes of clothes are issued weekly to cooks, bakers and butchers, while the other men receive two weekly changes. A service Engineer makes a tour of inspection daily of all mechanical equipment daily for the purpose of servicing and repairs to any machinery that stands in such need.

36 men have been employed in the Steward's department during the year. 540 gallons of processed vegetables were produced from 5,458 lbs. of the raw product, while 33,500 lbs. of meat products, having a value of \$6,506.00 were processed.

The total meals served to inmates reached 763,689 and officers' meals served amounted to 33,250. The food prepared throughout the year was always of excellent quality.

FARM DEPARTMENT

A good crop of apples was harvested this year, in contrast to the poor results obtained the year before, due to inclement weather, and conditions appear favourable for a further and another good crop. The new orchard is showing very well and will be a considerable asset when mature. Crops of vegetables produced were generally fair.

The Steward's department was supplied with all requirements of prime and heavy pork. The pork was produced at a cost of .11c per lb. and sold to the Steward at .14c per lb. This shows a reduction in the cost of production, which would have been even more favourable were it not for the high cost of bedding and some of the feed purchased, both due to inclement weather during recent years.

Egg production totalled 10,269 dozen. They were produced at a cost of .35c per dozen, but had to be sold to the Steward at the same price as in previous years, namely .30c per dozen. With the increased cost of feed and bedding, this loss was unavoidable. The quality of baby chicks obtained has also not been up to the standard of previous years.

In order to improve the quality of the potato crop, additional land is urgently required, so that a proper rotation of crops may be initiated. In this respect the filling in by the City of New Westminster of a portion of the Penitentiary ravine will in the course of two or three years provide an additional tract of two to three acres of fresh farm land, which will partially offset this problem.

To avoid erosion which is taking place at present, it is recommended that plots 1 and 2, which are on a side hill, be planted with raspberries and gooseberries.

RECREATION

The recreational program covers a wide field of activities, and embraces such sports as softball, soccer, touch football, volleyball, weightlifting, chess and checkers, table tennis, boxing, tennis, horse shoe throwing and also contract bridge. At least 80 per cent of the population engage in one or more of these activities. The following are some totals of participation in the less organized sports:

Table Tennis.....	about 150 men
Tennis.....	45 "
Chess and checkers.....	80 "
Horse Shoes.....	75 "

Tournaments were held in contract bridge, chess and checkers. Horse shoe throwing is played mostly by the elderly inmates. Soccer competition is divided into 8 teams of about 25 inmates each, composed of two leagues. Twenty games are played by each team, followed by 25 games in a playoff series. A soccer trophy is awarded to the team winning the final standing. Touch football has become popular and was organized into 6 teams of 30 members each, comprising two leagues. A total of 114 games were played, including the playoffs. A trophy named after the noted football player, coach and sports writer, Annis Stukus, was presented by Mr. Stukus in person, to the successful team in this series. Softball continued as a major attraction in the summer months. The population was divided into 3 leagues. Playoffs were conducted for each league, the 3 winning teams participating at a banquet held in their honour. The Penitentiary team (Seals) again performed well against outside competition in the Softball League, and finished in second place in the standings. Television of the World Series Baseball games and the Grey Cup Football game were presented at this Penitentiary. The Institutional inmate entertainment group again provided exhilarating concerts for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

STAFF TRAINING

Three In-Service Training courses of 3 weeks' duration, were conducted during the year, at which 20 Junior Officers, with less than one year of service, attended. The instruction has again proved of great value in preparing new Officers for their Institutional duties, and as a basic training program for those who will at a later date receive more advanced instruction in modern penology at the Penitentiary Staff College in Calderwood. This basic training is in addition to the ten-day period of orientation training which all Officers undergo on commencement of employment. The enthusiasm of all concerned in these In-Service Training courses is most commendable, and is reflected both in the high marks obtained and in the fine morale of the Staff as a whole.

Six Senior Officers attended the three Penitentiary Administration Courses Nos. 55, 60 and 61. They comprised 3 Keepers, 1 Senior Clerk, 1 Storkeeper and 1 Instructor. Two Officers attended the Vocational Training Course No. 57, comprising an Instructor Motor Mechanic and the Draughting Instructor. One Steward attended the Steward's conference POTC No. 62. Nine custodial Officers, Guards Grade 1, attended the POTC courses Nos. 56, 58 and 59. The Officers who have attended these various courses at the Penitentiary Staff College, Calderwood, are unanimous in their expression of appreciation for the opportunities presented and the increased knowledge and efficiency which result therefore.

GENERAL REMARKS

The growth of the population of this penitentiary has continued to assume alarming proportions, and this naturally interferes with the execution of the general program of the administration. The influx of inmates does not seem likely to decrease in the foreseeable future. Some measure of relief has been afforded by the transfer, on April 29, 1957, after the close of the fiscal year, of 36 inmates to Manitoba Penitentiary, but even so, our population has again risen to 711 as of May 24, 1957.

In spite of the difficulties resulting from the over-populated condition, the past year has been one of continued progress. The climate within the institution continues to be good, the attitude and co-operation of the inmates with the administration satisfactory, without any signs of unrest or dissatisfaction being apparent, while staff morale remains at a very high level, every officer realizing that he forms an integral and important part of the reformatory program. It is especially satisfactory to note that the manufacture and sale of hobby articles continues to increase, thus providing an incentive for the inmates to exert a worthwhile effort towards their own work habits and rehabilitation.

Co-operation with outside Agencies has been expanded, and improved Public Relations engendered. Addresses delivered by the Warden to Service Clubs and Welfare Agencies, in which the rehabilitative program of the Penitentiary was explained and illustrated by displays of hobby-craft articles made by the inmates in their spare time, have resulted in the finding of new and previously untouched markets for such articles. These talks to Service Clubs constitute a considerable expenditure of time and effort, but results prove that the effort has been worth while. Acquainting the public with the program of the Penitentiaries is invaluable and helps to refute adverse criticism. Authorized visitors to the Penitentiary such as Supreme Court Judges, Magistrates, and other prominent citizens, never fail to comment favourably on the cleanliness and wholesome atmosphere of the Institution. The buildings, cell blocks, kitchen, dormitories and sleeping quarters are maintained in healthy condition through constant conscientious work of the staff. This same attitude prevails with regard to inmate clothing and appearance. Visitors always remark on the healthy appearance of the inmates.

The solution to the ever increasing problem of new arrivals at the Institution is the provision of another Western Penitentiary.

In conclusion I wish to express appreciation to the Commissioner and to the Staff at Headquarters for the assistance and guidance which has been rendered during the past year. The ready cooperation and advice which is forthcoming on the part of the Commissioner is a source of constant encouragement to the Warden and the Officers of the Institution.

I also wish to thank the Staff of this Penitentiary for their loyal devotion to duty throughout the past year, which has contributed so greatly to the efficient administration of the Institution.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

W. T. HALL, *Warden*

At the close of prison on March 31, 1957, the total inmate population was 600 as compared to 649 at March 31, 1956, a decrease in the overall population of 49. The number 600 included 16 inmates in Mental Hospital under Section 61, and 2 under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, with 1 inmate in local Hospital for medical treatment.

In the total population 458 were from Alberta, 123 from Saskatchewan, 3 from the North West Territories, 5 from Ontario, 2 from the Yukon, 3 from British Columbia and 6 inmates from Manitoba.

During the year 247 inmates were received from the Courts and by transfer, and 296 inmates were discharged by expiration, Ticket-of-Leave and other reasons. During this period the releases by Ticket-of-Leave remained at a high average, 71 inmates being granted clemency by way of Ticket-of-Leave.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The general health of the inmates has been of a high standard during the year with only a few minor epidemics of influenza and gastro-enteritis. Early diagnosis has confirmed an increase in the number of peptic ulcer cases and the inmates concerned are receiving necessary treatment.

Two thousand eight hundred and seventy inmates attended sick parades at the Prison Hospital and one hundred and eighty-nine were admitted to Hospital. The Dentist examined nine hundred and seventy-five inmates furnishing one hundred and fourteen dentures; relined twenty dentures and repaired twenty-six dentures. The Eye Specialist in attendance examined one hundred and seven inmates and ninety pairs of glasses issued.

Dr. Nelson, the Psychiatrist in attendance, interviewed on initial interview one hundred and twelve inmates, and three hundred and sixteen inmates by referral from Classification Board, Deputy Warden and by personal request. Dr. Nelson continues to give invaluable assistance to the Authorities in the matter of problem inmates and also renders advice to the Classification and Work Boards. He has been very helpful to the inmates themselves and his advice and counsel in most cases has been accepted by the inmates.

During the year one death by suicide occurred. The Inquest which followed the death reported that the inmate took his own life while of unsound mind and no blame was attached to anyone.

During the year the Travelling T.B. Clinic plated all inmates and staff at the Penitentiary and no new active cases were found.

The Red Cross Blood Clinic visited the Institution twice, and a total of 709 bottles of blood were donated from the Penitentiary. The Red Cross authorities are very appreciative of the blood donations and the courtesies from inmates and staff at the Penitentiary during such visits. It has been said that the donations of blood from the inmates equalled or bettered the blood donations from the Citizens of Prince Albert at the Clinics, in the City.

The Physician in attendance continued regular inspections in the Kitchen and the inmates employed in the Kitchen were closely checked. The Physician reports that the meals provided were nutritious and well cooked.

RECREATION

The recreational activities for the population continue to expand and improve each year. The Physical Training Instructor in charge of Recreational Activities reports a much better attitude prevails among the majority of inmates, this being due to a change in the outlook towards sports generally and fair play while participating in contests.

The sporting activities have expanded to try and include all inmates regardless of age, the only exceptions being complete inability to take part in sporting activities as precluded by the Physician. The sporting activities now include, softball, football, weight-lifting, ping pong, horseshoes, tennis, touch rugby and ice hockey. In addition to the aforementioned activities, there is bridge, checkers and chess tournaments.

The Prison Softball Leagues functioned very well during the year, with 3 leagues in operation comprising teams from the various shops and Departments in the Institution.

The Prison "All Star" Softball team played exhibition games with teams from the outside. The players on this team are selected not only for their playing abilities, but for their sportsmanship on the field. Very favourable comments have been received from the visitors taking part in the exhibitions at the Institution, and requests have been received to come back and play more games with the "All Stars".

Soccer and touch rugby leagues were formed and the competition was very keen. As in Softball, exhibitions were played with outside teams and the Prison Soccer "All Stars". The game of ping-pong, or table tennis, has gained great popularity among the population, with many fine competitions being played during the year. The same situation exists with the devotees of horseshoes and tennis, great interest being evinced with the more elderly type of inmate to the game of horseshoes.

Of great importance to the inmate population, was the holding of the annual Sports Day at the Penitentiary in the month of July. The whole population was in the Yard for the Day with meals being served from booths and the many sporting activities held during the day kept interest and enthusiasm at a high pitch all the day. A number of local gentlemen spent the day at the Institution in the capacity as Judges and referees. The thanks of the inmate population, as well as from the Authorities, goes to these gentlemen for their cooperation in making the day such a success.

The major winter sporting activity is of course ice skating and hockey. Three leagues were in operation during the winter months. The "All Star" hockey team played many exhibitions with hockey teams from the surrounding district and during the winter months, suffered only one defeat at the hands of one of the teams in the Saskatchewan Junior Hockey League.

With the increased interest in sports in all phases, it has been necessary to allocate more ground to provide playing courts for volleyball, tetherball and tennis.

A weightlifting course has been commenced and a number of the inmates take advantage of this course as a means of bodybuilding.

ENTERTAINMENT FILMS

With the near completion of the Auditorium Building, it has been possible to provide facilities for the showing of entertainment films in this building. The new equipment has worked very well and with the addition of cinemascope, the selection of films by the Inmate Committee under the Treatment Officer, has improved the quality and entertainment value.

It has also been possible during the year, to obtain on loan from the various companies, selected features for showing such as the Grey Cup games, etc., and they were very much enjoyed.

HOBBIES

Hobbycraft continues to be of major importance in the overall pattern of cellular activities for the inmates. The quantity of finished products increases early and the quality is improving as the inmates gain more experience at the

various hobbies. Leatherwork, coppercraft and needlecraft are in great demand by the inmates for hobbies and we are always endeavoring to obtain new outlets for the disposal of the finished articles.

As an indication of the greater interest being shown in hobbywork, in the year 1955, hobby articles were made by the inmates and disposed of either by sale or shipped to relatives in the total amount of \$6,450. In the year 1956, hobby articles were disposed of in a similar manner in the total amount of \$12,000.

PATHFINDER MAGAZINE

The inmates magazine "Pathfinder" continued in operation during the year. Changes in the magazine Staff and the formation of a definite policy has resulted in stability of production and personnel. The average subscription list is between six hundred and fifty and seven hundred, and many comments are received from subscribers on the excellent format of the magazine as well as the articles contributed by the inmates.

SCHOOL

The average daily attendance at School during the year was 15.43 per cent and the number of students attending school ranged from 41 in May of 1956 to 32 in March of 1957.

During the school year, twenty-eight inmates were promoted in the various grades from Grades 1 to 9, the greatest number in any one grade being promoted from Grade 7 to 8, and the number promoted was 8.

Educational films were obtained from the Visual Aid Branch of the Department of Education, Regina as an instruction aid, and were shown to the school inmates at regular periods during the school year.

There was a slight increase in the number of inmates taking Veterans Courses. At the beginning of the year in April 1956, 13 inmates were taking courses and in March 1957, 18 inmates were listed as taking Courses.

A similar increase is noted in the Non-Veterans taking D.V.A. Courses. 49 inmates were listed as taking courses in April 1956, and in March 1957, 60 inmates were registered as taking the Courses offered.

In addition to the ordinary school courses available, 5 inmates were taking correspondence courses in the following: English and Psychology, Business Management, and Engineering Courses in the various classes.

Arrangements were completed with the Province of Alberta, to permit inmates in Saskatchewan Penitentiary to write for their Steam Engineer's Papers while confined here, and the Alberta Boiler Inspector has authorized that our School teacher act as examiner. This cooperation is very much appreciated and is of invaluable assistance in the rehabilitative program for many of the inmates.

During the year the St. John's Ambulance again cooperated by holding First Aid Classes at the Penitentiary, one class running from October to December 1956, and the other from January to March 1957. The awards for the Fall Course were: 5 bars, 6 medallions, 6 vouchers, and 5 certificates. One inmate was successful in obtaining his Instructor's Certificate. The marks for the second course are not available as yet. Mr. W. Beaton, the Instructor for these Courses, was most helpful and cooperative in every respect.

LIBRARY

The Library continues to function in a satisfactory manner. Since the commencement of the system of checking Library issues before and after issue we have found that the mutilation of books and magazines has practically disappeared.

At the end of the year March 31, 1957, there were 3,990 general library books on hand and 186 new books were received during the year.

The following is a list of exchanges during the year:

Magazines.....	68,063
Fiction books.....	19,539
Educational books.....	1,991
Special books.....	406
TOTAL.....	89,999

The number of magazines and newspapers are as follows:

Magazines subscribed by Library.....	180
Magazines subscribed by Inmates.....	90
Subscriptions to weekly papers.....	31
Subscriptions to daily papers.....	89

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS GROUP

The Alcoholics Anonymous Group within the Institution, known as the "Nor-Kel" Group, continues to function in a very energetic manner under the continued cooperation of the Treatment Team of the Deputy Warden, Keepers Norfield and Kelly. The attendance at the meetings is high and the sincerity with which the members apply the principles of this Organization to their daily lives is most gratifying.

During the year an open meeting was held at the Institution with a total attendance of 70. This comprised: Visiting A.A. Members, 16; Nor-Kel members 28; and inmate visitors from the main population, 26. The visiting A.A. members came from various points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The meeting was judged by all who attended as a great success and would further the principles of the A.A. Group. The average attendance at Group Meetings within the Institution has risen from 25 one year ago, to 46 in March of 1957.

With the authority of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, an A.A. Magazine has been founded in the Institution and at the present time the semi-annual issue is looked forward to with anticipation.

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS

A new group has come into being at this Institution known as Narcotics Anonymous, under the sponsorship of Chief Vocational Officer E. L. Thompson and assistance of Captain Boorman of the Salvation Army. Preliminary discussions and meetings have been held to proceed with the organizational work, and films have been obtained dealing with this subject. It is recognized that there is much to be done to make this group a reality in the full sense, and it is hoped that when further information is received from similar established Groups in this Country and the United States of America, plans may be finalized. As with the A.A. Group, a certain "wait-and-see" attitude is to be expected, but it is hoped that such attitude will be overcome as the Group takes shape and the organization progresses.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Progress in the Vocational Training programme during the year 1956-57 has been good and four full-time courses are in operation. Two in Rural Repair, one in Plumbing and one in Painting and Decorating. A total of sixty-seven inmates were enrolled for training, including the carry-overs from the previous classes. Of the sixty-seven inmates enrolled, twenty-seven graduated and four ceased training, leaving thirty-six on courses at the end of the fiscal year.

A part-time course in Vocational Welding has been in operation during the year with four inmates participating as at March 31, 1957. A part-time course in bricklaying was anticipated, but due to the extended illness of the Instructor, plans had to be abandoned.

A total of two hundred and ten cars were repaired and serviced in the Rural Repair Shop, together with thirty-nine miscellaneous items manufactured and repaired, this furnishing the trainees with practical experience in all phases of the automotive and machine shop training.

The Plumbing Section of Vocational Training gained much practical experience in the installation of plumbing and fixtures in Building C.19, and further experience in the manufacture and repair of fifty-seven various items in the Shop.

The Vocational Painting and Decorating class commenced training on November 19, 1956, and the shop training has progressed satisfactorily. Up to the present time this group is not sufficiently advanced to attempt custom work, but twenty-five items of furniture were finished for the Industrial Carpenter Department thereby providing the students with practical training.

With regard to Vocational Carpentry, the work has progressed favourably in the reconstruction of the building to house Vocational Carpentry, and if the plans and work continue as at present, it is expected that a Vocational Carpentry Class will commence on September 1, 1957.

During the year four graduates of Vocational Plumbing were trade tested by the Apprenticeship Board and the following results were obtained: Two Fourth Class in Pipe Fitting; One Second Class in Plumbing; One Third Class in Plumbing. In addition to the aforementioned, the institutional inmate plumber under the supervision of Vocational Training Department received the following: Second Class in Plumbing Trade and Journeyman Pipe Fitter.

The Trade Tests set and the results were gratifying, showing that the Vocational Courses in this Institution are above the standards set by the Province.

In reviewing the vocational program for the past year, it is found that the following; Departments are operating at capacity: Painting and Decorating; Plumbing; Rural Repair, including Motor Mechanics. With the addition of a Guard Supervisor to the Garage Department, it is expected that further training in motor mechanics will be given to Vocational Students by the Instructor in the Garage.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor

During the year an energetic program of construction and maintenance was carried out. Some of the major projects completed during the year were: erection of Field Tower; installation of twenty-four Plug-ins for officers' automobiles motorizing the elevator in Stores Building; improvement in plumbing facilities in Cell Blocks; installation of lighting fixtures in Blacksmith Shop and in Horse Barn; installation of Printing Press; and the rehabilitation of the following buildings: Central Dome, Hospital, New Shops Dome, South Wing Shops Firehall, and temporary repairs to South Hall.

In addition to the aforementioned, work is still continuing on the following capital projects: New Auditorium; kitchen modernization; Shop Building Oil Storage House; Old Shops East Wing; West Wing Shops and renovation of Boiler House.

Among the maintenance projects completed and on which work is still continuing are repairs to residences of the Warden and Deputy Warden; re-roofing of boilerhouse; replacement of hog troughs; redecorating cell blocks and maintenance of Coal bunker and trestle.

The Industrial Shops at the Institution turned out work to the value of \$65,574.92, for this Institution, other Penitentiaries and other Government Departments.

Among the items turned out in the Shops were household furniture; toys; sports equipment; windows, sash and screen; pot and plot labels and various items for Provincial Department of Natural Resources, firefighters.

In an effort to get ahead with the renovation and modernization of the Kitchen, this project was given priority among those projects underway at the present time, and long hours were worked in order that the work would not normally interfere with the everyday duties and cooking in the Kitchen. I am happy to report that good progress was made in this direction.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

During the year several projects were completed by this Department, among those being installation of Two Vacuum Return Pumps and One Boiler Feed Pump. The new Ash Conveyor was commenced during the year, and at the end of the fiscal year, it was 85 per cent completed.

The heating system in the New Auditorium and Library Building was completed. Temporary heating was installed in Building C.20 in order that work may be proceeded with during the unseasonable weather.

Continuous repairs were made in the plumbing in the Cell Blocks, and twenty new type toilet bowls were installed in A. wing. A number of wash basins were also installed in Cell Blocks.

Two caveins occurred to the Sewer System and difficulties were encountered while making the repairs. All sewers were flushed out in the Spring and Fall.

Considerable repairs were made to the Lighting and Power System during the year. Installation of the Lighting system in the New Auditorium was completed during the year, and power was installed in the Stores Department for the operation of the new elevator. Considerable remodelling of the lighting system in the Kitchen was done during the year as was work on the Refrigeration System in the same department.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year Classification procedures have been carried out in accordance with the approved policy except for the compilation of full case histories. Inmates have been interviewed within two weeks of their reception reports compiled and referred to Classification Board.

The Classification Board held twenty-five meetings during the year and dealt with two hundred and sixty-five inmates received and allocated them to some form of treatment program in accordance with their background history and observed need.

Three hundred and eighteen inmates were interviewed for purpose of reclassification and follow-up reports compiled in each instance. The Classification Board also considered the cases of nine hundred and twenty inmates either directly or on referral for approval of decisions made by the Vocational Selection Committee and Work Assignment Board.

Fifty-five inmates were also considered by the Classification Board as being favourable prospects for conditional release and were referred to the Director of Remission Service for appropriate action. The number of personal interviews conducted by the Classification Staff during the year totalled one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. The number of After-Care and other Agency interviews participated in and supervised by the Classification Staff increased over the previous year with a total of one thousand five hundred and fifty-six such interviews being conducted.

The National Employment Service registered one hundred and thirty-one inmates for employment and for Unemployment Insurance Books upon release.

The Veterans Welfare Officer and Local Indian Agent as well as representatives of the Provincial Welfare Department have visited the Institution at various times and have conducted interviews with inmates pertaining to matters affecting the organization they represent.

The John Howard Society of Alberta continues to make bi-monthly trips to the Institution and their representatives, Mr. M. Baugh, Mr. M. Sutherland and Mr. Walter Lemmon have gained the respect and confidence of the inmate population with their untiring efforts to assist wherever possible. The John Howard Society of Alberta is accepting a greater responsibility in the after-care program of the inmates released on Ticket-of-Leave and consequently the number of releases on Ticket-of-Leave under the supervision of the John Howard Society of Alberta increases yearly.

The John Howard Society of Saskatchewan is not in such a satisfactory position as there are no full time employees in Saskatchewan for this organization. We are fortunate in having Mr. T. J. E. Conroy as Secretary of the local John Howard Society, as in his dual role of Secretary to the John Howard Society and Manager of the Unemployment Insurance Office, valuable contacts and placement of many men was possible under the restrictions of Ticket-of-Leave.

Captain C. Boorman, The Salvation Army Officer who is Prison Officer in Prince Albert, each year identifies himself more fully with the inmate organization within the Institution. He is very active in Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, and also is most willing and anxious to assist any inmate in marital and home troubles. Captain Boorman conducted one hundred and ninety-six interviews with seventy-three inmates.

It is hoped that when the position of psychologist is filled, that the program of Classification will be further implemented.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor reports that farm conditions in the early spring were not good. It was a very dry spring with very little moisture until midsummer. Notwithstanding the early dry period, sufficient moisture was received to mature the field and root crops and a generally satisfactory harvest was obtained.

The potato crop was very heavy and there was sufficient crop for our own requirements, and also to dispose of the surplus to the R.C.M. Police, Indian Affairs Department and other authorized disposal areas. We will still have sufficient potatoes until the new crop is available in the field.

Good harvests were obtained in carrots, turnips and beets. The grain crops were very good despite the early dry period and a good yield was obtained due to sufficient rainfall in the summer months. Both herds of dairy and feeder cattle did very well during the winter months. Milk production was maintained at a high level, and again the Penitentiary won the cup for the best butterfat production during the year for Holstein cow. The feeder herd was increased and all animals were brought along to good beef weight. There were no serious disease problems among the herds except for a minor outbreak of blackleg which was effectively checked with injections. The dairy herd was visited by the R.O.P. Inspectors during the year and the milk was also tested by the Local Health Officer at regular periods. Produce was sold to the Steward in the amount of \$36,571.51, which included pork, beef, milk, garden produce and eggs. The total value of produce disposed of during 1956-57 to all authorized sources was \$58,310.15. The swine herd was a little under our normal quantity of pigs, due to an unsatisfactory boar. However, the boar in question is no longer in service and it is expected that our herd will come up to requirements. The Poultry flock did well during the year with an average laying flock of 1,000 and

6,718 dozen eggs were sold to the Steward in the same period. All machinery on the farm was checked during the winter months and brought up to good operating condition before spring work commenced. During the year the pads in and around the reserve were maintained in good shape.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chaplain

The inmates under the spiritual charge of the Reverend Father Daoust, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Penitentiary, continue to receive guidance every day and attend Mass every Sunday. Father Daoust celebrates Mass on special occasions at the Penitentiary.

Father Daoust states that there is a constant attendance of between ninety-five and one hundred who attend Church regularly and the attitude of the inmates while in church is very good.

Father Daoust is most happy to note that many of the inmates upon being received at the Penitentiary, who professed themselves as atheists, have now returned to their Faith and attend Church regularly.

In December 1956, a Mission was preached at the Penitentiary by the Reverend Father Fitzgerald. The attendance while voluntary, was well attended by the inmates, approximately eighty inmates attending at each Service. The Missioner attended the Penitentiary each morning and afternoon during the period December 2 to 9, inclusive, and many inmates sought the spiritual guidance and help of the Missioner.

During the year, Mrs. S. Ward who had been the organist and choir leader of the Roman Catholic Chapel for many years, regretfully had to leave the service for personal reasons, and her place has been very ably taken by Mr. Maurice Casgrain, an accomplished musician of Prince Albert.

Since His Excellency the Bishop of Prince Albert has freed Father Daoust of some of his functions at the Parish, it has been possible for the Father to devote more time to his duties at the Penitentiary, and this fact brought more inmates to seek the help and spiritual guidance of the Father.

Father Daoust continues to attend at all meetings of the Classification Board.

Protestant Chaplain

The spiritual welfare of the inmates attached to the Protestant Chapel register up to December 31, 1956, was under the care of the Reverend Henry Ellis, at which time the Reverend Ellis left the Service on retirement, and from January 2, 1957, the Reverend R. J. Rainbow was appointed Protestant Chaplain of the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

The Reverend Ellis attended to his duties at the Penitentiary in a most conscientious manner and was most helpful to inmates and families alike.

In December 1956, the annual Mission was preached at the Penitentiary by the Archdeacon Woolcock of Saskatchewan and the response was excellent. Various Clergy from the City of Prince Albert attended the Mission during the week.

A very welcome addition to the Protestant Chapel facilities was the installation of a Hammond Organ, which has assisted greatly during the Service and has been instrumental in improving the attendance and calibre of the choir. The Protestant Chapel Choir continues to be under the care of Mr. G. Dobson, organist who is most attentive to his duties.

The Salvation Army continues to hold monthly services at the Institution and the voluntary attendance was very good. The inmates appreciate this service by the Salvation Army.

The Chaplain's Library increases yearly and the number of inmates who take advantage of the religious reading material also increases each year.

The Reverend Rainbow attends all meetings of the Classification Board and can be seen during the day visiting the shops, hospital and dissociation ranges for the purpose of seeing and talking to the men at their work. The Reverend Rainbow is most conscientious in the performance of his daily tasks, and his willingness to assist any inmate with problems has gained the respect of the inmates generally. Voluntary attendance at Sunday Service has been very good and remains at a fairly high average.

All newcomers are interviewed by the Chaplain and receive counsel and guidance.

KITCHEN

Despite the handicaps under which the Kitchen has been operating during the year due to rebuilding and renovating the Department, the Steward has very efficiently carried on the daily preparation of meals in a very able manner. The meals have been well prepared and nutritious.

The Steward has been very energetic in the matter of personal cleanliness of the inmates working in the Kitchen, and hygiene in the Kitchen has been impressed on the Assistant Stewards by the Steward.

The monthly meetings of the Stewards and his Assistants and the pooling of all ideas and suggestions for improving the meals, cleanliness and accounting for stores, has been a very worth-while innovation. Together with the interchange of ideas from other Institutions at similar meetings, an improvement is seen in all matters pertaining to Kitchen management.

Steward Dougall attended a Conference of Stewards in February, 1957 and as a result of the discussions arising out of the many mutual problems in the Steward's daily work, great strides have been made in each Penitentiary coming closer to an overall pattern of working conditions and kitchen administration generally. The Steward was also very glad to meet the Stewards from the other Institutions, and together with the Officials from Headquarters be able to discuss problems on a broad basis.

Instructions in care of machines and the handling of utensils are given to each new employee and this, together with the continual supervision of the Steward and his Assistants on the equipment, have resulted in less problems with the equipment and better all-round service in the Kitchen.

New equipment for the Kitchen during the year included: electric refrigerator coffee urn stand, steam tables, soaking sinks, cup washing sink, deep fat fryer oil storage tank and oil burners for ranges. In the smallware department new insecticide sprayer, tape dispenser, wire brushes, spoons, forks, milk jug and other incidentals were purchased.

Farm produce to the amount of 10,700 pounds of dills, cabbage, beets were processed to a total amount of nine hundred and forty gallons. Beef and pork in the amount of 29,491 pounds was processed, and a combined purchase from Farm of milk, beef, pork, vegetables and eggs was made in the total amount of \$36,571.51.

Bread for the line meals during the year was 205,292 pounds, and for sale to officers, 71,291 pounds.

With the reduction in inmate population as compared to 1955-56, meal served to inmate, were 639,846 in 1957, a reduction of 37,663 meals from the previous year.

The diet menu continues to be checked very closely by the Physician and the preparation of the diet food in the Kitchen is closely supervised. Each day the line food is inspected by one of the Senior Officers of the Institution.

OFFICER TRAINING AND STAFF GENERALLY

The Officer Training Program under the Deputy Warden and Keeper G. Kelly continued during the year. In-Service training for new officers and for other officers who would benefit from such training, was held during the winter and spring months. As well as Class-room work, there was actual on-the-job training in the various posts throughout the Institution, also classes in the use of arms and restrictive equipment.

Three in-service courses were held from November 1956 to February 1957, with a total of eighteen officers participating in the training. All officers passed the training with good marks.

Of great interest to the trainees, and to the members of the staff in general, was the participation of the Alcoholic Foundation of Alberta in allowing Mr. Vernon W. Fraser, Director of Treatment for the Foundation, to give a series of lectures at the Penitentiary during the training courses. The lectures on alcoholism were well received by the Staff members who were able to attend. The thanks of the Department are extended to Mr. J. George Strachan, Executive Director of the Alcoholic Foundation of Alberta, in making available the services of Mr. Fraser.

Also attending the lectures were the Salvation Army, members of the treatment team at the Provincial Gaol, and other interested local citizens.

During the year there was held at the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston, two Administration Courses in addition to the regular Staff Training Courses. All officers attending the Courses expressed appreciation at being chosen for attendance. All officers attending the Courses passed the final examinations.

During the year three members of the Staff with many years of service were retired due to reaching the retiring age. The three men were Instructor Motor Mechanic E. S. Bell, Guard Grade 2 F. Beal, and Chaplain Reverend H. Ellis. We sincerely hope that all three officers will have many years of happy retirement.

During the year nine officers resigned from the service, and one officer was dismissed for misconduct. For the same period there were twenty-two appointments to the Service. This number included 12 guards, 1 Instructor Plumber, 1 Tailor, 1 Assistant Steward, 1 Assistant Engineer, 1 Bookkeeper, 1 Instructor Motor Mechanic, 1 Protestant Chaplain and 1 Assistant Schoolteacher.

Two officers on the staff received the Commissioner's commendation, one for his actions in the prevention of an escape while he was on tower duty after the close of Prison, and the other for his alertness in noticing smoke at the Coal Dock, which prevented a possible serious fire at the Dock.

Promotions in the staff during the year were: One Guard Fieldman to Assistant Farmer; 1 Guard Censor Clerk to Senior Clerk Stenographer; 1 Guard to Guard Censor Clerk; 1 Assistant School-teacher to Vocational Instructor; 1 Guard to Guard Herdsman. 1 Guard to Guard Supervisor (Garage); 1 Guard Grade 2 to Keeper and 3 Guards Grade 1 to Guards Grade 2.

During the year ending March 31, 1957, we received visits from the members of Headquarters Staff and problems were discussed to the mutual benefit of the Penitentiary Administration and Headquarters.

GENERAL

In closing this report I wish to thank the Commissioner and his staff for the guidance and assistance which have been so willingly given since my arrival at this Institution on May 17, 1956. I also wish to commend and thank the complete Staff of this Penitentiary for the cooperation they have shown me and for the conscientious and intelligent way in which they have discharged their many onerous duties.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1957, was 472, including 2 inmates out of Penitentiary on temporary Ticket-of-Leave undergoing treatment in the Ongwanada Sanatorium, Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

<i>Received by transfer</i>	
From Kingston Penitentiary.....	270
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2
TOTAL.....	272
<i>Discharged</i>	
By expiry of Sentence.....	115
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	90
By Unconditional Release.....	6
By Court Order.....	3
By Transfer.....	32
Deceased.....	1
TOTAL.....	247

On the evening of March 4, 1957, while locked up in No. 2 Dormitory or the Reserve of this Penitentiary along with 48 other inmates, 2 inmates effected their escape after removing the bolts and pushing the wire screen out of a window in the utility room of the dormitory. One was apprehended in approximately ten minutes and the other returned and gave himself up at the Main Gate approximately one hour and thirty-five minutes after he had made good his escape.

CLASSIFICATION

Under the direction of Classification Officer P. Y. Chabot, the Classification Department continued to function in a very efficient manner. Classification Assistant Officer W. T. Rynasko was promoted to Classification Officer effective August 1, 1956, and an additional position of Senior Clerk Stenographer was made.

The number of inmates interviewed by Classification Officers has increased from 1661 last year to 2029 this fiscal year, this was mainly due to the increase in population and also to the increase in the clerical staff. The increase in the clerical staff enabled the Classification Officers to conduct more interviews and spend a greater amount of time with each inmate, it has been found that a far better result has been achieved in the various problems presented. Approximately 35 per cent of the interviews were of the counselling type and it is felt that these are of greater value to the inmates than any other type.

The Treatment Team continues to function at a high level and there has been an increase in the number of meetings held during the year. This team is playing a very important part in the overall rehabilitation programme and is gaining more and more respect and confidence from the inmates as time passes.

The work of the Classification Department has been slightly decreased by the regular bi-monthly visits by a member of the Remission Service. In the past a great deal of time was taken up in the compiling of Christmas, Spring and Fall lists of inmates names to be forwarded to the Remission Service for consideration for Ticket-of-Leave. It is felt that an even closer relationship will exist with this Department and the Remission Service when Mr. C. A. M. Edwards of the Remission Service has established his office in the Kingston area.

The number of inmates released from this institution on Ticket-of-Leave has again increased in the past year; 90 inmates were released on Ticket-of-Leave this year compared to 75 last fiscal year, this shows an increase of over 100 per

cent in the inmates released under Ticket-of-Leave from this institution in the past two years. This has certainly given the Classification Department in this institution a great boost in gaining the confidence of the inmate body as a whole.

Representatives of the John Howard Society, National Employment Service and the National Film Board have held regular talks and group discussions with all inmates in vocational classes and the results of these discussions has been excellent and has furthered the chances of the inmates successful rehabilitation. The John Howard Society continues to play a very important role in the all important rehabilitation programme.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. J. E. Gibson reports that the general health of the inmate population for the past year has been very good. While the number of hospital admissions and the number of treatments increased slightly, this was due to the increase in population. The health services provided for medical, surgical, dental, psychiatric, etc., have been on a high level. Sanitation conditions throughout the institution has been good, with little to criticize and much to commend. The food supply has been excellent and is most adequate in quantity and quality and the Steward and his staff are to be commended for their efforts in this department.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor visited the prison weekly during the year and his services have been found most helpful in the treatment of psychiatric cases.

Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist held regular examinations at the institution and carried out several operative procedures on selected cases.

Dr. W. J. S. Melvin, Dr. C. W. E. Danby and Dr. L. Wilson, Specialists in the fields of Orthopedics, Dermatology and internal medicine were called in on consultations during the year.

Dr. R. P. Millan made regular weekly visits to the institution and carried out a total of 621 dental treatments in the year.

Hospital admissions totalled 205 resulting in a total of 1,561 days spent in hospital. Various medication and treatments totalled 23,835. Eleven inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary Psychiatric Ward on the recommendation of Dr. Maurice O'Connor and 17 inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgery. There were 47 cases of minor surgery performed by Dr. Gibson in our own hospital. One inmate died due to coronary thrombosis. There were nine accidents of a minor nature and one major accident which resulted in an inmate losing several fingers by amputation.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic visited the institution on its annual survey in January 1957 and X-rayed 456 inmates and 149 officers. One inmate X-ray revealed a condition which required treatment at Ongwanada Sanatorium, after three months treatment inmate was returned to the institution.

The general health of the staff during the year has been fairly good with no serious illnesses and no deaths. The number of officers reporting sick was 359 resulting in 1,148 working days lost through illness. Total number of accidents to officers on duty was 9 with 72½ days lost, only 2 of the accidents were of a serious nature, one officer has made full recovery and the other officer is still laid up.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels each Sunday throughout the year; in addition, special services were conducted on all Holy Days. Again this year one service was on a voluntary basis each month and a high percentage of inmates were in attendance. The behaviour of the inmates at religious services throughout the year has been excellent.

Holy Communion Services were held at various times during the year in the Protestant Chapel and were well attended. Several visiting clergy have been brought in and they have been given a warm welcome by the inmates.

Holy Communion Services were held in the Roman Catholic Chapel each Sunday morning with good attendance. At Christmas and Easter there was a good attendance at Confession and Holy Communion with several Fathers from Regiopolis College coming to the institution to assist; this assistance from the Fathers as in past years was very much appreciated.

Regular study groups and instruction classes were conducted throughout the year by the Rev. Minto Swan and Reverend Father F. Devine, for inmates of their respective faiths.

The choirs, under the leadership of Mr. Harry Birchall, organist, continued to maintain a very high standard and all who heard them were very favourably impressed.

Both Chaplains continue to give lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College and usual contacts and discussions have been held with all new officers joining the staff.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army continues to make regular visits to the Penitentiary. With his interviews and counselling he has rendered valuable assistance to a great number of inmates and their families.

The "Vision" group of Alcoholics Anonymous under the guidance of the Chaplains continues its good work and many guest speakers have attended the meetings in the Penitentiary this past year. These speakers seem to give a great inspiration to the group since they are men who have had the same problem but through their own efforts and Alcoholics Anonymous have been able to conquer the evil of alcohol.

Rabbi Bassan was appointed Jewish Chaplain for Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries on November 1, 1956, when Rabbi Hollander resigned to accept another post. Regular monthly services were held for inmates of the Hebrew faith and all Jewish holidays were observed.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The circulation of reading and study material showed a slight increase over the previous year due to the increase in population.

The Library continues to be a centre of activity as indicated by the number of issues of books and other literature as recorded by the School teacher:

Fiction and Bound Volumes.....	26,107 issues
Non-Fiction.....	5,031 "
Institutional Subscriptions.....	40,855 "
Private Subscriptions.....	921 "
Newspapers.....	30,832 "
Technical Books.....	710 "
School Books.....	994 "

TOTAL CIRCULATION..... 105,450 "

There was a total of 254 new fiction and non-fiction books and 180 educational and Technical books added to the library during the year. There was a total of 144 institutional magazine subscriptions placed in the year, this includes weekly semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly subscriptions.

A fair amount of work was turned out in the book binding department of the library and the workmanship was good.

It has been the practice to compile new fiction and non-fiction catalogue in alternate years. This year the task of combining both catalogues was undertaken by Assistant Schoolteacher McAllister, this task has been completed and each inmate has been issued with a copy.

A School and Library bulletin was published monthly from April 1, 1956, to January 31, 1957, this was temporarily suspended to allow for a more concentrated effort on the catalogues.

The schoolteacher reports that at the end of the fiscal year there were 172 correspondence courses in progress, this was an increase of 10 over the previous year. Thirty inmates completed correspondence courses during the year with one inmate completing grade XIII course in Physics.

Correspondence courses have been obtained from the following sources during the year:

Ontario Department of Education.
 Department of Veterans' Affairs.
 Nova Scotia Department of Education.
 Queen's University.
 International Correspondence School.
 Institute of Technology and Art.
 Canadian Institute of Science and Technology.
 International Accountants Society.
 Massachusetts Department of Education.

A series of lectures was given for the benefit of the inmates during the winter months as follows:

<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Topics</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Dr. Glen Shortliffe Professor Dept. French Queen's University	Travels in France and Italy illustrated.	197
Dr. Arnold Kelly Medical Health Officer for City of Kingston	Health	168
Professor J. C. Cameron Dept. Industrial Relations	What about Wages?	164
Professor K. A. MacKirdy Dept. of History Queen's University	Reading, Writing and History.	172
Dr. T. K. R. Bourns Dept. of Biology Queen's University	Immunization	170

These lectures were very much appreciated by the inmates attending and it is hoped that many more will be held in the future.

During the year 177 inmates participated in hobbycraft activities. This is 39 per cent of the average population. Hobbycraft supplies purchased through the institution during the year amounted to \$12,353.36, this is a slight decrease from last year but does not include material and tools purchased by inmates, families and forwarded to them. Leather goods and other hobbycraft articles are either placed in a showcase in the visitors room or they are forwarded to their relatives.

The average daily attendance at regular school classes during the year was 20.76 and of 15 candidates who wrote examinations on completing Grade VIII, 10 were successful, 3 passing with honours. All graduating candidates were presented with certificates signed by the Director of Education, Kingston, Ontario.

Our educational film strips library is proving very popular and is continually being added to.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Diversion periods were held every evening, except Fridays, inmates were permitted to leave their cells and enter the corridors to play cards, chess, checkers, etc. Inmates not wishing to play games were permitted to enter the corridors to converse or study.

During the winter months 30 motion pictures were shown on Sunday afternoons and holidays. Several excellent educational films were received from the French and Japanese Embassies and the Bell Telephone Company; these films were shown on Saturday afternoons. All shows were attended by practically the entire inmate population and were very much appreciated.

Baseball is still the most popular sport participated in by the inmate population and games were played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. With two baseball diamonds in use it is possible for both the major and minor leagues to play a good number of games during the season. The inmate all star team played several exhibition games with outside teams who were permitted to enter the Penitentiary to compete with inmate teams. These exhibition games were greatly enjoyed by the inmates and good sportsmanship was evident at all times. Our two volley ball courts, ten horseshoe beds, one handball court and two soccer fields were used to a great extent. Work on a tennis court has been started and should be completed by early summer.

A Field day was held during the summer and many prominent Kingston visitors who are interested in the rehabilitation programme were in attendance. The day was a complete success and was enjoyed greatly by inmates and visitors alike. Prizes of cigarettes and chocolates were given to the winners of the different events and trophies were presented to the most outstanding athletes.

No orchestras or concerts of local talent visited the Penitentiary this year owing to the fact that the stage in the Auditorium had been torn down and a new stage was in the process of being built; this stage is near completion and will be ready before the next winter season.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The construction of new buildings and the demolition of old temporary building continues to be a heavy programme in this institution.

The new Poultry laying house which was started in September 1955 and was partially completed during the fiscal year was completed in August 1956. During the year all finished coats of stucco were applied to all outside walls; screens were manufactured and fitted to all windows 42 in number and grading was completed around the outside. Three hundred nests were manufactured in the sheet metal shop and installed in the building; automatic feeding equipment and automatic waterers were installed by tinsmiths and plumbers; fresh air and foul air ducts were manufactured and installed as well as two powered exhaust fans. All interior and exterior painting was completed.

Another staff house started the previous year was completely finished and occupied. A rear porch was erected and concrete steps at front entrance; all window screens and combination doors were manufactured and fitted with all window sash and trim painted. All eavetroughs and conductor pipes installed and brick veneer treated with water resistant paint. Approximately 110 cubic yards of fill was hauled for grading purposes and 50 cubic yards of crushed rock was hauled and used to form a driveway. Building was completed in June 1956.

The Implement Shed which was started in 1955 was completed this fiscal year. Work on this building included the milling of heavy timbers for the fabrication of 14 timber trusses which span the 60' width of the building and are supported on four 6" x 8" x 12' posts, and were erected with the use of Power Unit with boom attachment. Two by ten purlins were placed on trusses to form roof framing and the whole structure of 14,700 square feet was covered with Asbestos Trafford tile. Large sliding doors were manufactured and erected on both north and south ends of building and three rooms were formed inside the building to provide a Farm office, Machinery repair shop and a store room. There were 32 window frames and sash, 3 door frames and doors and one folding door all manufactured in the institution installed plus a large three flue chimney was erected to provide for heating facilities.

Work on 2 new industrial shops commenced in April 1956. To provide a site for these two shops, 2 temporary buildings had to be demolished. Excavation for the two shops entailed the digging of approximately 550 cubic yards of earth and 100 cubic yards of concrete was poured to form footings. Approximately 7,000 square feet of frame work was erected and 45,000 f.b.m. of lumber to form laminated roofs plus 15,000 f.b.m. of tongue and groove lumber was laid. Five layers of tar paper was mopped into the roof also 40 tons of gravel used. During the winter months engineers carried out the plumbing and heating installations and 150 yards of concrete was poured to form floor slab. Interior lock walls to form six offices, five storerooms and toilet facilities were erected inside the building. With the exception of painting and some electrical work the buildings were almost complete by the end of the fiscal year.

A Brooder house was started in September 1956, this building is constructed of cement blocks and stucco on the outside and 1" rigid insulation and a 4" block lining inside. Building houses 2 large rooms approximately 30' x 40' in area which are both equipped with unit heaters and electric brooders; a feed room 12' x 26' and a boiler room approximately 12' x 14' which houses an automatic oil furnace. Building was completed in March 1957.

Three steel granaries, each of 1,200 bushel capacity were erected on concrete slabs this year.

Two large permanent hot beds were constructed in the farm building area; excavations were dug and footings poured below frost line; walls of concrete blocks were erected and capped and steel angle irons were imbedded into cap to support sash. Twenty sash 3' x 7' were manufactured, painted and glazed and installed.

Maintenance projects during the year included the painting of 150 cells and adjacent corridors, painting of the school and library and several rooms in the Administration Building including the Auditorium. Renovation to two of the tenements was completed and preventative roof maintenance was done to several buildings.

Our road paving programme continues with 5,500 tons of crushed rock produced by our quarry being used for roadways and concrete construction. Roadway from Administration Building to east gate was completed, also exit road from Highway to coal slab; driveways of the Warden's and Deputy Warden's residences were paved. Approximately 1,500 square yards of paving was done this year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Our Vocational Training programme is steadily progressing and all inmates taking courses maintain a high standard of interest in their chosen course. This is our ninth year of operation and inmate interest in these courses increases yearly.

During the fiscal year the following courses were in operation: Plumbing & teamfitting, Motor Vehicle Repair, Brickmasonry, Machine Shop Practice, Construction Carpentry, Sheet-Metal, Electrical and Barbering. There were 82 inmates enrolled in vocational courses and of these, 73 graduated and 82 remained on courses at the end of the fiscal year; 25 trainees were dropped from courses and two trainees were discharged before completion of course. This shows an increase over the previous fiscal year when 165 inmates enrolled and 53 graduated. The part-time barbering course has continued and shown good results, 21 inmates are enrolled in this course and from the start of this part-time course 8 of the graduates have received certificates of qualification in the barbering trade by the Department of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

Our eighth graduation ceremonies were held October 1, 1956, at which time certificates of qualification were presented to the graduating classes. It was a great pleasure to the staff and inmates of this institution to be honoured

with the presence of Major General R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, at these ceremonies. The Commissioner stated that this was his first visit to the Penitentiary on a graduation day and it really gave him a great deal of pleasure to sit in on the proceedings. He stated that Collin's Bay is looked upon as the pioneer penitentiary for vocational training as the methods and standards used here are used as a pattern for other penitentiaries. The Commissioner also said that the history of vocational training at Collin's Bay had been an excellent one and he was very proud of the keenness and interest of the men. In closing the Commissioner congratulated the graduates and wished the incoming trainees the very best of luck. Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin also addressed the assembly and stated that this was the eighth time he had attended ceremonies at this institution for vocational training graduates and incoming trainees and that he appreciated the experience of coming to face a new crowd each year. Mr. McLaughlin remarked that he realized that the graduating classes had worked hard to complete their training and urged the incoming classes to do likewise as this opportunity to learn a trade may never come again. Mr. McLaughlin thanked all those members of the staff who had assisted in any way in bringing about another successful year in the vocational training at this institution. Mr. H. C. Nicholls, President, Milne & Nicholls Ltd., Contractors, Toronto, Ontario, was the principal speaker at the ceremonies and stated that it was a great pleasure for him to be present on this auspicious occasion, the results of which will affect the lives of the many inmates graduating this day; he stated that they had still a lot to learn and urged them when they get out into the field of competitive industry to plan their course carefully, make up their minds that it is not going to be easy but if they work hard and be brave he is sure that they would win through to successful happy lives in the communities of this wonderful country of ours.

The regular group discussions continue and their effectiveness increases. A regular schedule of such discussions was laid down and followed throughout the year. Ten discussion groups took place with the John Howard Society Representative, 11 with the National Employment Service Representative and 11 with the National Film Board. It is hoped in the future to develop this programme further and broaden the scope of such activities. All representatives and officials are agreed that the results being achieved are far beyond their first expectations.

Twelve staff meetings were held during the year and as our experience of these meetings continues, it is felt that they are ever more and more necessary. It is through these meetings that many of the vocational problems are worked out.

During the past fiscal year 6 vocational instructors attended a Penitentiary Officers' Training Course at Calderwood, and as in the past, with the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, several instructors were privileged to participate in trips to attend functions in connection with their individual trade; this has given them the opportunity to broaden their general knowledge and increase the effectiveness of our training programme.

With the promotion of Chief Vocational Officer W. G. Downton to the position of Chief Keeper at this institution, related Training Instructor G. Taylor was promoted to Chief Vocational Officer and the vocational training programme continues to carry on in a very efficient manner.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Under the supervision of Plant Engineer H. Hamnes this department has functioned very efficiently during the year in the maintenance of power plant water supply, heating and plumbing systems, electrical systems and all fire fighting equipment, also fire lectures were held at regular intervals throughout the year.

Work projects carried out by this department included the wiring of new Implement Shed; water distribution and electrical wiring in new Poultry Laying House; steam heating system and wiring of new Brooder House; underground electric cables and transformers installed serving south west tower and farm buildings in that area; wiring for light and power and heating system completed in two new industrial shops; a new boiler is in the process of being installed, with 65 per cent of the work completed.

Fluorescent lighting was installed in the Warden's, Deputy Warden's, Accountant's and the general offices in the Administration Building as replacements.

The Steam Power Plant generated and distributed steam throughout the institution for heating and process work, consuming a total of 4,278.468 tons of coal which was an increase of 498.833 tons over the previous year

All water consumed by the institution was supplied by Kingston Penitentiary and distributed at this institution. Monthly water samples were tested by the local establishment of the Provincial Board of Health and no harmful contamination of water supply was found throughout the year. A total of 44,768.750 imperial gallons of water was used during the fiscal year.

Considerable maintenance was carried out in the steam plant and 5 inmates engaged in the operation and maintenance of the boiler house obtained their provincial 4th class stationary engineers certificates.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR'S DEPARTMENT

This department has maintained and operated 11 trucks and 24 other gasoline operated machines and tractors of various types throughout the year; it has also serviced machinery, tractors and equipment for the Farm, Quarry, Engineers and Ornamental grounds.

The heavy construction equipment was again used to full advantage during the year in the construction of the Implement Shed, Brooder House, Poultry Laying House, Hay Shelter and in the laying of cable and sewer trenches.

Maintenance to all existing roads was carried out and work was performed on the ornamental grounds and considerable rolling and grading of ground was accomplished on different projects. Snow was removed from all roads by the snow plow and cletrac tractor during the winter season. A large amount of crushed stone, cinders, shale, dimension stone, construction materials, cement blocks and various other materials were hauled by the trucks of this department.

In addition to minor repairs to garage equipment complete motor overhauls were performed on a Dump truck and Pick-up truck, Coal loader, Unit shovel and two tractors received complete overhauls; all other units in this department received checks and were kept in good running order throughout the year.

FARMING OPERATIONS

As in previous years the farming operations at this institution were extensive and very good crops were grown, the poultry and livestock were in excellent condition. Under the direction of Farm Instructors J. W. Clark and W. R. Patterson, the farm was run in a very efficient manner.

There was approximately 250 acres of hay harvested with about 130 tons cut early for ensilage and the rest cut and baled; approximately 500 tons were stored in the barn and hay shelter. About 60 acres was seeded to clovers last Spring and at the present time it looks as if we will again have a bumper crop, about 200 acres of hay will be ready for harvesting or pasture this year.

Our grain crop which consisted of wheat, oats, barley and oats and barley mixed totalled 145.89 tons, which was a decrease of about 19 tons from last fiscal year, this was due to reduction in acreage seeded.

We had a bumper crop of vegetables this year with exception of onions which were a failure; carrots, turnips and beets were exceptionally good and were more than could be used at this institution; 12 tons of cabbage was sold to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and 7 tons was transferred to the Indian reservations at Deseronto and Golden Lake; 4 tons of cabbage was sold to officers of this institution along with $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of carrots. The tomato crop was poor owing to the early frost but we had an abundance of swiss chard, lettuce, sweet corn and radishes. There was 3,900 lbs. of dry navy beans turned over to the Steward.

There were 76,073 lbs. of vegetables, 81,727 lbs. of bean and 15,033 dozen of eggs supplied to the Steward's Department this year for local consumption.

There were 1,800 chicks purchased last April, these chickens are in good condition and laying well. The total egg production of 22,383 dozen were turned over to the Steward's Department of this institution and Kingston Penitentiary. Yearling hens and culled pullets were sold to officers on the staff of this Penitentiary.

During the fiscal year 350 cows were purchased; there was a changeover from steers to cows this year and it has been found that it is far cheaper to stock a herd of cows than steers; cows only have to be fed two or three months and are ready for slaughter and in buying yearling steers they have to be fed for two years before being ready for slaughter and the cost of a cow and a steer is about the same. Five cows had to be sold this year due to accident and disease on the recommendation of the veterinary.

Approximately 216,985 lbs. of beef was produced with 81,727 lbs. going to the Steward at this institution and 135,258 lbs. to the Steward at Kingston Penitentiary.

At the present time we have two draught horses and three scout horses, one of the scout horses belonging to Kingston Penitentiary.

Our Hot-beds were started a little late owing to the new hot-beds not being ready but the plants are doing well and should be ready when the time comes for planting.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward and his assistants have maintained a good standard of meals throughout the year and this department has operated in a most satisfactory manner. Inmate help in the kitchen department are chosen very carefully as to their suitability for this type of work and personal hygiene is carefully watched.

The following quantities of meats totalling 32,077 lbs. were processed during the year:

Bacon.....	4,889 lbs.	Sausage.....	9,435 lbs.
Hock Loaf.....	2,795 lbs.	Rendered Fat.....	810 lbs.
Pressed Ham.....	5,517 lbs.		

During the year 220,710 lbs. of bread was baked and 5,477 lbs. of buns.

The Stewards' Conference held in February 1957 has been of great value to the Steward here. This conference gave the steward a knowledge of how things were run in the other institutions and gave him information which he could use on his return to this institution to improve his own methods of feeding the inmates.

Monthly meetings between the steward and assistant stewards have proven of great value, the steward has found that these meetings have formed better team work in the operation of the kitchen.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

With the ever increasing amount of construction work going on in this institution and the increase in inmate population, the work of the Storekeeper and his staff is ever increasing. The Storekeeper reports that 103 railway cars

were spotted on the siding during the year which required unloading. Outgoing shipments were 13 cars from Kingston Penitentiary and 2 from Collin's Bay.

The new Stores Building has proven its worth during the past year in many respects, such as safer storage of all materials and much easier handling and loading of various heavy and bulky shipments. More accurate control and identification of all stores is possible, also a greater variety of items are finding their places on the stores shelves, thereby reducing the amount of stock carried by the various shops.

The gasoline consumption for 1956-57 fiscal year was 18,456 gallons. This represents an increase of 1,856 gallons over the previous year, this was due to the increase in construction work done. Diesel Fuel consumption was 270 gallons used by the Motor Transport Department.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

A total of 22 officers attended courses conducted at P.O.T.C., Kingston, at the following classifications:

General Courses.....	-8
Administration Courses.....	-8
Vocational Instructors.....	-5
Stewards.....	-1

At the present time approximately 60 per cent of the entire staff have attended courses at Penitentiary Officers Staff College.

Eight special courses within and without the Service were attended by 3 officers.

Seven officers enrolled for correspondence courses in "Theory of Office Management".

Monthly meetings of Industrial Instructors continue, covering subjects such as Inmate grading, Safety procedures, Work projects, Control and Estimates, etc., with similar meetings being held for the Vocational Training Instructors under the direction of the Chief Vocational Officer.

No regular In-Service Training classes were held this year during the months of January and February as the staff situation did not permit removing a number of officers from the custodial staff posts to attend classes, and also during the month of March the In-Service Training Officer was absent attending a course at Penitentiary Officers Staff College. It is hoped to rectify this by holding smaller classes during the coming year.

Monthly fire drill and lectures were held and covered the use of equipment thoroughly and many interesting and instructive films were shown to the officers in combating fires.

Annual Spring and Fall rifle and revolver competitions were held with over 3 per cent of the staff participating. The rifle and revolver range is open to all officers during off duty hours, with ammunition being available at Canteen post; this recreation is very popular and considerable use is made of these facilities.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the fiscal year there were considerable staff changes due partly to the opening of the new institution at Joyceville. Five custodial officers from this institution were transferred to Joyceville along with one of our Senior Clerk stenographers. Our Senior Clerk F. S. Harris was promoted to the position of Chief Supervisor at Joyceville and Assistant Chief Trade Instructor. McMichael was appointed Works Officer of the new institution.

There were 9 resignations, and 2 officers were retired to promote efficiency. The number of new officers taken on strength was twenty.

Deputy Warden D. M. McLean was appointed Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary and Chief Keeper H. Field was appointed to the position of Deputy Warden. Chief Vocational Officer W. Downton was promoted to the position of Chief Keeper. Our Accountant H. Minton was transferred to the accounting department at Head Office and Assistant Accountant M. Willard was appointed Accountant at this institution. Clerk Personnel R. Edney was promoted to the position of Senior Clerk. Assistant Chief Trade Instructor O. Martin of Kingston Penitentiary was transferred to this institution in the same capacity.

Again this year we have had excellent co-operation from the National Employment Service, John Howard Society, Salvation Army, National Film Board and the Alcoholics Anonymous; they have all played a very important part in the rehabilitation programme of this institution.

It was again very encouraging to note that we had an increase in the number of inmates released on Ticket-of-Leave this fiscal year. Excellent co-operation between the Remission Service and the Officials and Treatment Team of this institution was in a big way responsible for the good increase.

The general behaviour of the inmates during the past year has been very good and the morale high. Our recreational, physical and diversional programme in the institution seems to meet the needs of the inmate population as a whole.

I would like to express to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and members of Head Office staff, on behalf of myself and the staff of this institution, many thanks for the excellent co-operation this administration has received during the past year and for the consideration of all recommendations submitted to Head Office from time to time.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On register April 1, 1956.....	321	
<i>Received</i>		
By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	254	
TOTAL.....		575
<i>Discharged</i>		
By expiry of sentence.....	71	
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	123	
By unconditional release.....	5	
By court order.....	1	
By transfer.....	35	
TOTAL.....		235
On register March 31, 1957.....		340

The average daily population was 332, an increase of 13 in comparison with the two previous fiscal years when the average stood at 319.

With the exclusion of the inmates transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 131 or 64 per cent benefitted by conditional release under the Ticket-of-Leave Act.

The new reception and security building was completed and available for occupancy in the early part of the fiscal year. One of the four wings of the cell block is specially fitted, intended and used as a reception centre for all newcomers who are given a four-week orientation course before assignment to the general population in dormitories.

On March 31, 1957, there were 219 inmates under 21 years of age, and 121 between the ages of 21 and 40. There were 37 under 18 years of age, as follows:

14 years.....	4
15 ".....	7
16 ".....	20
17 ".....	6

STAFF

Our approved establishment of staff, which stood at 191 officers on April 1, 1956, was increased by 12 additional positions for a total strength of 203 officers. These additional positions were created mainly to provide additional custodial officers in conjunction with the opening and operating of the new reception and security building and to take care of long-needed additional personnel in the core department. This increase also included one Classification officer Grade 1. Unfortunately it has not been possible so far to find a suitable candidate to fill his appointment.

Thirty-three officers were taken on strength during the year and twenty-five left the service for various reasons. Major staff separations from the service consisted in the retirement, on account of ill health, of assistant director, R. C. Gailland, who originally joined the penitentiary service at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in 1936, he being specifically appointed assistant director of this institution in the Fall of 1951. He has since been replaced by former principal supervisor J. A. B. Marcoux. Steward J. F. Rochefort, who was taken on strength in March 1952, resigned on May 24, 1956. He was replaced by assistant steward R. Chandonnet who joined the service on April 1, 1952. During the year twelve members of the staff were either reassigned or promoted within the establishment.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Twenty-five custodial officers were taken on strength during the year. The first 12, appointed between April and October, were each given one week basic training. It was subsequently considered that such a short period was inadequate and since November it is of two-week duration, and applies to all newly appointed officers without exception. This procedure gives those on the executive or administrative staffs an opportunity to learn about the duties and responsibilities of custodial officers, and also about the general operation of the institution, besides their getting at the same time and at that early stage, clear and concise explanations about regulations, standing orders and the Penitentiary Act.

Twenty-three officers took advantage of the offer made by the Civil Service Commission and enrolled for the correspondence course in "Theory of Office Management". Other officers attended penitentiary officers training courses, as follows:

- No. 55 (regular) 2 custodial officers.
- Nos. 55, 60, 61 (Administration) 5 officers.
- No. 57 (technical) 5 vocational training officers.

The Steward attended a conference organized under P.O.T.C. No. 62, while the Accountant briefly participated in P.O.T.C. No. 60, in connection with the proposed future revolving fund and related details.

Our miniature rifle range was well patronized on Thursday evening of each week, from the early fall until the end of March, by members of teams organized amongst members of the staff. Much interest has developed as a result of these team competitions, and the marksmanship of those participating has improved substantially.

Training is acknowledged as one of the key factors of the success of practically any enterprise—be it atomic development, national defence, public utilities, banking, transportation, police, or large and small businesses. It holds just as true for penal institutions, as evidenced by the multitude of penitentiary staff training institutions throughout the world—including our very own penitentiary staff college at Kingston, Ont.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police enjoys an international and well deserved reputation as one of the outstanding police forces in the world. The above average standing of its individual rookies stems no doubt from their meeting high entry standards, coupled with a full year intensive recruit training. Presumably those found wanting are weeded out during, or at the conclusion of their training period. The Honourable the Minister of Justice stated in the House of Commons on May 4, 1956 (HANSARD, Vol. 98, No. 77) that following their 12-month period of training, R.C.M.P. recruits are shifted around from post to post eight to ten times in the course of the next four years, to gain the required experience to properly discharge their duties. It would therefore appear that it takes five years for a R.C.M.P. officer to become a full-fledged policeman.

I am sure all of us in the penitentiary service long for an equivalent high calibre type of personnel, specially at the custodial level. Under immediately past conditions, such an anticipation could be nothing more than wishful thinking particularly on account of a relatively low initial rate of pay, and resulting more or less satisfactory minimum standard requirements. With the recently approved upward revision of salaries, I feel we may now reasonably expect candidates with higher than past qualifications can and will be attracted to our service, with obvious gratifying results.

For a long time (and up to about ten years ago) it was generally agreed that a guard who "belonged" required three years practical experience to become a "good" custodial officer. A big, strong man, honest and alert, with average intelligence, who was not "afraid" of inmates, was considered the prototype of the guard staff. While there then existed some hazy idea of the value of training, its application (left in the discretion of wardens) usually consisted in lectures to the staff, at the end of the day's work, during the winter months mainly on topics of local interest. In those days, experience was training. It is now fully realized that experience alone is insufficient and must be constantly supplemented by scientific knowledge and its intelligent application, if we are to forge successfully ahead with our total programme. Army authorities would not think of sending raw recruits to the battle line without their having been initiated first to warfare, through basic and advanced training and full knowledge of the weapons of their particular branch of the service: in my estimation, that is exactly what we are doing in our own service, when posting newly appointed custodial officers to supervisory duty without first giving them the rudiments of the specialized job in human relations they are called to perform, considering that in practically every instance, the meaning and importance of their job "Greek" to them.

Because of the limited number of custodial officers available, particularly for day duty (it is now necessary for 6 to 10 instructors to work half an hour overtime every weekday, to act as relief for custodial officers at noon hour) new recruits must be posted for duty within two weeks of their initial appointment with consequent insufficient basic training and counselling. These junior officers are assigned to secondary posts (towers, yard patrol, etc.) for three or four months. It is practically impossible to properly assess their efficiency during that period of time: they have practically no contact either with fellow or senior supervisors and, because of the nature of their duties, it is well nigh impossible to properly ascertain their worth or value to the institution until after they can or must, of necessity, be posted for more important assignments—as a rule, as third or second officers in dormitories, during the morning watch.

There again they are not under direct or immediate superior supervision, and even after six months service their efficiency rating report is more guesswork than an accurate appreciation of their performance or potentiality. It takes over a year before the efficiency of a junior supervisor can be assessed accurately and fairly to both himself and the institution.

From the inauguration of this institution, in April 1952, until the introduction of the 40-hour, 5-day work week, in September 1955, Wednesday afternoon was devoted to in-service training—canteen, library, clothing and other inmates' issues being handled during the same period by officers detailed for such duties. This type of training was a "must", as more than half of our original staff were inexperienced, and relatively few of those transferred from the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary had previously benefited by formal training. It did not, however, provide continuity of basic training, because of the necessity of switching custodial officers from day to night or morning shifts every month. In most instances, it meant an officer attended four training sessions (when on day duty) and missed the following eight periods, as he was then either on night or morning watch.

The need and importance of training of officers (stressed by the Archambault Commission) has been the object of careful and constant consideration by the Commission of Penitentiaries—the original arrangements, whereby penitentiary officers were trained in Ottawa with the collaboration of the R.C.M.P., finally culminating in the establishment of our own penitentiary staff college at Kingston, Ontario. These arrangements and facilities have proven an efficient means of professionalizing our service as a whole. However, personnel of this institution (this goes for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary's, as well) being mostly of French-Canadian origin, cannot profit by the training provided centrally as fully as their English-speaking colleagues of other federal institutions, since regular courses, with very few exceptions, are given in English. Although bilingual, officers of the Quebec institutions face almost invariably an acute language handicap, when given professional instruction in English. (This, I am sure, is readily understood by an English-speaking Canadian who can speak enough French to "get by", and has tried to digest a conference or speech given in French). Because of this language difficulty, I have been reluctant, in the past, to nominate candidates for P.O.T. courses, because of the paucity of fully bilingual officers within my establishment.

Since the spring of 1952 (through supplementary custodial staff being authorized for this specific purpose) we have organized five local in-service training courses, of four weeks duration, for a total of approximately 100 custodial officers, many of whom, however, have left the service, mainly because of their unsuitability for prison work. Those remaining from the first three such courses given in the spring of 1953 (the other two took place in the summer of 1955, just prior to the introduction of the 40-hour week) have proven their suitability and adaptability: practically all of them have now been promoted to the position of supervisor, grade 2. In the course of last spring, eight advanced training sessions were given in the evening, at the rate of two hours, twice a week. This form of training had to be given up, as it proved a strain on the training staff, besides the resulting 30 days compensatory leave being an added drain on our barely sufficient manpower. In spite of all these local efforts, most of our custodial officers sorely need additional training, which cannot be adequately given under existing conditions without seriously jeopardizing normal, day-to-day activities and further shortening working hours, which have reached what is considered an "absolute low" with the introduction of the 5-day week.

Supervisors in this institution are expected, with training, time and experience, to participate actively in the treatment and rehabilitation programme—not only by becoming good custodial officers, but developing into sound educators as well. I might say that such a conception has already materialized locally with some success.

The majority of our supervisors (with relatively low academic education and who have practically given up studying and reading since leaving school, ten years ago or longer) can hardly be expected to read intensively, study, digest, understand and intelligently apply such scientific knowledge as penology, psychology, successful human relations and related matters, just because they join our service: they then don't know "what it's all about". As previously stated, there are exceptions, of course, but they are comparatively few and far between.

While academic education is not necessarily the all-important factor in the selection of potential custodial officers, I consider a higher than existing degree of such education must be insisted upon from this class of candidates, if they are expected to eventually fill successfully their role of educators, and I have already recommended that minimum educational standards applicable to this class be raised to at least the 9th grade, and preferably to high school graduation or its equivalent. (At least insofar as this institution is concerned, if such higher standards are not deemed mandatory in other penitentiaries.)

STORES DEPARTMENT

Stores activities and transactions remain at a constant high level. In the course of the year, 632 requisitions were raised, 730 local purchase orders were issued, 927 purchase orders were received from the Purchasing Agent, 2,932 invoices were processed, and over 5,500 delivery notes were issued. Value of goods received totalled over \$260,000 and those issued over \$256,000, for a total transactions of \$516,000.

Over 32 tons of merchandise were received either by freight or express, and close to 100 tons were delivered by truck. Inventory figures, which were \$439,050.75 on March 31, 1956, have reached by the end of the fiscal year \$457,615.18, an increase of 5 per cent.

The shortage of stores staff, referred to in my previous reports, has partially been taken care of in the course of last year. As a result of this additional help (and the performance of hundreds of hours of overtime) it was possible for the first time this year to take complete stock and prepare detailed inventories. This has been a real achievement and a source of deep satisfaction for the stores' personnel and the undersigned.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The highly satisfactory standards of operation established under ex-steward Rocheford have been adequately maintained by his successor, Mr. Chandonnet.

G-5 equipment valued at over \$2,000 (including a power meat saw and stainless steel tables with drainboards in the dish-washing room) have been added in the course of the year.

384,375 meals were served to inmates at a total cost of \$62,781.25, or an average of .49 cts per diem. 27,260 duty meals were served to officers for \$7,632.80, or .282 cts per meal. As usual, our daily bread was supplied by the main kitchen of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Kitchen sanitation is a personal concern of the Steward. Kitchen and mess-hall floors are washed and disinfected three times a day, while the white tile dado is washed once a day. Sanitation posters are displayed prominently in the kitchen, and instructions are closely followed by the steward, his staff and the inmates. White clothing is issued and changed daily. Besides ablution facilities in the dormitories, inmates employed in the kitchen are called upon to take a shower in the kitchen shower-room at least 3 times a week. 11 of the 27 inmates employed in the kitchen receive control training from the kitchen staff either in butchery, pastry or cookery.

A weekly preventive maintenance programme has been established. All kitchen machinery and equipment are inspected weekly, to attend to minor repairs and prevent accidents.

HOSPITAL

The physician reports that the state of health of inmates has been quite good. 248 were hospitalized for a total of 798½ days, an average confinement of 3 days each, in comparison with 4½ days for each of the 248 cases last year. 62 inmates met with minor accidents, in comparison with 87 last year. There were three cases of fracture. 70 inmates were examined by various specialists. Dr. Simard performed 8 minor and 4 major operations at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital.

Two blood clinics were held. Out of a possible 530 donors, 477 (or 90 per cent) readily volunteered. This is exactly the same proportion as achieved last year. A clinic was held by the Anti-Tuberculosis League on October 9, 1956: 321 inmates and 115 officers were X-Rayed. 2 doubtful cases amongst the staff were re-examined and, following adequate treatment, resumed duty in short order. 84 inmates were paraded to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for various X-Rays.

As usual, dental treatment has been provided locally on Thursday morning of each week by Dr. Emile Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. 674 inmates were paraded for examination and treatment. There were 189 extractions, 44 complete dentures and 60 partials were provided.

Absenteeism of personnel from any cause is summarized hereunder:

Sick leave with pay (160 officers).....	1,153 days
Sick leave without pay (7 officers).....	132 "
Accident leave with pay (2 officers).....	27½ "

an average of 7 days per capita, or exactly the same proportion as last year.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The staff of this department was increased by one painter instructor. This addition has permitted the introduction of a regular and systematic painting programme, which has been sorely needed, particularly since the damage caused inside the four dormitories as a result of the disturbance of August 1954.

On April 1, 1956, there were 16 construction projects in progress; 25 new ones were started during the year, for a total of 41. In spite of the short working hours, it has been possible to complete 32 of these projects, 9 of which remained in hand by March 31.

The larger jobs undertaken comprised construction of a vocational training shop, building No. 15, which was commenced in February 1956 and was 85 per cent completed by the end of March of this year. This building is 135' x 51' and is intended to house vocational trainees in cabinet-making and related trades, and also includes offices, classrooms, lumber storage area, tool crib and toilet facilities.

Reception and security building No. 10, which was started by outside contract in May 1955, has been completed in May 1956. It is a 90-cell building and serves, inter alia, as a reception centre for inmates transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Hard surfacing of the entrance roadway and extension to the parking area were completed in October 1956. Surface drainage of recreation area was also completed in May 1956. Storage yard fence and gates, which were started in May 1952, were finally completed in October. The often reported unsatisfactory provision of hot water supply in dormitories has been practically solved locally, and there is prospect of similar amelioration being provided throughout the institution.

With the reduction in the number of major construction projects, it has been possible to devote more time this year to the increasing maintenance requirements of buildings, and plans are being formulated for a more systematic maintenance work assignment programme, for the more useful and regular employment of newcomers detailed for construction work.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Following recommendation offered previously, our vocational training staff was further increased during the year by the addition of one assistant to the Chief Vocational Officer and one instructor in body and paint work for the automotive courses.

Five vocational training instructors successfully attended P.O.T.C. 57 at the Penitentiary Staff College, from July 4th to August 1, 1956. Motor mechanic instructor B. Dufresne attended a four-week clinic in motor mechanics sponsored by the General Motors Corporation, at Flint, Mich., from June 18th to July 13th. He has had an opportunity to acquire up to the minute knowledge and techniques in the latest developments in the automobile industry. Twelve other instructors had the opportunity to make 9 industrial visits in Montreal and vicinity.

Vocational and other training, under the direction and control of the Chief Vocational Officer, include the following activities:

TRADE TRAINING

Shop	Average		Number of Trainees	Total Graduates	Training—Man-Hours	
	School Grade	Age			In the Shop	Control Training
Machine shop.....	5.7	20	9	5	12,717	1,146 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brick-masonry.....	4.7	19.1	20	15	28,825 $\frac{1}{2}$	715 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carpentry construction.....	4.6	18	8	4	12,050	1,345 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cabinet making.....	4.2	20.1	14	7	20,512 $\frac{1}{2}$	823 $\frac{1}{4}$
Electricity construction.....	7.5	19.7	8	10	10,172 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,770 $\frac{1}{4}$
Basic training.....	5.7	20	7	—	9,753 $\frac{1}{2}$	151
Pre-vocational.....	4.2	16.4	5	—	9,394	350 $\frac{3}{4}$
Motor Mechanics.....	7.2	21.2	9	5	9,875 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,048 $\frac{3}{4}$
Plastering.....	6.2	19.9	9	4	14,602 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,775 $\frac{1}{4}$
Plumbing-heating.....	5.4	20.1	10	7	11,337 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,462 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metal Work and Welding.....	4.1	22.2	12	2	17,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	869 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average.....	5.5	19.7				

CONTROL TRAINING

Shop	On course April 1/56	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/57	Man-hours
Haircutting.....	7	10	11	6	8,060
Printing.....	2	2	3	1	2,747
Bookbinding.....	1	2	3	0	1,612
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	8	17	20	5	12,537
Wheel aligning.....	4	3	4	3	326

MOVEMENT OF APPRENTICES

In the several shops, March 31, 1956.....	89
Added during the year.....	208
TOTAL.....	297
Removed:	
Graduates.....	59
Released.....	17
Unsuitable.....	19
Transferred.....	2
TOTAL.....	97
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1957.....	111
Control training.....	15
TOTAL.....	126

A total of 312 films projected over a period of 120 hours were used as visual aids, for the benefit of trainees. These films were graciously supplied by the National Film Board, The Provincial Film Service, Sovereign Film Co., and the firms L. S. Starrett, Crane Ltd., A. P. Green, Lincoln Electric Co., Goodyear Tire Co., General Motors, Ford Motors, McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. We are indebted to these several bodies for their kind co-operation.

In addition to trade training, trainees have occasionally taken an active part in maintenance and construction work. In connection with the construction of vocational training building No. 15 and alterations to Shop "M", the following materials were used:

Sand.....	108 tons
Lime.....	500 bags
Cement.....	500 bags
Bricks.....	31,700
Cement blocks.....	12,400.

The new vocational training shop building No. 15 will be ready for occupancy in the immediate future, and the removal of the cabinet making unit will provide in shop "M" expansion facilities, which should be taken advantage of as early as possible next fiscal year, to provide needed additional avenues of vocational training, increased means of rehabilitation and reduce existing waiting lists. We can easily increase the number of trainees from the current average of 135 to 175, and possibly more. For this purpose, the creation of additional positions (1 motor mechanic instructor, 1 plumbing instructor, and 1 welding instructor) will be recommended in estimates for 1958-59.

CHANGE ROOM

The activities of the Change Room, under the control of the Assistant Director, are summarized hereunder.

<i>Shoe Shop</i>	<i>Cost</i>
301 pairs of officers' uniform shoes repaired.....	\$ 363.30
98 pairs of shoes repaired (custom work).....	57.32
399	\$ 420.62
643 pairs of inmates' boots and shoes repaired.....	\$ 501.01
350 pairs of inmates' slippers repaired.....	58.26
	\$ 559.27

CHANGE ROOM—*Concluded**Laundry (Wet wash)*

Kitchen white clothing.....	13,950 lbs.
Hospital white clothing.....	3,750 lbs.
Blankets.....	9,975 lbs.
Change room (winter season).....	27,060 lbs.
Change room (summer season).....	24,552 lbs.

TOTAL.....	79,287 lbs.
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Tailor Shop manufacture

Stockings (709 lbs. of yarn).....	\$1,343.63
300 pyjama suits.....	726.48
580 sheets made.....	590.40

	\$ 2,660.51
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The bulk of the work performed in the Change Room consists in repairs and pressing. Officers' uniforms and kitchen white clothing are pressed regularly. Inmates' discharge clothing is altered and pressed. Repairs apply to inmates' clothing, trousers, shirts, underwear, jackets and overcoats. Socks are also manufactured and darned for the inmate population.

SCHOOL

In the course of the year, 10 illiterates and 80 semi-illiterates were admitted. This is the largest number of inmates lacking academic education ever received during a 12-month period. They have received the personal attention of the schoolteacher, whenever possible.

Classes were held regularly, from April to December, for those not having completed the 6th grade. More advanced courses were also given to those so requesting. Intermediary courses were suspended during July and August, to give a chance to the school staff to take their annual leave. However, during that period, special and sociology courses were given intermittently.

The average degree of academic education of inmates again showed a slight decrease, in comparison with the previous years (4.2 grade in comparison with 4.8 for 1955-56, and 5th grade in 1954-55).

Visual aids were used regularly in connection with the school programme. 107 series of projections were given.

The Schoolteacher attended 50 meetings of the classification board, which meets every Friday afternoon for sessions lasting from 1½ to 2 hours.

Last fall, a thorough survey was made of our needs in the field of academic schooling and pre-vocational academic requirements. An entirely new scheme was devised, whereby inmates receive, since last January, in a relatively short period of time, the necessary schooling to reach standards laid down by parity committees and labour unions for apprentices outside. This revised formula includes a new method of evaluating academic qualifications of inmates prior to and after attending school, i.e. inmates are given credit for what they know before going to school, and then the total number of credits they require to learn a trade of their choice is determined, and inmates attend school until they reach the required minimum degree of education. Although this revised method was only applied in January, results have already proven highly satisfactory by the end of the fiscal year. I wish, at this time, to acknowledge with thanks the consideration given to prior recommendation and which has resulted in the school staff being increased by one assistant schoolteacher and one clerk. I am confident it will now be possible for the schoolteacher and his assistants to concentrate on the academic requirements of prospective trainees and illiterate of both tongues, and to substantially and effectively increase the number of school pupils.

LIBRARY

Our library is stocked with over 3,400 fiction and non-fiction books, for a normal average of 10 books per man. There were 149 library issues in the course of the year, 10,784 books being issued to 2,889 readers.

Our 45 subscriptions provide us with a monthly average of 49 French and 38 English magazines. As previously explained, these magazines are not issued to specific inmates, but are retained in the library reading room, where they are available to the inmates every evening. There were 113 reading sessions in the course of the year, 1,661 inmates taking advantage of such facilities.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As usual, religious services have been conducted in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels every Sunday and Holy day, throughout the year. Services in the protestant chapel are taken over by the Salvation Army once a month.

The practice of celebrating mass in the R.C. chapel, on a voluntary basis, on the first Friday of each month, has been continued with the same highly satisfactory results. Approximately 1/3 of the R.C. population attend these masses, the majority of inmates receiving Holy Communion at the same occasion.

An annual mission of 5-day duration was conducted by Reverend Father Rolland Boyle and Reverend A. MacOdrum, in the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels respectively. Both preachers expressed genuine satisfaction about the deportment, attention and devotion of inmates during these special services. There are some 20 Catholic English speaking inmates, the majority of whom speak English only. To afford them greater spiritual benefit, one day during mission week was reserved exclusively for them, sermons being preached and confessions being heard on this occasion by Reverend Father R. Schultz. The reaction of inmates concerned has been more than favourable, and they have asked to have an occasional similar contact with an English speaking Roman Catholic priest. The Roman Catholic chaplain, Reverend Father L. Clermont, is in full agreement with this request, which we shall endeavour to meet 2 or 3 times a year.

As in the past, both chaplains have had numerous interviews with officers and inmates, have frequently visited patients in the sick ward and those in isolation, and have maintained outside contacts on behalf of inmates with families, friends, agencies, etc. either by mail, phone or personal call. These contacts are fully appreciated all around.

For the fourth consecutive year, midnight mass and religious services were held in both chapels on Christmas. With the exception of bed patients, the whole population was in attendance. Christmas carols and hymns, which had been practiced for a number of weeks, were beautifully and harmoniously rendered. As on previous occasions, the behaviour, deportment and attitude of inmates was beyond reproach. After the services they were served, in the dormitories, with a snack which was amply complemented by the contents of their Christmas parcels. Incidentally, through the generosity of local welfare agencies, all inmates who had no funds at their credit were supplied with a free parcel. Inmates were permitted to stay up until 2.30 a.m. and partaking of a substantial snack, besides enjoying seasonal music provided through radio or pick ups, no doubt contributed to alleviate to a degree the thought of their being away from their loved ones on this very special occasion.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLASSIFICATION

As in past years, the Classification Board (which also acts as classification unit) has held regular weekly meetings on Friday afternoon throughout the year. The Deputy Director and Classification Officer, as chairman and member respectively of the screening committee, have visited St. Vincent de Paul an average of one day each week, for the selection of potential transferees. Forty-six sessions were held and 379 inmates were interviewed, 240 being accepted and transferred during the 12-month period.

A new position of Classification Officer Grade 1 was authorized early in the year. Because of the pressing need for additional clerical help, particularly in connection with the preparation of reports and documents relative to applications for clemency, this position was filled late in the year by a senior clerk stenographer. The additional assistance thus provided has substantially relieved pressure of work long experienced in the classification department.

In the course of the year, 732 interviews were granted to 245 inmates, in the course of 101 visits by the following organizations:

Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale.....	178
John Howard Society.....	22
Salvation Army.....	5
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	40
Quebec Rehabilitation Service.....	0
	<hr/>
	245

In addition, the local representative of the Remission Service, or his assistant, called regularly at least once a month to interview inmates desirous of obtaining clemency.

Arrangements have been concluded during the winter for a representative of the National Employment Service to call here on a weekly basis in conjunction with our proposed Pre-Release programme. Results so far have been very encouraging. Jobs were found more easily for released inmates and, on several occasions, prior to release. Liaison has been established with all placement officers throughout the province, this providing an exceptional opportunity for follow-up.

The main activities of the Classification Board are summarized hereunder:

(1) <i>Interviews</i>	
(a) Newcomers.....	188
(b) Reclassification or follow up.....	813
(c) At inmates' request.....	1,957
(d) At officers' request.....	319
(e) Screening at St. Vincent de Paul.....	291
(f) Special interviews in P.C. & Hospital.....	279
(g) Special reports and letters to and for Director and Deputy Director.....	138
(h) Interviews with parents (inmates').....	82
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	4,067
(2) <i>Reports</i>	
(a) Progress Reports.....	206
(b) Institutional Reports for Remission.....	138
(c) Newcomers' reports.....	1
(d) Pre-Release reports.....	71
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	416
(3) <i>I.Q. and other tests</i>	
(a) Applicants.....	266
(b) Officers.....	3
(c) Inmates.....	13
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	282

TREATMENT

Facilities

Our reception and security building was completed in the early spring and housing facilities thus provided have had a salutary effect in the general application of our programme. One section of 21 cells, together with a large recreation room, is devoted to newcomers who, on arrival and during the first three weeks of the orientation course, are assigned to individual cells. During the 4th week of the course, cell doors are kept open till 2230 hours, this giving to inmates free access to the common room, besides providing the officer in charge with a unique opportunity to observe the inmates' behaviour when enjoying relative freedom. This procedure also helps in preparing inmates for their eventual housing in dormitories. Marked improvement in the reaction of newcomers has been noted since this wing has been in operation.

Dissociation cells are completely separated in one section of the building. The provision of these cells has eliminated the past unsatisfactory situation experienced with previous detention quarters.

A third section is used to house inmates who fail to accept the programme of the institution. The routine applicable to this group is altogether different from the general routine of the rest of the population, in that inmates in that area work separately from others at heavy construction labour, and their contacts with the rest of the population are very few and far between. It is seldom necessary to keep an inmate in this group for any length of time. As a rule, a short stay in this wing will suffice to convince an inmate of his wrong attitude. Officers in charge are given special briefings and are in constant contact with the treatment team. The case of each inmate in this group is frequently reviewed by the classification board.

The last section is reserved for inmates who cannot adapt themselves to community life in a dormitory. Some inmates are assigned to it at their own request, while others are placed there because of certain abnormal tendencies. Unfortunately, the latter have to be kept in these quarters for somewhat longer periods of time. The addition of this particular section of our housing facilities has eliminated many problems it was impossible to solve, in the past, by any means other than a retransfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

This reception and security building has improved conditions in the institution in general and in the dormitories in particular, by affording more latitude for the proper segregation of various homogeneous groups.

Sports and recreation

This department was exceptionally active during the year. Inmates' activities, organized by inmates themselves, were specially encouraged with resulting widespread participation. Amongst others, these activities include: instrumental music group of 25 inmates, organized and directed by an inmate; music appreciation group, which somewhat declined by the end of the year, as a result of the release of many keenly interested in this activity; theatrical activities organized and sponsored by the editing team of the inmate publication "Horizons" providing an unusual opportunity to present to the population some of our talented inmates.

Frequent visits by members of numerous Montreal organizations added to the recreation programme, by presenting excellent music and variety shows, demonstrations of callisthenics, weight lifting, boxing and wrestling.

Physical training instructors were very active in presenting the programme of physical education in the recreation hall. During the day, inmates attending the newcomers' course were given daily exercise in physical training. Classes in P.T. were also held for small groups of the general population. Night classes in boxing were carried out two evenings each week. Practice in wrestling was also allowed on a similar basis for a few inmates who had had previous such experience.

Frequent courses in the elementary principles of various sports were also given. General athletics were particularly encouraged. A cinder track has been provided: it allows for very good athletic meets, particularly on the occasion of field-days. Several sports leagues were organized and managed by inmates throughout the year; one 4-team baseball league; two 4-team softball leagues; one basketball league on an inter-dormitory basis; and one hockey league. Many sports meets were permitted with outside teams. This is specially appreciated by the inmates, as it provides an incentive to all players to be selected for the all-star teams.

Inmates' publication

As an effective complement to our treatment programme, two bulletins for members of the A.A. groups (one printed in French and one in English); and the inmates' prison publication "Horizons", were put out by the inmates on semi-monthly basis.

After-care agencies

These agencies play a particularly active role, not only in the after-care of inmates, but also by participating in many ways in the programme of the institution (exclusively of the regular visits of social workers to this institution.) The most prominent of these activities are citizenship participation, contribution to welfare of inmates, recreation and entertainment, donation of Christmas parcels and group therapy.

Hobbies

Hobby activities have again been duly appreciated by the inmate population throughout the year. It will readily be understood that such activities do not fill the same need, nor need be of the same type as in other penitentiaries of the cellular type. Nevertheless, it is an important factor for those inmates who do not usually participate in sports and recreational activities.

Moving pictures

Our budget provides normally for the presentation of one or two moving pictures a month, from September till May. Through the generosity of outside organizations (particularly the Dalse Welfare Club and Knights of Columbus) and also as a result of local arrangements with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary authorities, we were able to offer moving picture presentations to the whole population more than once a week.

Television

The two television sets, which were graciously offered to us by the Knights of Columbus, some two years ago, prove an added means of entertainment for the inmate population, and more so during the winter months.

Citizenship participation

In last year's report I indicated a number of activities which were considered within the frame work of a prospective programme of citizenship participation. I am pleased to report that public response in that connection has been most encouraging.

A committee, appointed by the John Howard Society of Montreal, did a wonderful job by providing one evening every other week, from November to the end of March, activities of either educational or recreational value. Documentary films were shown on a voluntary basis to about 75 per cent of our total population. Films were usually presented and explained either by a member of the committee or a guest artist brought in by the committee. On occasion, some of the artists were singers who led the group in singing popular and folk songs. On one occasion, an illustrated lecture was given by Professor Little, of McGill University, on his experimental work in the Arctic. This programme was specially well appreciated by the inmate population.

The Rotary Club of Westmount have organized a youth committee and generously offered to provide necessary funds to set up a choir for interested inmates. Singing lessons and choir practice, of two hours duration, were given weekly by Mr. Descoteaux, professional teacher. Several members of the Rotary Club of Westmount made it a point to attend each session in turn.

The Knights of Columbus have not only maintained the services they have been providing for the last 3 years, but have also substantially contributed to our contemplated pre-release programme, by providing valuable articles.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children have delegated a number of their directors as correspondents and visitors, for some inmates having neither relatives nor friends.

Deep appreciation is extended to the following organizations for their active contribution in the recreation and entertainment of inmates:

Musicians Guild of Montreal
Unity Boys Club
Lions' Boys Club
Les loisirs de l'Immaculée-Conception de Montréal
Cercle Paroissial St-Zotique
Bell Telephone Company of Canada
Blue Sky Revue
Rainbow Revue
Canadian Stagearama
Montreal Police Department
Dalso Welfare Club

One of the most significant facts of this participation is the exceptionally large number of individual citizens who collaborated in these several activities. Hundreds of people of both sexes and from all walks of life came in contact with inmates either to talk to them, recreate or educate them. It is believed we have here at least a partial answer to the problem of giving inmates a feeling of still being a member of society and of being worthy of its interest and attention.

The role of the custodial staff

When I joined the Penitentiary Service in 1932, I vaguely heard about the English Borstal System. I did not know much about it until 1936, when I then had occasion to read an extensive report on European institutions, which was prepared by Colonel P. A. Piuze, the then Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, following his return from the International Prisons Congress held in Germany that year, and to which he had been officially delegated by the department. I was then deeply impressed by the results obtained in England in the treatment of juvenile offenders. It is quite evident that the exceptionally high calibre of personnel which formed the nucleus of the staff when this system was inaugurated, accounted in no small measure for its outstanding success, although it was such a radical departure from previous concepts and methods of penal treatment.

I presume that other wardens, like myself, wish for the day when all custodial officers would, without exception, fully understand the true meaning of rehabilitation work within Canadian penitentiaries, and be able, through experience, knowledge and vocation, to fully participate in the treatment of inmates as active team members. This is an idealistic conception which likely will never materialize. However, from our own experience, we realize, as we try to move forward and reach our goal of a dynamic, constructive and effective rehabilitation programme, that even though a number of custodial officers have now had many years of practical experience in prison work, only a relatively small number of them have the qualifications, aptitudes, knowledge, and the will and heart to do a really effective treatment job. We must, therefore, unavoidably face the fact that, to increase the efficiency and validity of our treatment programme, we must take stock of the capability and competency of individual supervisors, and

assign to each one of them duties either as a straight custodial officer or as a treatment officer. Unless such a distinction is made (and, as a result, custodial officers who are able to share actively and effectively in the rehabilitation work are specifically assigned to this type of a job) we cannot expect to achieve desired results—the treatment team proper not being adequately staffed to attend to normal functions and duties and, at the same time, establish all-important close and constant contact and liaison with individual inmates. This is a role which under existing conditions, unmistakably belongs at the custodial level.

It is our experience that, generally speaking, a supervisor needs three years' practical experience to become a good supervisor. When we started operation in April 1952, we had a nucleus of officers who had previously been employed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Concepts of local treatment were either new or strange to most of them and, because of our own inexperience and superficial knowledge of our custodial officers at the time, we could not then undertake the elaboration of total institutional procedures. Those are some of the reasons why our 4-week orientation course for newcomers did not materialize until the fall of 1953. The officers assigned to this specialized job had by then acquired practical and precious experience in our somewhat new formula of inmate treatment and management, and they have since shared actively in the treatment of inmates in that specific area.

We have realized right along the importance of adequate lines of communication between personnel at the different levels (such as stressed by the Director of U.S. Bureau of Prisons, in his newsletter previously referred to under "Staff") and we have long felt the need for closer liaison between the rank and file and the treatment team, as well as between the inmate body and the treatment unit. After a thorough evaluation of our more experienced personnel, a supervisor, grade 2 was selected last April, to fill such a role on an experimental basis. Results obtained, after a year's trial, have been gratifying. This officer is in constant contact with the supervisors and inmates of "D" dormitory; he is in position to counsel and advise custodial officers (particularly on the night shift) to get to know them better, to gain their confidence and active cooperation; to obtain more detailed and accurate information from and about the inmates in that particular dormitory; to establish a better rapport with the inmates; to assist the latter in ironing out their trivial problems; to submit valuable reports to the classification unit and the treatment team, as he attends regularly to the weekly classification board meetings. The procedure is now firmly established. All the inmates of "D" dormitory, and all officers on duty in that area (who alternate between day and night duty, and generally occupy the same posts in the unit at night,) are highly pleased with the line of communication now in effect and officers and inmates in the other 3 dormitories have asked time and again that similar appointments be provided there. It has not been possible so far to expand this procedure, because of the limitation of our custodial personnel in relation to other normal daily commitments.

A pre-release programme has been drafted and was submitted for consideration on February 11th last. It is anticipated that once approved and applied this new procedure will, with time and experience, give results comparable to those achieved with our orientation course and our liaison experiment. The key to the success of this normal conclusion of our total treatment programme lies, of course, in the calibre of the personnel selected for this important job. Like those in the orientation wing and the relation officers, these supervisors will need be withdrawn from custodial duties (and replaced), specialize in treatment work, and maintain close and constant contact with the classification team, the reclassification board, Remission Service personnel, welfare agencies representatives, placement officers, prospective employers, and be responsible for the application of the special programme organized for our parolees.

CONCLUSION

While no spectacular achievement has been realized during the period under review, it is felt however that steady progress and improvement have resulted from day to day operations, particularly in the educational and treatment fields. The further coordination of administration, discipline and treatment has been instrumental in removing numerous obstacles which normally hinder the educational effectiveness of the institution as a whole.

I wish to extend heartfelt thanks to the Remission Service, social welfare agencies, public organizations and benevolent citizens, for their active support and participation in matters concerning the inmate population. I am deeply grateful to my staff in general, and heads of departments in particular, for their loyalty, cooperation and devotion to duty. I wish to sincerely thank the Commissioner and his head office staff, for their advice, guidance and understanding.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. D. McDONELL, *Superintendent*

During the fiscal year 1956-57 a total of eight training courses were held with 158 officers in attendance. Of these courses three were regular courses for the training of custodial officers, one was a course for Vocational Training Instructors, one was a conference of Stewards and three were courses in penitentiary administration for selected personnel, most of whom had previously attended one of the regular training courses or had attended one or more conferences for specialized positions. As was the case in the year 1955-56, this type of course appeared to fill a need and it is felt should be included in our curriculum from time to time.

Details of the courses held are as follows:

Course No. 55—April 9 to May 10, 1956. A course in penitentiary administration with 18 officers in attendance.

Course No. 56—May 14 to June 22, 1956. A course for custodial officers with an attendance of 24 officers, of whom two were officers of Headingley Gaol, Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba.

Course No. 57—July 3 to August 1, 1956. A course for vocational training instructors with 24 officers in attendance. This course was under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin with the technical instruction in charge of Mr. S. E. Forneri and Mr. S. Holloway, both of Port Arthur Vocational School.

Course No. 58—September 9 to October 24, 1956. A course for custodial officers with an attendance of 21 officers, of which two were Warrant Officers I, members of the Canadian Provost Corps on duty at Military Detention Barracks.

Course No. 59—October 29 to December 7, 1956. A course for custodial officers with 25 officers in attendance, of which two were Warrant Officers I of the Canadian Provost Corps on duty at Military Detention Barracks.

Course No. 60—January 7 to February 7, 1957. A course in penitentiary administration, with 19 officers in attendance, including Mr. Marcel Mallette, Senior Clerk, Judicial Section, Bureau of Statistics.

Course No. 61—February 24 to March 28, 1957. A course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers in attendance. An interesting feature of this course was the attendance throughout the course of Mr. P. C. Mamujaja, Inspector of Prisons for Indonesia. Mr. Mamujaja was very congenial and cooperative and showed great interest in the subjects under discussion.

Course No. 62—February 18 to February 22, 1957. A conference of Stewards, with Supervisor of Stewards R. Burton in charge of the conference and 10 stewards in attendance.

During the period February 10 to 15, 1957, the Fourth Joint Conference of After-Care Agencies and Government Services was held at the Penitentiary Staff College with active participation by representatives of the Remission Service, the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and National Employment Service, together with representatives of the John Howard Societies, Elizabeth Fry Society. La Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale, Ontario Probation Service, Manitoba Welfare Association, the Salvation Army and the Catholic Rehabilitation Service. Problems of care and after-care of inmates and other matters of mutual interest came under discussion.

The attendance on courses of persons from outside the penitentiary service, such as military personnel and the staff of Headingley Gaol has been beneficial to the courses by introducing new viewpoints on custody, discipline and administration. It is felt that this policy should be continued so long as it does not interfere with the attendance of penitentiary personnel.

From May 1 to May 4 nine members of the graduating class in Theology at Wycliffe College, Toronto, were accommodated for meals and some assistance given on a short course conducted at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary by Reverend Canon Swan and Reverend Mr. Whittington.

On May 2, 1956, a group of students of the Department of Sociology at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., consisting of 35 male and 11 female students under direction of Professor Newman, visited the Penitentiary Staff College, where the curriculum was explained to them and appropriate films shown. Following this arrangements were made for the male students to visit Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries and the women students to visit the Prison for women. The group showed keen interest in the visits and appreciation of the opportunity to inspect the various institutions.

The cooperation of the Wardens of all penitentiaries in the selection of officers for attendance on courses has been excellent and has been of great assistance in the successful operation of the various courses. The thanks of the staff of Calderwood is extended to all Wardens.

Thanks is extended to all who have assisted in our training programme, including officials of the Remission Service in arranging for the presence of Mr. F. P. Miller for lectures, to the Department of National Health & Welfare for the excellent services of Mr. Hammond for discussions on the problems of narcotics control, to Mr. Joseph McCulley for his continued interest and assistance in our efforts, to the John Howard Society for the assistance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reid and Mr. Beames and to the Kingston Office of the National Employment Service for making the services of Mr. Brooks available on our custodial courses. The courtesy of Dr. Ault of the Civil Service Commission in arranging for Mr. Leroux, Mr. Grenier, and Mr. Harcourt to assist in our programme or Administrative Courses was greatly appreciated, also the kindness of Brigadier Coleman of Dominion Arsenals Limited for his contribution in visiting us to lecture on these courses.

May I also express my appreciation to the officials to the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries who visited Kingston to assist in our programme and for the very important contributions made by the Wardens, Chaplains, Classification Officers and other officers of Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary for various services performed to assist in the efficient administration of the Penitentiary Staff College. May I add, in closing, my appreciation to the staff of Calderwood, including the Kitchen Staff, for the cooperation and industry shown during this year of operation.

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REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

APRIL 1, 1956 TO MARCH 31, 1957

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 2,309 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957, and 2,385 discharges as well as 5,432 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, a decrease of 97 admissions, of 21 releases and of 76 inmates on register compared with the fiscal year 1955-1956. During the twelve-month period, 668 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from Kingston (283 males) and from St-Vincent de Paul (267 males) to Collin's Bay, the Federal Training Centre and other penitentiaries.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfers from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register March 31 of the five-year period 1953-1957:

—	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total direct admissions.....	2,149	2,448	2,398	2,406	2,309
Total discharges.....	1,899	2,263	2,001	2,406	2,385
Inmates on register, March 31.....	4,934 ¹	5,120	5,507	5,508 ²	5,432 ²

¹Less two boys serving sentence at a Training School. Less one inmate whose sentence was annulled 1951-52 but not recorded.

²One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, (1939).

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-13)

The list of offences, in the present report, has been rearranged in order to meet the requirements of the revised Criminal Code (Chapter 51, 2-3 Elizabeth 1953-54).

The population reported on in Tables 2-41 and 47-57 includes those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and includes 22 inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1957. Males admitted during the year numbered 2,266.

The majority of the men (72.6 per cent) were convicted of offences against persons or property. Of these, 60.8 per cent were committed for breaking and entering and committing or with intent, and robbery.

Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct accounted for 8.1 per cent of the male commitments. Thirty-five cases of rape and six of attempted rape were included in this group. Five inmates found guilty of the substantive offences of indecent assault on female or male were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths by the court.

Offences against Federal statutes formed another 7.2 per cent of the male admissions and 57.7 of these commitments were for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the person and reputation accounted for 5.3 per cent and include seven murders, seven attempted murders and 37 manslaughters.

Offences against the administration of law and justice were mainly 49 cases of escape from lawful custody.

The following table shows the percentage of offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence:—

Nature of offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,071	47.3	1,195	52.7
Against public order.....	17	7	41.2	10	58.8
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68	13	19.1	55	80.9
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	149	81.0	35	19.0
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	4	67.0	2	33.0
Against the person and reputation.....	119	75	63.0	44	37.0
Against rights of property.....	1,644	709	43.1	935	56.9
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28	15	53.6	13	46.4
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17	8	47.0	9	53.0
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	8	40.0	12	60.0
Federal statutes.....	163	83	51.0	80	49.0

SENTENCES (Tables 14, 15 and 15A)

More than three-fifths of the men (63.8 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; 28.6 per cent were committed from three to under six years; 3.7 per cent were given six to under ten years; 2.3 per cent were to serve from ten to under twenty years. Twenty-five men were committed for 20 years or more including ten incarcerated for life. Twelve inmates of whom five were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths and seven, habitual criminals were imposed a sentence of preventive detention in addition to their sentences. In nineteen cases, the lash was added to the penalty of imprisonment.

AGE ON ADMISSION (Tables 6-16-23)

Young offenders

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 502 or 22.2 per cent were under 21 years of age, an increase of nine from the number in this age group admitted in the previous fiscal year. Sixty-six boys were sixteen years of age and 25, under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of male offenders under 21 years of age committed to each penitentiary:—

	P.C.		P.C.
Total.....	100.0	Kingston.....	5.0
Federal Training Centre	29.5	Manitoba.....	5.0
St-Vincent de Paul....	23.3	British Columbia.....	4.8
Dorchester.....	15.1	Collin's Bay.....	4.4
Saskatchewan.....	12.7	Newfoundland.....	0.2

Offences against right of property (83.5 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking and entering and committing or with intent, theft and armed or unarmed robbery.

Thirty young offenders (6.0 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences. Eight were found guilty of rape and six, of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 3.6 per cent. There were five cases of manslaughter, four of murder and one case of attempt to commit murder.

Of these young offenders, 46.2 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences: 26.5 per cent, in gaol; 8.0 per cent in reformatory; 5.2 per cent, in penitentiary; 14.1 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions.

Twenty-one minors were married men. Thirty-four dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 56 of these juvenile offenders were reported living in urban centres; sixteen were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offence, 34.7 per cent of these youths were employed and nine of them (1.8 per cent) were students. In answer to the inquiry about alcohol and drug habit, 34.7 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 61.5 per cent, moderate drinkers, fifteen or 3.0 per cent, excessive drinkers, and four reported the use of drugs.

Five youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 42.2 per cent of them had not attended school beyond grade VI and 15.5 per cent beyond grade VIII; 21.3 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

by Ages

The first largest number of males admitted (22.1 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (19.7 per cent), in the five-year age groups 21-24 and 25-29 years and the third (14.4 per cent), were aged 30-34 years, so that 61.6 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission, nineteen males (0.8 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (64.3 per cent) were the majority; 9.4 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 28.8 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 238 cases to cover ten or over in six cases with an average of 2.6 dependents. The greater number (85.3 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 8.1 per cent and transients, 6.5 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 49 cases (2.2 per cent). The school attainment of 12.8 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 32.7 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 68.4 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond grade VIII; 28.6 per cent had attended high school for some period of time and sixteen men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 59.2 per cent of all the men, while 17.0 per cent said they were abstainers; 19.7 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers and 4.1 per cent, as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Tables 24-28)

Over three-quarters of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (44.7 per cent) and French (36.7 per cent) extraction. Of the European races German, Ukrainian and Italian, were numerically the next most common origin recorded though none of these accounted for more than 6.7 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 93.9 per cent of the male admissions; 54 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 44 in Europe, 37 in the United States of America, and two in Asia. Of those born outside Canada, 23 have lived in this country less than five years, and another 21, less than fifteen years, but the majority (66.4 per cent) had been in this country fifteen years or more. The length of residence was not reported in two cases.

Both parents of 67.9 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 13.2 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 7.9 per cent both parents were British while in 10.3 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 47.2 per cent of the men (1,071) were gainfully employed and nine were students. The occupations, in which 62.2 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before commitment, were construction, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, labouring and transportation.

Of the 1,164 unemployed, 72 per cent were single; 53.7 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 68.9 per cent, less than six months; 76 per cent less than one year and 18 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates' statements, wages when last employed, varied from under \$10 a week in two cases to \$70 or more. In 7.5 per cent of the cases, reported wages were under \$30 a week; 44.1 per cent earned between \$30 and \$59.99 and 44.5 per cent \$60 and over a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):

	Total	14 to 20 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	47.2	34.7	43.6	56.9	60.0
Unemployed.....	51.4	60.3	55.9	43.1	39.0
Never worked and students.....	1.4	5.0	0.5	—	1.0

RECIDIVISM (Tables 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 1,814 (80.1 per cent). Of these 998 had been former inmates of penitentiaries.

Of the 1,814 recidivists, 46 per cent had already served from one to five years in a penal institution, 22 per cent from five to ten years and 11.5 per cent, ten years or more. It was known that 11.1 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 53.2 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 94.8 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 95.7 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES DISCHARGED (Tables 42-46)

A total of 2,346 males were discharged from penitentiaries between April 1, 1956 and March 31, 1957 inclusive, a decrease of four releases from the previous fiscal year. One hundred and seventy-nine (7.6 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 53.9 per cent were under 30 years of age; 44 per cent, between 30 and 59 years of age and 2.1 per cent, over 60 years of age. Twenty men died before the expiration of their sentence.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 69.6 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1,633 who had served their sentences, 60.8 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 35.6 per cent had served from two to under five years and 3.6 per cent for five years or more.

Ticket of leave was granted to 627 males (26.7 per cent). Of these 385 (61.4 per cent) had been incarcerated for less than two years, 176 (28.1 per cent) had served from two to under five years and 66 (10.5 per cent) for five years or more. Four had been imprisoned for fifteen years and over.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 47-57)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957 numbered 43, the same number as in the previous fiscal year. All but two were confined in the Prison for Women at Kingston.

Twenty of the women admitted were between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Six of this group had committed offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Offences under this Act accounted for seventeen female committals. Twenty-one women were reported as drug addicts and seven, as excessive alcohol drinkers.

For thirteen of the women, it was the first commitment to a penal institution and for twenty-three, it was their first commitment to a penitentiary.

Forty of the female inmates admitted were born in Canada. Twenty-two were of British and sixteen of European origin. Of the three born outside of Canada, two were naturalized Canadians. Eighteen of the women were married, eight separated, six widowed and two divorced.

Elementary school had been attended by nineteen of the women, eighteen had some high school education and one had education beyond High School. Five could not read nor write.

All but three female inmates lived in incorporated cities and towns. Seven women were reported to have previously been in training schools, one in protection home and four in tuberculosis hospitals. One woman was reported to have been in an institution for the insane.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 58-60)

Thirty-nine women were discharged during the year, a decrease of seventeen from the previous fiscal year. Thirty-one were released on expiration of sentence and eight were granted ticket of leave.

Twenty-seven discharged females were between the ages of 20 and 39 years; two were 60 years or over.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1957

	Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Inmates on register March 31, 1956.....	5,508 ¹ 5,426 ¹ 82	42 41 1	612 612	1,281 1,281	321 321	1,022 941 81	447 447	442 442	649 ¹ 649 ¹	692 692
Admissions—										
Received by direct admission.....	2,266 43	21 2	249 1	717 8		609 14		119 3	238 1	313 14
Received by transfer.....	641 27		4	52	254	41 27	272	7	7	4
Total admissions.....	2,977	23	254	777	254	691	272	129	246	331
Releases—	2,907	21	253	769	254	650	272	126	245	317
Discharges.....	70	2	1	8		41		3	1	14
Transfers.....	2,346 39	11 1	286	560	200	326 38	215	173	291	284
Total releases.....	641 27	2	8 1	267 8	35	283	32	3 3	4 1	7 14
Inmates on register March 31, 1957.....	3,053 2,987 66	14 13 1	295 294 1	835 827 8	235 235	647 609 38	247 247	179 176 3	296 295 1	305 291 14
Admissions—										
Received by direct admission.....	5,433 ² 5,347 ² 86	51 49 2	571 571	1,223 1,223	340 340	1,066 982 84	472 472	392 392	600 ² 600 ²	718 718

(1)—One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act (1939)
 (2)—One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act (1939)

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single offence		Multiple offences		Ticket of leave violator	Ticket of leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,087	248	29	842	39	21
Against public order.....	17	5			12		
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2						
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15	5			2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68	14	1		10		
Breaking prison.....	9	4	1		51		2
Escape from lawful custody.....	49	8			4		
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	1				39		2
Perjury.....	3				1		
Public mischief.....	2	2			3		
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4						
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	132	18	2	32		
Buggery.....	4	2	1		1		
Gross indecency.....	24	10	6	2	6		
Incest.....	35	25	8		2		
Indecent assault on female.....	41	27	3		11		
Indecent assault on male.....	8	7			1		
Rape.....	35	32			3		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	6	4			2		
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18	14			4		
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13	11			2		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	5			1		
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1	1					
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	4			1		
Against the person and reputation.....	119	91	6	1	20		1
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1				1		
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1	1					
Abortion.....	2	1	1				
Assault on public officer.....	5	1			4		
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	12	2		7		
Bigamy.....	2	2					
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	2	2					
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	19	16	1		2		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3	1			1		
Common assault.....	4	3		1			1
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3	3					
Manslaughter.....	37	36	1				
Murder.....	7	7					
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7	3			4		
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2	1			1		
Shooting with intent.....	3	2	1				
Against rights of property.....	1,644	720	193	25	691		15
Armed robbery.....	93	34	4		52		3
Assault with intent to steal.....	14	6			8		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104	76	8		18		2
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	238	78	14	304		4
Extortion.....	2	1			1		
False pretences.....	79	16	16	1	46		
Forgery.....	33	6	4		23		
Uttering forged document.....	52	9	14	1	27		1
Having in possession.....	68	36	11		19		2
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	30	11			19		
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2				2		
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2	1		1			
Robbery.....	149	92	9	1	47		
Theft.....	374	192	47	7	125		3
Theft from mail.....	3	1	2				
Theft from the person.....	1	1					
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28	6	14	1	5		2
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28	6	14	1	5		2
Unlawful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17	10	1		6		
Arson.....	9	5	1		3		
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1				1		
Mischief to public property.....	6	5			1		
Mischief to private property.....	1				1		
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	13	3		4		
Accessory after the fact.....	2	2					
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18	11	3		4		
Federal statutes.....	163	91	12		20	39	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30	21	8		1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73	56	2		14		1
—Trafficking.....	21	14	2		5		
Ticket of leave violator.....	39					39	

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Cause death by criminal negligence.....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Common assault.....	4	3	1	1	1	1
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3	3	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter.....	37	36	1	1	1	1
Murder.....	7	7	3	3	2	2
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life.....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Shooting with intent.....	3	2	1	1	1	1
Against rights of property.....	1,644	734	1	9	80	41
Armed robbery.....	93	34	46	1	6	3
Assault with intent to steal.....	14	6	7	1	4	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104	76	22	1	1	1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	247	332	4	34	16
Extortion.....	2	1	1	1	1	1
False pretences.....	79	16	54	9	9	1
Forgery.....	23	6	23	1	2	1
Uttering forged document.....	23	6	36	6	6	1
Having in possession.....	68	36	22	2	5	3
Horsebreaking instruments in possession.....	30	12	15	2	2	1
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2	2	2	2	2	1
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery.....	149	90	48	4	3	7
Theft.....	374	198	147	1	12	8
Theft from mail.....	3	1	2	1	1	1
Theft from the person.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28	9	13	3	3	1
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28	9	13	3	3	1
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17	10	7	7	1	1
Arson.....	9	5	4	4	1	1
Raiding setting fire to personal property.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mischief to public property.....	6	5	1	1	1	1
Mischief to private property.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	13	5	2	2	2
Accessory after the fact.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18	11	5	2	2	2
Federal statutes.....	163	84	16	5	3	10
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30	14	4	4	1	10
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73	56	8	4	1	1
—Trafficking.....	21	14	4	1	1	1
Ticket of leave violator.....	39	39	39	39	39	39

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

MALES ADMITTED

	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Against public order.....	17	1	4				6	4	2	12
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2	1	1							
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15		3				6			12
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68	4	9	12	1	17	7	5	13	26
Breaking prison.....	9	3	3		1		2			3
Escape from lawful custody.....	49		3	11		16	4	5	10	19
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	1					1				
Perjury.....	3		2						1	1
Public mischief.....	2	1					1			1
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4		1	1					2	2
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	89	43	8	6	12	14	5	7	32
Buggery.....	4	2	1			1				6
Gross indecency.....	24	14	3	1	3		2		1	5
Incest.....	35	20	10		1		3	1		11
Indecent assault on female.....	41	13	9	3	2	5	5	1	3	4
Indecent assault on male.....	8	2	1	1	1		2	2	2	2
Rape.....	35	16	12	3	3		3	1	1	3
Rape, attempt to commit.....	6	3								
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18	10	5			3				1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13	9	2			1	1		1	4
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6		1	1			2	1	1	1
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1							1		1
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5		1	1			2		1	3
Against the person and reputation.....	119	38	32	6	5	12	11	2	13	31
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1				1					1
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1	1								
Abortion.....	2		1	1						
Assault on public officer.....	5		1				1			1
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	6	6			3	3		3	6

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Total under 21 years	Age on admission							Total over 21 years	Age on admission							60 years and over
			14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years		25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years		
Total inmates.....	2,266	502	6	19	66	86	101	111	113	1,764	446	323	194	153	89	90	19	
Against public order.....	17	2					1	1		15	1	6	5		1	1		
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2	1								1								
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15	1						1		14		6			1			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68	18			2	5	3	5	3	50	21	16	6	1	3	2		
Breaking prison.....	9	6					4	1		3		3						
Escape from lawful custody.....	49	12			2	1	2	5	2	37	15	15	6		1			
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	1									1								
Perjury.....	3									3				1		1		
Public mischief.....	2									2		1				1		
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4									4	2				2			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	30			6	5	5	4	10	154	25	22	21	19	18	23	8	
Buggery.....	4									4	1	1	2	2				
Gross indecency.....	24	3			2		1			21		1	5		3	6	3	
Incest.....	35	3						1	2	32	6	1	2	5	7	9	1	
Indecent assault on female.....	41	6			2	1			3	35	6	3	3	5	7	4	3	
Indecent assault on male.....	8									8		2	2	2	1			
Rape.....	35	8			1	2	3		2	27	13	9	3	2				
Rape, attempt to commit.....	6									6	2	2		1		4	1	
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18	6			1	1	1		3	12	2			2	2	1		
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13	4				1		3		9		3	3			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6									6	2	1		1	1	1		
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1	1								1		1						
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5									5	1	1		1	1	1		
Against the person and reputation.....	119	18		2		3	4	5	4	101	17	26	17	17	9	8	5	
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1									1			1					
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1							1										
Abortion.....	2									2					2			
Assault on public officer.....	5									5	2	3						
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	6		2		1	2		1	15	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	
Bigamy.....	2									2								
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	2									2		1	1			1	1	
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	19	1				1				18	3	8	1		1	1	1	

[illegible]

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Marital Status						Residence	
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,458	595	43	51	119	184	1,933	148
Against public order.....	17	9	4	.....	.....	2	2	13	2
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15	7	4	.....	2	2	1	12	2
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68	50	11	.....	2	5	6	55	7
Breaking prison.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	2
Escape from lawful custody.....	49	36	8	.....	1	4	3	41	5
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Perjury.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Public mischief.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	95	68	9	4	8	33	144	6
Buggery.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Gross indecency.....	24	19	2	3	.....	.....	7	15	2
Incest.....	35	5	26	1	1	2	13	22	.....
Indecent assault on female.....	41	20	17	2	.....	2	6	35	.....
Indecent assault on male.....	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Rape.....	35	24	6	.....	2	3	1	30	3
Rape, attempt to commit.....	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18	7	9	2	.....	1	5	13	.....
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13	7	5	.....	.....	.....	1	11	1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	119	62	40	8	2	7	19	95	5
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Abortion.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Assault on public officer.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	14	6	.....	1	.....	2	16	3
Bigamy.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, main or.....	19	12	5	.....	.....	2	2	16	1

	3	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3													
Common assault.....	4	1												
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3	1	1											
Manslaughter.....	37	20												
Murder.....	7	5	1											
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7	3												
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2													
Shooting with intent.....	3													
Against rights of property.....	1,644	1,132	375	22	32		83	116	1,418					
Armed robbery.....	93	62	27				4	9	81					
Assault with intent to steal.....	14	9	3	1			1	2	12					
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104	65	30				7	3	95					
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	479	118	6	5		30	40	556					
Extortion.....	2	2							2					
False pretences.....	79	29	36	2	6		6	2	69					
Forgery.....	33	18	10	2	1		2	4	26					
Uttering forged document.....	52	29	12	2	3		6	5	44					
Having in possession.....	68	39	17	2	5		5	4	63					
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	30	12	14		1		3		28					
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2	1	1						2					
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2													
Robbery.....	149	110	27		5		7	12	127					
Theft.....	374	273	80	6	3		12	34	308					
Theft from mail.....	3	2			1				3					
Theft from the person.....	1			1					1					
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28	15	11		2			2	26					
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28	15	11		2			2	26					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17	12	4				1		14					
Arson.....	9	6	2				1		8					
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1	1												
Mischief to public property.....	6	4	2						6					
Mischief to private property.....	1	1												
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	11	9						20					
Accessory after the fact.....	2	1	1						2					
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18	10	8						18					
Federal statutes.....	163	71	69	4	7		12	6	142					
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30	9	17	2	1		1		29					
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73	32	30	2	1		8	1	62					
—Trafficcking.....	21	9	8		4				18					
Ticket of leave violator.....	39	21	14		1		3	4	33					

Common assault.....	4												
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3												
Manslaughter.....	37	1	6										
Murder.....	7												
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7												
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2												
Shooting with intent.....	3		1										
Against rights of property.....	1,644	1	62	2	241	3	13	8	22	6	64	10	857
Armed robbery.....	93	2	2		13						2		53
Assault with intent to steal.....	14				3								9
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104	2			17			3	2		2		47
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	26	2	81	5	5		3	10	2	22	3	353
Extortion.....	2			1									1
False pretences.....	79		6		14		4						
Forgery.....	33	1	1	5	1				1		4		33
Uttering forged document.....	52			8									2
Having in possession.....	68	1	3		10		1		1		3		15
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	30			7			1				1		32
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2												9
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....													
Robbery.....	149	6			20				2		10		84
Theft.....	373	14		61		1		1	3	4	18	4	197
Theft from mail.....	3												5
Theft from the person.....	1	1											
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28				2		1				2	1	11
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28				2		1				2	1	11
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17												
Arson.....	9	1		2									6
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1												1
Mischief to public property.....	6												5
Mischief to private property.....	1										1		4
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	1		4					1				1
Accessory after the fact.....	2												12
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18	1		3					1				11
Federal statutes.....	163												
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30	5	2	29							10	3	70
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73	1	1	4									21
—Trafficking.....	21	2	1	18					1		9	3	17
Ticket of leave violator.....	39	2		3					1		2		10
				4							1		22

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	
Against public order.....	17		10	7		
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2		2			
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15		8	7		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68		53	15		
Breaking prison.....	9		8	1		
Escape from lawful custody.....	49		36	13		
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	3		1			
Perjury.....	3		3			
Public mischief.....	2		2			
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4		3	1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct....	184	8	135	40	1	
Buggery.....	4		4			
Gross indecency.....	24	2	15	6	1	
Incest.....	35	2	30	3		
Indecent assault on female.....	41		32	9		
Indecent assault on male.....	8		6	2		
Rape.....	35	1	20	14		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	6		4	2		
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18	3	13	2		
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13		11	2		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6		4	2		
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1		1			
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5		3	2		
Against the person and reputation.....	119	8	81	28	2	
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1		1			
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1		1			
Abortion.....	2			1	1	
Assault on public officer.....	5	1	4			
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	1	16	4		
Bigamy.....	2		1	1		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	2		1	1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	19		15	4		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3			3		
Common assault.....	4		3	1		
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3	1	2			
Manslaughter.....	37	4	26	7		
Murder.....	7		2	4	1	
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7		5	2		
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2		2			
Shooting with intent.....	3	1	2			
Against rights of property.....	1,644	30	1,124	478	10	
Armed robbery.....	93	2	57	33	1	
Assault with intent to steal.....	14	1	12	1		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104		58	46		
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	12	467	159		
Extortion.....	2	1	1			
False pretences.....	79		34	41	4	
Forgery.....	33	1	16	15	1	
Uttering forged document.....	52		27	23	2	
Having in possession.....	68	2	39	27		
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	30		21	9		
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2		1	1		
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2		2			
Robbery.....	149	2	109	37	1	
Theft.....	374	9	278	84	1	
Theft from mail.....	3		1	2		
Theft from the person.....	1		1			
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades..	28		11	17		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28		11	17		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property...	17	2	13	2		
Arson.....	9	1	7	1		
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1		1			
Mischief to public property.....	6	1	4	1		
Mischief to private property.....	1		1			
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20		13	7		
Accessory after the fact.....	2		2			
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18		11	7		
Federal statutes.....	163	1	106	53	3	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30		25	4	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73		41	30	2	
—Trafficking.....	21		12	9		
Ticket of leave violator.....	39	1	28	10		

LES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates.....	2,266	386	1,342	446	20	72
Disturbance of public order.....	17	2	12	2		1
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2	1	1			
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15	1	11	2		1
Interference with the administration of law and justice.....	68	9	46	10		3
Breaking prison.....	9	3	5	1		
Escape from lawful custody.....	49	3	35	8		3
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	1		1			
Perjury.....	3		3			
Public mischief.....	2		1	1		
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4	3	1			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	39	109	36		
Buggery.....	4		1	3		
Gross indecency.....	24	8	12	4		
Indecent.....	35	12	17	6		
Indecent assault on female.....	41	10	23	8		
Indecent assault on male.....	8		6	2		
Rape.....	35	4	25	6		
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	6		3	3		
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	18	4	12	2		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	13	1	10	2		
Keeping common bawdy house.....	6	1	4	1		
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	1		1			
	5	1	3	1		
Interference with the person and reputation.....	119	10	76	33		
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1		1	1		
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1		1			
Abortion.....	2	1	1			
Assault on public officer.....	5		2			
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	3	10	3		
Bigamy.....	2		2	8		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	2		1	1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	19		14	5		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3		3			
Common assault.....	4		3	1		
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3	1	2			
manslaughter.....	37	3	24	10		
Murder.....	7		6	1		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7	2	5			
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2			2		
Robbing with intent.....	3		2	1		
Interference with rights of property.....	1,644	297	980	330	9	28
Armed robbery.....	93	15	61	14	1	2
Assault with intent to steal.....	14	1	9	4		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104	8	68	26	1	1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	135	373	122	2	6
Extortion.....	2		2			
False pretences.....	79	9	42	25	1	2
Forgery.....	33	3	15	15		
Forging forged document.....	52	5	31	14		2
Receiving in possession.....	68	10	45	11		2
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	30	4	17	8	1	
Legal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2		2			
Obbery.....	149	23	99	25		2
Theft.....	374	84	212	64	3	11
Theft from mail.....	3		2	1		
Theft from the person.....	1		1			
Unlawful transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28	4	16	7		1
Fraudulent transactions relating to the public or any person.....	28	4	16	7		1
Interference with and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17	3	11	3		
Person.....	9	2	7			
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1		1			
Public mischief to public property.....	6	1	3	2		
Public mischief to private property.....	1			1		
Conspiracies, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	3	13	3		1
Necessary after the fact.....	2		1	1		
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18	3	12	2		1
Statutes.....	163	18	75	21	11	38
Delinquent Act, Sec. 33.....	30	4	17	9		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73	5	23	4	10	31
—Trafficking.....	21	1	12		1	7
Check of leave violator.....	39	8	23	8		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Employment status			Period of unemployment							In-carcerated	Period not stated
		Em-ployed	Students	Never worked	Total unem-ployed	Under 3 months	3 and 6 months	6 and 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and 3 years	3 years and over		
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,071	9	22	1,164	625	177	91	78	48	83	47	15
Against public order.....	17	7			10	4		1	1	1	1		2
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	12	1			1								
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15	6			9	4		1		1	1		2
Against the administration of law and justice.....	68	13		2	53	8	5		3	3	2	32	
Breaking prison.....	9	3			6	2	1	1				1	
Escape from lawful custody.....	49	8		2	39	5	3	2	2	2	1	26	
Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	3				1		1						
Perjury.....	2	2			1	1			1			1	
Public mischief.....	2				2							4	
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4				4								
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	149	1		34	16	6	5	1		5	1	
Buggery.....	4	4											
Gross indecency.....	24	14			10	3		3	1		2	1	
Incest.....	35	31			4	2					2		
Indecent assault on female.....	41	31	1		9	6	1	1			1		
Indecent assault on male.....	8	8											
Rape.....	35	29			6	3	3						
Rape, attempt to commit.....	6	4			2	1		1					
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18	17			1	1							
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13	11			2	1	1						
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	4			2	1				1			
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1	1											
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	3			2	1				1			
Against the person and reputation.....	119	75	1	1	42	27	4	2	3		5		1
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1	1											
Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	2	2											
Assault on public officer.....	5	2			3	2		1			3		
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21	8		1	12	9							
Bigamy.....	2	2											
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	2	2											
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	19	13			6	4	1	1					
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3	3			1	1							
Common assault.....	4	3			1								

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Manslaughter.....	37	28					9	3	2	2	1	1	1
Murder.....	7	3	1				5	3					
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7	2					5	3					
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life.....	2	2					1		1				
Shooting with intent.....	3						1						
Against rights of property.....	1,644	709	7	18			910	524	150	68	61	35	50
Armed robbery.....	93	35		3			55	31	10	7	3	1	3
Assault with intent to steal.....	14	6		8			8	4		1	2		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104	48					56	30	8	1	4	5	6
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638	280	4	9			375	215	72	24	27	13	18
Extortion.....	2						2	2					5
False pretences.....													
Forgery.....	79	49					30	15	4	4	3		
Forgery.....	33	14					19	12	3	1	2		1
Uttering forged document.....	52	24					28	13	4	5	3		
Having in possession.....	68	36		1			31	19	6		1	3	
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	39	19					11	5	2		1		
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2	2											3
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2						1	1					
Robbery.....	149	66					82	43	12	6	8		
Theft.....	373	156	3	4			211	134	28	19	10	7	5
Theft from mail.....	3	2					1		1				
Theft from the person.....	1	1											
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28	15					13	6	2	1	1		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28	15					13	6	2	1	1		
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17	8											
Arson.....	9	5					4	4			1		
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1	1											
Mischief to public property.....	6	1					5	4			1		
Mischief to private property.....	1	1											
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20	8					12	4	1	4			
Accessory after the fact.....	2	1					1				1	2	
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18	7					11	4	1	4	1	1	
Federal statutes.....	163	83					79	27	9	10	7	7	15
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30	15		1			15	9	2	1		3	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73	32					41	9	4	9	5	4	10
—Traffic.....	21	10		1			10	2	2	1	3	2	
Ticket of leave violator.....	39	26					13	7	1		1		2

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

MALES ADMITTED	Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Weekly Earnings										Own account	Not applicable	Not stated
			Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over					
	Total inmates.....	2,266	2	39	129	233	350	415	363	646	22	44			23
	Against public order.....	17			1	1	2	4	3	5					1
	Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	2			1		1								
	Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	15						4	3						
	Against the administration of law and justice.....	68		2	2	9	14	8	8	19					
	Breaking prison.....	9			1		4							5	1
	Escape from lawful custody.....	49		1		5	9	6	8	14				5	1
	Obstructing peace officer or public officer.....	1								1					
	Perjury.....	3						1		2					
	Public mischief.....	2			1			1							
	Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	4		1			1			2					
	Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	184	1	5	2	30	25	34	32	47	7	1			
	Buggery.....	4				1	1	1	1						
	Gross indecency.....	24	1	2	1	5	2	3	7	8	1				
	Incest.....	35		1	1	4	3	6	6	10	3				
	Indecent assault on female.....	41		1		7	6	13	6	7		1			
	Indecent assault on male.....	8					3	2		3					
	Rape.....	35				7	4	3	9	11	1				
	Rape, attempt to commit.....	6				1	1	2	1	1					
	Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	18				4	3	2	3	4	2				
	Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	13		1		1	2	2	4	3					
	Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6						1	1	3	1				
	Keeping common bawdy house.....	1													
	Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5						1		3	1				
	Against the person and reputation.....	119		5	5	9	15	20	26	33	2	2			2
	Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1					1								
	Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age).....	1						1							
	Abortion.....	2						1							
	Assault on public officer.....	5		1				1		1					
	Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	21		1			2	4	3	8	1	1			1
	Bigamy.....	2				1		1		1					

Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	19				4	2			7	6		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3				1	1			1	1		
Common assault.....	4				1	1			1	1		
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	3			1								1
Manslaughter.....	37		2	3	2	3			10	9	1	
Murder.....	7		1	1	1	2			1	3		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	7					2						
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2				1	1						
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2					1			2			
Shooting with intent.....	3											
Against rights of property.....	1,644	1	27	110	168	263	302	261	452	11	33	16
Armed robbery.....	93		1	4	8	10	19	14	33	1	3	
Assault with intent to steal.....	14			2	3	3	3	1	2			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	104		1	4	3	16	30	20	26	1	1	2
Breaking and entering and committing.....	638		11	55	67	109	109	105	154	5	17	6
Extortion.....	2							1	1			
False pretences.....	79	1	1	3	4	6	7	8	45	2	1	1
Forgery.....	33			1	2	6	2	7	15			
Uttering forged document.....	52			1	4	6	5	12	23			1
Having in possession.....	68			1	4	7	15	19	19	1	1	1
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	30			1	2	4	7	4	12			
Instruments or material, for making forged bank notes.....	2								2			
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	2					1						1
Robbery.....	149		2	10	16	25	34	25	35		1	1
Theft.....	374		11	28	55	69	71	44	83	1	9	3
Theft from mail.....	3					1			2			
Theft from the person.....	1							1				
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	28			3	3		4	3	15			
Defrauding the public or any person.....	28			3	3		4	3	15			
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	17											
Arson.....	9			2	2	3	6	2	2			
Fraudulently setting fire to personal property.....	1			1	1	3	2	2				
Mischief to public property.....	6			1	1				1			
Mischief to private property.....	1						3		1			
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	20			3	1	4	5		6			1
Accessory after the fact.....	2					1						1
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	18			3	1	3	5		6			
Federal statutes.....	163			1	10	24	31	27	64	1	3	2
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	30				3	6	9	5	6	1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possessing.....	73				3	8	8	13	40			1
—Trafficking.....	21				2	1	6	1	10		1	
Ticket of leave violator.....	39			1	2	9	8	8	8		2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Under 2 years.....	48		1	1	9	7	20	4	6	39
2 and under 3 years.....	1,398	318	332	83	45	144	238	55	183	521
3 and under 4 years.....	411	60	69	29	15	33	99	29	77	220
4 and under 5 years.....	124	18	11	6	6	9	30	10	34	80
5 and under 6 years.....	112	22	18	6	6	7	22	6	25	59
6 and under 7 years.....	36	11	6	4		3	2	3	7	12
7 and under 8 years.....	30	4	9		1	4	8	2	2	13
8 and under 9 years.....	11	2	1			2	3	1	2	6
9 and under 10 years.....	7		2					2	3	5
10 and under 15 years.....	43	4	12	5	3	2	12	1	4	20
15 and under 20 years.....	9	3			1			1	2	6
20 and under 25 years.....	10	1	2				5		2	7
25 years and over.....	3	1	1			1				
Death commuted to life.....	7	5	1			1				
Life.....	5	3			1		1			2
Preventive detention.....	12		2			2	2	2	4	8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,266	21	249	717	609	119	238	313
Simple.....	1,079	10	166	274	298	62	91	178
Simple and fine.....	2			1			1	
Simple with lash.....	12			1		3	5	2
Concurrent.....	873	7	65	375	186	35	115	90
Concurrent and fine.....	10			3	2		5	1
Concurrent with lash.....	6			1	3		1	
Concurrent and consecutive.....	109	1	6	21	40	10	10	21
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	1				1			
Consecutive.....	90	1	5	17	54	3	2	8
Consecutive and fine.....	11			9			1	1
Consecutive with lash.....	1				1			
Preventive detention.....	12		1		7	1	2	1
Remanet.....	39	2	2	11	11	2	3	8
Remanet and sentence.....	21		4	4	5	3	2	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Colin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,266	21	249	538	180	404	202	121	238	313
Simple.....	1,079	10	167	214	61	199	96	63	92	177
Simple and fine.....	2			1				1		
Simple with lash.....	12				1	1		3	5	2
Concurrent.....	873	7	64	266	108	116	72	36	114	90
Concurrent and fine.....	10			1	2	2			5	1
Concurrent with lash.....	6			1		3		1	1	
Concurrent and consecutive.....	109	1	6	15	5	24	16	10	10	22
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	1									
Consecutive.....	90	1	5	17	2	38	14	3	2	8
Consecutive and fine.....	11			8	1				1	1
Consecutive with lash.....	1						1			
Preventive detention.....	12		1			7		1	2	1
Remanet.....	39	2	2	11		9	2	2	3	8
Remanet and sentence.....	21		4	4		5		3	2	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,266	21	249	717	609	119	238	313
14 years.....	6			6				1
15 years.....	19		2	16				
16 years.....	66		12	43	4		7	
17 years.....	86		18	52	1	3	8	4
18 years.....	101		9	55	10	10	12	5
19 years.....	111	1	20	49	12	7	16	6
20 years.....	113		15	44	20	5	21	8
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	1	76	265	47	25	64	24
21 to 24 years.....	446	3	58	122	122	28	53	60
25 to 29 years.....	447	9	37	111	146	26	48	70
30 to 34 years.....	326	3	32	79	114	14	32	52
35 to 39 years.....	194	4	19	49	64	10	12	36
40 to 44 years.....	153	1	8	40	58	4	12	30
45 to 49 years.....	89		11	21	27	7	5	18
50 to 59 years.....	90		8	25	27	5	7	18
60 years and over.....	19			5	4		5	5
Total inmates over 21.....	1,764	20	173	452	562	94	174	289

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,266	21	249	538	180	404	202	121	238	313
14 years.....	6			2	4					1
15 years.....	19		2	7	9					
16 years.....	66		12	16	27	4			7	
17 years.....	86		18	16	36	1		3	8	4
18 years.....	101		9	20	35	2	8	10	12	5
19 years.....	111	1	20	26	23	8	4	7	16	6
20 years.....	113		15	30	14	10	10	5	21	8
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	1	76	117	148	25	22	25	64	24
21 to 24 years.....	446	3	59	102	21	49	71	28	52	61
25 to 29 years.....	447	9	37	99	11	92	55	26	47	71
30 to 34 years.....	326	3	32	79		82	31	16	33	50
35 to 39 years.....	194	4	19	50		51	12	10	12	36
40 to 44 years.....	153	1	7	41		49	8	4	13	30
45 to 49 years.....	89		11	21		26	1	7	5	18
50 to 59 years.....	90		8	24		26	2	5	7	18
60 years and over.....	19			5		4			5	5
Total inmates over 21.....	1,764	20	173	421	32	379	180	96	174	289

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total Inmates	Type of Sentence													
		Simple	Simple and fine	Simple and with lash	Concurrent	Concurrent and with lash	Concurrent and with consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with fine	Consecutive and fine	Consecutive with lash	Preventive detention	Remanet	Remanet and sentence		
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,079	2	12	873	10	6	109	1	90	11	1	12	39	21
14 years.....	6	4			2										
15 years.....	19	8			11										
16 years.....	66	14			45	1	1	1		4					
17 years.....	86	35		1	44			5		1					
18 years.....	101	37		1	50	2		7		2				2	
19 years.....	111	40			54		1	2		6				2	
20 years.....	113	52			46		2	2		6				3	4
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	190		2	252	3	4	17		19				7	6
21 to 24 years.....	446	200	1	4	176	2	2	23		23				10	3
25 to 29 years.....	447	211		1	163	1	2	27	1	27				11	7
30 to 34 years.....	326	171		1	115	2		15		9		1	3	5	1
35 to 39 years.....	194	117		2	52	2		10		6			1	3	1
40 to 44 years.....	153	75		1	58			7		3			2	4	1
45 to 49 years.....	89	51		1	26			5		2			2	2	1
50 to 59 years.....	90	51			27			5		1			2	1	2
60 years and over.....	19	13			4										15
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,764	889	2	10	621	7	2	92	1	71	9	1	12	32	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
14 years.....	6	6								
15 years.....	19	14		3					1	1
16 years.....	66	50	7	6		2				3
17 years.....	86	55	21	6	1	1		1		
18 years.....	101	44	32	9	5	4	4	3		12
19 years.....	111	37	36	8	11	7	7	3	2	23
20 years.....	113	26	37	8	9	9	20	2	2	33
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	232	133	40	26	24	32	10	5	73
21 to 24 years.....	446	66	118	47	16	63	83	22	31	152
25 to 29 years.....	447	43	83	24	21	56	101	33	86	241
30 to 34 years.....	326	29	53	11	12	34	82	21	84	199
35 to 39 years.....	194	20	30	5	3	20	57	10	49	119
40 to 44 years.....	153	21	22	4	1	10	36	12	47	96
45 to 49 years.....	89	20	11	1	1	6	21	2	27	51
50 to 59 years.....	90	16	11	2	5	2	29	5	20	59
60 years and over.....	19	5	6		2		3	1	2	8
Total inmates over 21	1,764	220	334	94	61	191	412	106	346	925

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total inmates	Marital status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,458	595	43	51	119	184	1,933	148	1
14 years.....	6	6					1	5		
15 years.....	19	19					6	13		
16 years.....	66	66					5	69	2	
17 years.....	86	85	1				8	74	4	
18 years.....	101	97	3		1		13	85	3	
19 years.....	111	106	5				14	95	2	
20 years.....	113	100	12			1	9	99	5	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	479	21		1	1	56	430	16	
21 to 24 years.....	446	352	82	2	3	7	36	387	22	1
25 to 29 years.....	447	261	149		10	27	29	383	35	
30 to 34 years.....	326	169	113	4	10	30	21	284	21	
35 to 39 years.....	194	77	89	5	8	15	9	171	14	
40 to 44 years.....	153	49	70	9	11	14	13	125	15	
45 to 49 years.....	89	27	38	8	4	12	8	70	11	
50 to 59 years.....	90	38	29	8	3	12	9	69	12	
60 years and over.....	19	6	4	7	1	1	3	14	2	
Total inmates over 21 years.	1,764	979	574	43	50	118	128	1,503	132	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total inmates	No dependents	Number of dependents										
			Number with dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,613	653	238	164	103	52	35	28	13	14	6	.....
14 years.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	86	85	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	101	96	5	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	111	108	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	113	101	12	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	481	21	12	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years.....	446	362	84	43	28	9	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	447	291	156	65	40	23	16	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	326	196	130	41	40	24	14	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	194	103	91	26	15	16	11	11	5	1	5	1	.....
40 to 44 years.....	153	70	83	24	16	15	6	7	6	2	5	2	.....
45 to 49 years.....	89	41	48	14	4	4	3	3	5	3	1	1	.....
50 to 59 years.....	90	55	35	8	6	8	1	2	4	2	2	2	.....
60 years and over.....	19	14	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,764	1,132	632	226	159	99	52	35	28	13	14	6	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grade													Above High School	Not stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total inmates.....	2,266	49	24	55	73	139	192	259	295	513	268	190	103	73	15	16	2
14 years.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	19	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	66	.....	.....	2	4	6	9	16	13	9	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	86	2	1	1	2	6	11	21	18	13	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	101	1	.....	.....	3	6	7	20	16	20	19	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	111	1	.....	2	4	7	11	16	20	20	14	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	113	1	.....	3	1	4	12	16	22	22	15	9	4	2	1	.....	1
Total inmates under 21 years....	502	5	2	8	15	39	53	95	91	86	57	30	14	5	1	.....	1
21 to 24 years.....	446	10	1	7	12	19	45	52	64	106	63	40	13	9	2	3	.....
25 to 29 years.....	447	9	5	11	15	25	31	40	55	118	63	37	23	12	3	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	326	9	4	.....	11	16	26	34	34	93	35	30	17	12	3	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	194	6	3	6	5	10	15	19	20	37	19	23	14	9	2	2	.....
40 to 44 years.....	153	3	2	9	4	10	8	12	13	31	17	15	11	14	2	5	1
45 to 49 years.....	89	4	2	5	4	8	6	2	9	19	7	9	6	4	1	3	.....
50 to 59 years.....	90	2	3	8	5	10	7	4	7	20	5	6	4	8	.....	1	.....
60 years and over.....	19	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,764	44	22	47	58	100	139	164	204	427	211	160	89	68	14	16	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Ab- stinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Mod- erate	Exces- sive		
Total inmates.....	2,266	386	1,342	446	20	7
14 years.....	6	5				
15 years.....	19	15	4			
16 years.....	66	37	27	1		
17 years.....	86	29	56	1		
18 years.....	101	33	66	2		
19 years.....	111	30	77	4		
20 years.....	113	25	79	7	1	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	502	174	309	15	1	
21 to 24 years.....	446	60	318	60	1	
25 to 29 years.....	447	54	265	107	7	
30 to 34 years.....	326	36	176	90	7	
35 to 39 years.....	194	13	93	75	2	
40 to 44 years.....	153	18	75	52	1	
45 to 49 years.....	89	11	45	26		
50 to 59 years.....	90	13	52	20	1	
60 years and over.....	19	7	9	1		
Total inmates over 21 years.....	1,764	212	1,033	431	19	

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	Age on Admission																
		Under 21 Years						21 Years and Over										
		14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total inmates over 21 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and Over	
Total inmates.....	502	6	19	66	86	101	111	113	1,764	446	447	326	194	153	89	90	10	
Total employed.....	1,071	174	2	.....	23	26	36	37	50	897	186	203	180	116	97	50	54	11
Agriculture.....	40	6	.....	1	.....	2	2	4	4	43	7	10	4	11	2	2	3	3
Armed forces.....	24	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	4	14	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerical.....	30	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	24	2	2	10	3	3	1	5	.....
Commercial.....	68	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	63	8	12	14	6	14	3	3	.....
Communication.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction.....	204	27	.....	3	5	.....	5	6	8	177	33	46	31	21	26	9	9	2
Electric light and power production.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Financial.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	50	12	21	11	8	4	3	3	.....
Labourer.....	150	46	.....	10	10	10	10	8	8	104	27	11	12	18	9	9	6	2
Managerial.....	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	31	8	4	10	3	2	1	2	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	167	23	.....	1	3	5	5	.....	.....	144	32	39	27	12	18	9	6	1
Mining.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	18	7	3	1	3	2	1	1	.....
Professional.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21	2	4	6	3	2	2	2	.....
Services—Domestic.....	32	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	5	5	5	5	2	1	3	.....
Services—Personal.....	51	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	44	5	6	12	6	6	3	5	1
Protective.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....
Other and recreational.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation.....	145	29	1	.....	3	3	6	5	11	116	29	34	31	11	5	3	3	.....
Total unemployed.....	1,164	303	2	14	35	57	60	72	63	861	257	242	146	78	55	39	36	8
Under 3 months.....	625	192	.....	10	22	39	35	46	40	433	134	122	82	39	28	14	14	.....
3 and under 6 months.....	177	43	1	1	5	10	9	12	5	134	38	40	16	7	10	6	6	.....
6 and under 12 months.....	91	21	.....	.....	4	2	4	3	6	40	23	14	11	6	4	4	4	.....
1 year and under 2 years.....	78	19	1	1	1	3	1	3	.....	59	10	11	15	7	2	2	2	.....
2 years and under 3 years.....	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	12	16	15	5	4	4	.....	.....
3 years and over.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	19	13	13	13	5	4	7	6
Incarcerated.....	47	14	.....	1	3	2	.....	3	4	33	12	10	10	3	1	3	2	.....
Time not stated.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total other.....	31	25	2	5	8	3	5	2	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked.....	22	16	1	2	5	2	4	2	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student.....	9	9	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total inmates	Birthplace				Canadian				Citizenship			
		Canada	British Commonwealth	United States	Europe	Asia	Naturalized		Born	Years in Canada		Alien	
							British	Alien		Under 5 years	5 years and over	Under 5 years	5 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,266	2,129	54	37	44	2	2,128	44	2,128	4	2	18	20
British:	434	406	24	4	.....	.....	406	2	406	2	1	1	1
English.....	319	306	7	6	.....	.....	306	7	306	2	1	1	2
Irish.....	261	237	20	4	.....	.....	237	2	237	2	1	1	1
Scottish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European:	12	10	.....	.....	2	.....	10	1	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Austrian.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish.....	832	824	.....	8	.....	.....	824	8	824	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	74	67	.....	4	.....	.....	67	3	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	6	5	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	11	5	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Icelandic.....	28	20	.....	1	7	.....	20	1	20	.....	.....	3	4
Italian.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish.....	24	22	.....	2	.....	.....	22	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlandish.....	20	17	.....	1	2	.....	17	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	24	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5	16	.....	.....	1	1
Polish.....	8	6	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Romanian.....	21	16	.....	.....	4	.....	16	1	16	.....	.....	1	3
Russian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	49	45	.....	1	3	.....	45	3	45	.....	.....	1	1
Ukrainian.....	7	4	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Yugoslavian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	21	17	1	3	.....	.....	17	1	17	.....	.....	3	.....
North American Indian.....	62	61	.....	1	.....	.....	61	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Origin not stated.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illit- erate	Degree of Education		Above High School	Not stated
			School Grades			
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
British:						
English.....	434	13	266	146	8	1
Irish.....	319	4	187	125	2	1
Scottish.....	261	7	157	94	3	.....
European:						
Austrian.....	12	1	6	5	.....	.....
Belgian.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Danish.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Finnish.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
French.....	832	13	689	129	1	.....
German.....	74	2	39	32	1	.....
Greek.....	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Hungarian.....	11	.....	7	4	.....	.....
Icelandic.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Italian.....	28	.....	19	9	.....	.....
Jewish.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Netherlandish.....	24	1	13	10	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	20	1	11	8	.....	.....
Polish.....	24	1	14	9	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Russian.....	21	.....	10	10	1	.....
Spanish.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	13	.....	7	6	.....	.....
Swiss.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ukrainian.....	49	.....	29	20	.....	.....
Yugoslavic.....	7	1	4	2	.....	.....
Asiatic:						
Chinese.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Japanese.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Syrian.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Other:						
Negro.....	21	.....	13	8	.....	.....
North American Indian.....	62	5	50	7	.....	.....
Other.....	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Origin not stated.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents					
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian One British	One Canadian One Foreign	One British One Foreign
Total inmates	2,206	1,539	178	204	176	124	30
Canada.....	2,129	1,534	129	138	170	118	27
Britain:							
England and Wales.....	27		25		1		1
Northern Ireland.....	6		6				
Scotland.....	20		16	3	1		
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	1		1				
United States.....	37	5	1	17	4	6	2
Europe:							
Austria.....	2			2			
Belgium.....	1			1			
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1			
Finland.....	2			2			
Germany.....	4			4			
Greece.....	1			1			
Hungary.....	1			1			
Italy.....	5			5			
Norway.....	7			7			
Poland.....	2			2			
Roumania.....	8			8			
Russia.....	2			2			
Switzerland.....	5			5			
Yugoslavia.....	1			1			
3				3			
Asia:							
China.....	1			1			
Turkey.....	1			1			
1				1			
15							
13							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not Stated
Total inmates	2,266	2,129	23	17	4	91	2
Canada	2,129	2,129					
Britain:							
England and Wales	27		3	3	1	20	
Northern Ireland	6					6	
Scotland	20		1	1	1	17	
Other countries of British Commonwealth	1					1	
United States	37		10	2	1	22	2
Europe:							
Austria	2					2	
Belgium	1					1	
Czechoslovakia	1					1	
Finland	2					2	
Germany	4		2	1		1	
Greece	1					1	
Hungary	5		1	3		1	
Italy	7		2	3		2	
Norway	2					2	
Poland	8		1	2		5	
Roumania	2		1			1	
Russia	5			1		4	
Switzerland	1		1				
Yugoslavia	3		1	1	1		
Asia:							
China	1					1	
Turkey	1					1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of education			
			School grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
Canada.....	2,129	47	1,475	596	9	2
Britain:						
England and Wales.....	27		10	14	3	
Northern Ireland.....	6		4	2		
Scotland.....	20		11	8	1	
Other countries of British Commonwealth...	1		1			
United States.....	37		22	13	2	
Europe:						
Austria.....	2		1	1		
Belgium.....	1		1			
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1		
Finland.....	2		1	1		
Germany.....	4		2	1	1	
Greece.....	1		1			
Hungary.....	5		2	3		
Italy.....	7		6	1		
Norway.....	2		2			
Poland.....	8	1	4	3		
Roumania.....	2		1	1		
Russia.....	5		3	2		
Switzerland.....	1			1		
Yugoslavia.....	3	1	2			
Asia:						
China.....	1		1			
Turkey.....	1			1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,266	21	249	717	609	119	238	313
Employed.....	1,071	12	110	294	348	60	110	137
Agriculture.....	49		8	8	10	2	16	5
Armed forces.....	24		9	1	3	4	7	
Clerical.....	30		2	12	8	2	1	5
Commercial.....	66		2	12	31	6	3	12
Communication.....	4			1	3			
Construction.....	204	3	10	40	93	14	21	23
Electric light and power production.....	5	1			4			
Financial.....	2			2				
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	52	3	9	4	13			19
Labourer.....	150	2	27	60	30	7	5	19
Managerial.....	32	1	5	14	7			4
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	167	2	8	36	71	9	21	20
Mining.....	21		7	2	4	2	5	1
Professional.....	22		1	7	3	2	6	3
Services—Domestic.....	32			21	8		1	2
Personal.....	51		3	19	19	1	4	5
Protective.....	7			2	3	2		
Other and recreational.....	8			4	3			1
Transportation.....	145		19	49	35	8	16	18
Total unemployed.....	1,164	8	135	404	256	59	126	176
Under 3 months.....	625	2	73	260	101	32	69	88
and under 6 months.....	177	1	21	54	42	10	21	28
and under 12 months.....	91	1	12	30	17	3	14	14
year and under 2 years.....	78	1	10	19	19	5	8	16
years and under 3 years.....	48		5	10	11	6	10	6
years and over.....	83	1	7	16	29	3	4	23
Recarcerated.....	47		4	10	33			
Time not stated.....	15	2	3	5	4			1
Not otherwise stated.....	31	1	4	19	5		2	
Never worked.....	22	1	3	13	4		1	
Student.....	9		1	6	1		1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Britis Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,266	21	249	538	180	404	202	121	238	3
Total employed.....	1,071	12	109	237	61	237	106	62	111	1
Agriculture.....	49		8	7	1	6	4	2	16	
Armed forces.....	24		9	1		1	2	4	7	
Clerical.....	30		2	9	3	4	4	2	1	
Commercial.....	66		2	11		24	7	8	3	
Communication.....	4				1	2	1			
Construction.....	204	3	10	37	4	64	27	14	22	
Electric light and power production.....	5	1				3	1			
Financial.....	2			2						
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	52	3	9	4		9	4		4	
Labourer.....	150	2	27	39	22	21	8	7	5	
Managerial.....	32	1	5	14	1	2	4	1		
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	167	2	8	28	9	44	26	9	21	
Mining.....	21		7	1	1	2	2	2	5	
Professional.....	22			8		2	1		6	
Services—Domestic.....	32			17	4	8			1	
Personal.....	51		3	17	2	17	2	1	4	
Protective.....	7			2		1	2	2		
Other and recreational.....	8			2	2	3				
Transportation.....	145		19	38	11	24	11	8	16	
Total unemployed.....	1,164	8	136	292	109	162	96	59	125	
Under 3 months.....	625	2	73	183	77	51	49	32	69	
3 and under 6 months.....	177	1	21	40	13	24	19	10	22	
6 and under 12 months.....	91	1	12	23	6	10	8	3	13	
1 year and under 2 years.....	78	1	10	13	5	16	4	5	8	
2 years and under 3 years.....	48		5	9	1	8	4	6	9	
3 years and over.....	83	1	8	15	1	25	3	3	4	
Incarcerated.....	47		4	7	3	25	8			
Time not stated.....	15	2	3	2	3	3	1			
Total other.....	31	1	4	9	10	5			2	
Never worked.....	22	1	3	8	5	4			1	
Student.....	9		1	1	5	1			1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,266	100.0	1,458	595	43	51	119
Under \$10.....	2	.1	1	1	1		
10 and under \$20.....	39	1.7	35	1	1		2
20 and under \$30.....	129	5.7	118	8	1	1	1
30 and under \$40.....	233	10.3	186	29	6	2	10
40 and under \$50.....	350	15.4	262	68	4	2	14
50 and under \$60.....	415	18.3	256	124	10	8	17
60 and under \$70.....	363	16.0	208	116	5	7	27
70 and over.....	646	28.5	325	232	14	29	46
Unknown account.....	22	1.0	8	13	1		
Not applicable.....	44	2.0	44				
Not stated.....	23	1.0	15	4		2	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment Status	Total inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,266	100.0	1,458	595	43	51	119
Total employed.....	1,071	47.2	589	363	24	29	66
Total unemployed.....	1,164	51.4	838	232	19	22	53
Under 3 months.....	625	27.6	462	118	9	9	27
3 and under 6 months.....	177	7.8	124	44	1		8
6 and under 12 months.....	91	4.0	67	14	2	3	5
1 year and under 2 years.....	78	3.4	58	16		2	2
2 and under 3 years.....	48	2.1	29	14	1	2	2
3 years and over.....	83	3.7	51	19	6	3	4
Not incarcerated.....	47	2.1	34	7		2	4
Name not stated.....	15	.7	13			1	1
Total other.....	31	1.4	31				
Never worked.....	22	1.0	22				
Student.....	9	.4	9				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Newfoundland.....	21	4	10	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
Dorchester.....	249	71	59	5	20	12	55	8	19	102
St. Vincent de Paul.....	717	216	179	20	41	18	181	8	54	284
Kingston.....	609	44	26	101	8	129	24	91	186	309
Manitoba.....	119	23	25	1	2	17	29	2	20	53
Saskatchewan.....	238	40	107	.....	7	7	69	1	7	84
British Columbia.....	313	54	61	6	8	32	82	6	64	160

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
Newfoundland.....	21	4	10	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
Dorchester.....	249	71	59	5	20	12	55	19	18	102
St. Vincent de Paul.....	538	106	126	8	39	12	183	9	55	286
Federal Training Centre.....	180	110	51	12	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Kingston.....	404	25	9	40	6	69	12	75	168	261
Collin's Bay.....	202	19	18	61	3	60	9	14	18	44
Manitoba.....	121	24	25	1	2	17	29	2	21	54
Saskatchewan.....	238	41	106	.....	7	7	70	1	6	84
British Columbia.....	313	52	63	6	8	32	82	6	64	160

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			Not stated
			School grades		Above High School	
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,266	49	1,550	649	16	2
No previous commitment.....	452	12	325	108	7	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,814	37	1,225	541	9	2
One previous commitment.....	325	5	225	91	4	.....
Two previous commitments.....	270	8	182	79	.....	1
Three previous commitments.....	238	4	165	69	.....	.....
Four previous commitments.....	210	3	146	60	1	.....
Five previous commitments.....	139	6	92	40	1	.....
Six to ten previous commitments.....	395	7	254	132	1	1
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	150	3	100	45	2	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	1	32	15	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	39	.....	29	10	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Use of alcohol			Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates.....	2,266	386	1,342	446	20	72
No previous commitment.....	452	133	292	23	.....	4
Total recidivists.....	1,814	253	1,050	423	20	68
One previous commitment.....	325	78	204	41	1	1
Two previous commitments.....	270	44	181	41	1	3
Three previous commitments.....	238	46	151	35	3	3
Four previous commitments.....	210	23	123	58	1	5
Five previous commitments.....	139	15	78	40	1	5
Six to ten previous commitments.....	395	33	212	121	8	21
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	150	9	72	52	4	13
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	3	22	14	.....	9
Over twenty previous commitments.....	39	2	7	21	1	8

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MALES ADMITTED

Number of previous commitments	Total Inmates	Employment Status			Total unem- ployed	Period of Unemployment						Incar- cerated	Time not stated
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked		Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over		
Total inmates.....	2,266	1,071	9	22	1,164	625	177	91	78	48	83	47	15
No previous commitment.....	452	238	7	7	200	132	41	9	6	2	5	3	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,814	833	2	15	964	493	136	82	72	46	78	44	13
One previous commitment.....	325	149	2	5	169	102	21	15	12	3	7	6	3
Two previous commitments.....	270	126	.....	3	141	71	22	12	13	3	9	9	2
Three previous commitments.....	238	104	.....	1	133	72	20	9	7	10	8	7	.....
Four previous commitments.....	210	98	.....	1	111	57	16	8	8	8	8	6	.....
Five previous commitments.....	139	62	.....	2	75	44	9	4	6	4	4	2	.....
Six to ten previous commitments.....	395	201	.....	3	191	92	23	21	12	10	23	7	.....
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	150	66	.....	.....	84	39	15	8	6	4	7	4	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	48	19	.....	.....	29	11	5	.....	4	3	5	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	39	8	.....	.....	31	5	5	5	4	1	7	3	.....

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status					
		Rural		Urban		Transient	
		Employed	Un-employed and Student	Employed	Un-employed and Student	Employed	Un-employed and Student
Total inmates.....(1)	2,266	107	77	922	1,011	42	106
No previous commitment.....(2)	452	35	28	198	178	5	7
Gaol only.....(3)	467	33	24	181	208	8	13
Reformatory only.....(4)	134	5	.....	49	76	3	1
Penitentiary only.....(5)	87	4	3	31	44	2	3
Gaol and reformatory.....(6)	215	8	11	85	91	4	16
Gaol and penitentiary.....(7)	444	14	6	164	220	11	29
Reformatory and penitentiary.....(8)	116	3	2	65	40	2	4
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....(9)	351	5	3	149	154	7	33
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9).....(10)	998	26	14	409	458	22	69

MALES ADMITTED
TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Non-penal Institution	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,266	452	467	134	87	215	444	116	351	998
No non-penal institution history.....	1,946	428	414	100	78	179	393	81	273	825
Hospital for insane.....	30	4	2	2	1	8	5	1	17	14
Home for mental defectives.....	20	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	5	10
Tuberculosis hospital.....	23	.....	9	.....	1	3	5	.....	5	11
Protection home.....	26	2	6	1	3	1	7	1	5	16
Training school.....	186	15	24	27	2	18	22	27	51	102
Hospital for insane and training school.....	15	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	9
Protection home and training school.....	14	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	9
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis hospital.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Training school and tuberculosis hospital.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Colin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,346	11	286	560	200	326	215	173	291	284
Death.....	20			5		4	1	4	1	5
Deportation.....	14		1			3	6	1	2	1
Expiration of sentence.....	1,633	2	202	395	73	285	115	134	204	223
Release on court order.....	12				1	3	3		2	3
Release to military authorities.....	2					1				1
Ticket of leave.....	627	9	82	153	121	28	90	30	71	43
Unconditional release.....	38		1	7	5	2		4	11	8

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and under 10 Years	10 Years and under 15 Years	15 Years and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates.....	2,346	51	1,380	511	213	56	109	18	6	
Death.....	20	4	5	3			4		2	
Deportation.....	14		7	4	2		1			
Expiration of sentence.....	1,633	17	976	390	156	36	53	5		
Release on court order.....	12	10	1		1					
Release to military authorities...	2	1	1							
Ticket of leave.....	627	18	367	109	50	17	49	13	4	
Unconditional release.....	38	1	23	5	4	3	2			

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates.....	2,346	51	1,380	511	213	56	109	18	6	2
Against public order.....	16	.....	3	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Explosion causing bodily harm or damage to property	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firearm, (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	.....	2	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	21	.....	13	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody.....	17	.....	10	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neglect to aid peace officer or public officer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public mischief.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skipping Bail.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	149	10	72	26	22	1	13	1	3	1
Buggery.....	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gross indecency.....	28	3	18	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	26	1	7	7	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault on male.....	7	1	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault on female.....	21	2	15	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	31	2	6	6	7	1	6	.....	3	.....
Rape, attempt to commit.....	10	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	11	1	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Time Served									
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over	
Against the person and reputation.....	99	2	42	12	9	6	23	4	1	.....
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on public officer.....	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	17	.....	12	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to resist or prevent lawful arrest or detention.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to prevent arrest or detention.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common assault.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forcible confinement.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	38	.....	7	3	6	4	16	2	.....	.....
Murder.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Murder, attempt to commit.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent.....	8	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property.....	1,829	19	1,136	412	145	41	62	12	2	.....
Armed robbery.....	167	2	55	35	22	16	29	6	2	.....
Assault with intent to steal.....	22	.....	11	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	102	1	70	22	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering and committing.....	723	9	447	180	57	8	18	4	.....	.....
Extortion.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	93	.....	64	24	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False statement in writing.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	52	.....	41	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	47	.....	30	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	58	1	41	10	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 46.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total Inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Total inmates.....	2,346	51	1,380	511	213	56	109	18	6	2
Barbering.....	27	1	13	8	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmithing.....	23	2	10	6	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding.....	13	1	8	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Butchering.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas work.....	59	1	42	10	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carpentry and cabinet making.....	21	1	14	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Change room and laundry.....	36	1	21	5	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Char service.....	111	7	51	25	17	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Clerking and bookkeeping.....	75	2	35	14	11	3	8	1	1	.....
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	92	1	61	20	6	1	2	1	.....	.....
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	132	3	73	34	13	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Bricklaying.....	102	.....	62	24	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Plastering.....	13	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine operation.....	42	.....	30	6	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Labouring.....	817	19	492	176	69	19	38	2	2	.....
Trucking and teaming.....	12	1	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's department:										
Electricity.....	35	.....	20	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing.....	43	.....	27	9	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Steam fitting.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Stoking.....	42	.....	28	8	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Farming, general.....	147	4	87	38	9	3	3	3	.....	.....
Gardening.....	16	.....	9	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hospital orderly.....	19	.....	9	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library.....	29	1	17	4	3	1	1	1	1	.....
Machine shop.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor mechanics.....	70	1	38	20	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Painting.....	32	.....	32	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	18	.....	10	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

	16	1	12	3	7	4	1
Rural repairing.....	16	1	12	3			
School.....	8		5	1		1	1
Shoemaking.....	36		19			1	2
Tailoring.....	115	2	67	23		4	
Tinsmithing and sheet-metal working.....	41	1	20	12		5	3
Upholstering.....	8		5	1		1	
Hospital patient.....	29	1	7	7		1	2
Other.....	13		7	5			1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence							
		Under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	7 and under 8 Years	10 and under 15 Years
Total female inmates.....	43	1	28	5	2	2	1	2	2
Offences against public order....	1		1						
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	1		1						
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	3		3						
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2		2						
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1		1						
Offences against the person and reputation.....	2		1						1
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	1		1						
Manslaughter.....	1								1
Offences against rights of property.....	12		5	4	2			1	
Armed robbery.....	2				1			1	
Breaking, entering and committing.....	1				1				
False pretences.....	2		1	1					
Forgery.....	1			1					
Uttering forged document.....	1			1					
Robbery.....	2		1	1					
Theft.....	3		3						
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1		1						
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security.....	1		1						
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property..	1		1						
Arson.....	1		1						
Attempts—Conspiracies—									
Accessories.....	2		1			1			
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1					1			
Conspiracy to utter forged document.....	1		1						
Federal Statutes.....	21	1	15	1		1	1	1	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	3		3						
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing.....	16		12	1			1	1	1
—trafficking.....	1					1			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1	1							

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commit- ment	Penal Record							Total Previous Peniten- tiaries (Columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reform- atory only	Peni- tentiary only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Gaol and Peniten- tentiary	Reform- atory and Peni- tentiary	Gaol, Reform- atory and Peni- tentiary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Total female inmates.....	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
Offences against public order.....	1									
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	1								1	1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	3	2	1						1	1
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2	1	1							
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitu- tion.....	1	1								
Offences against the person and reputation.....	2	1								
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or dis- figure any person.....	1					1				
Manslaughter.....	1					1				
Offences against rights of property.....	12	4								
Armed robbery.....	2	2		1		2			5	6
Breaking, entering and committing.....	2								1	1
False pretences.....	2								1	1
Forgery.....	1	1				1				
Uttering forged document.....	1			1						
Robbery.....	2	1				1				
Theft.....	3								3	3
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1							1		1
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security.....	1									
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1							1		1
Arson.....	1	1								
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories.....	2	1				1				
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1					1				
Conspiracy to utter forged document.....	1	1								
Federal Statutes.....	21	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	9	12
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	3	3								
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing.....	16	1	1			2	1	1	9	11
—trafficking.....	1									
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1			1						1

FEMALES ADMITTED TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission							
		15 Years	17 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years
Total female inmates	43	1	2	7	10	7	7	5	4
Offences against public order	1				1				
Weapons, dangerous to public peace	1				1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting	3	1			1	1			
Keeping common bawdy house	2				1	1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution	1	1							
Offences against the person and reputation	2				2				
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person	1				1				
Manslaughter	1				1				
Offences against rights of property	12			6		2	2	2	
Armed robbery	2			2				1	
Breaking, entering and committing	1					1	1		
False pretences	2					1			
Forgery	1								
Uttering forged document	1			1					
Robbery	2			2					
Theft	3			1			1	1	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	1						1		
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money, or valuable security	1						1		
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	1		1						
Arson	1		1						
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories	2						1		1
Accessory after the fact to murder	1						1		
Conspiracy to utter forged document	1								
Federal Statutes	21		1	1	6	4	3	3	3
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	3				1		1	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing	16			1	4	4	2	2	
—trafficking	1				1				
Ticket-of-leave violator	1		1						

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education				Above High School
		No Schooling	School Grades			
			2 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	
Total female inmates.....	43	5	2	17	18	1
Offences against public order.....	1			1		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	1			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	3	3				
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2	2				
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1	1				
Offences against the person and reputation.....	2					
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	1			2		
Manslaughter.....	1			1		
Offences against rights of property.....	12			4	7	1
Armed robbery.....	2			1	1	
Breaking, entering and committing.....	1				1	
False pretences.....	2				1	
Forgery.....	1				1	
Uttering forged document.....	1				1	
Robbery.....	2			1	1	
Theft.....	3			2	1	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1					
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security.....	1				1	
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1					
Arson.....	1			1		
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories.....	2			1		
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1		1		1	
Conspiracy to utter forged document.....	1					
Federal Statutes.....	21	2	1	9	9	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	3	1			2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing.....	16	1	1	8	6	
—trafficking.....	1				1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1			1		

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status				Social Habit					
		Single	Married	Widow	Di- vorced	Sepa- rated	Abst- nent	Tem- perate	Inter- perate	Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
Total female inmates.....	43	9	18	6	2	8	4	11	7	12	9
Offences against public order.....	1	1	1						1		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	1		1						1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	3	1				2	2	1	1		
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2	1				2	1	1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1	1			1		1		1		
Offences against the person and reputation.....	2		1								
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	1		1		1				1		
Manslaughter.....	1	1						1			
Offences against rights of property.....	12	3	5		1	3		5	2	5	
Armed robbery.....	2	1				1		2			
Breaking, entering and committing.....	1		1		1			1		1	
False pretences.....	2		1					1		1	
Forgery.....	1	1						1			
Uttering forged document.....	1	1							1	1	
Robbery.....	2	1	1			1			1	2	
Theft.....	3		2								
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1			1			1				
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security.....	1			1			1				
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1	1					1				
Arson.....	1	1					1				
Attempts — Conspiracies — Accessories.....	2					1			1		
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1			1					1		
Conspiracy to utter forged document.....	1					1			1		
Federal Statutes.....	21	4	11	4		2		3	2	7	9
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	3	2		1					1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing.....	16	3	8	3		2		1		6	9
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1	1	1						1	1	

TABLE 52.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion							
		Baptist	Church of England	Jewish	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	Sal- vation Army	United Church	No religion
Total female inmates.....	43	1	11	1	1	18	2	6	3
Offences against public order.....	1					1			
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	1					1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	3					3			
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2					2			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1					1			
Offences against the person and reputation.....	2		1				1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	1						1		
Manslaughter.....	1		1						
Offences against rights of property.....	12	1	5			4	1	1	
Armed robbery.....	2	1				1			
Breaking, entering and committing.....	1		1						
False pretences.....	2		1					1	
Forgery.....	1					1			
Uttering forged document.....	1					1			
Robbery.....	2		1			1			
Theft.....	3		2				1		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1			1					
Defrauding the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security.....	1			1					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	1					1			
Arson.....	1					1			
Attempts—Conspiracies—Accessories.....	2					1		1	
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1					1			
Conspiracy to utter forged document.....	1							1	
Federal Statutes.....	21		5		1	8		4	3
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	3				1	1		1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possessing.....	16		5			6		2	3
—trafficking.....	1							1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1					1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	43	2	1	7	14	3	1	1
Simple.....	35	2	1	4	11	3	1	13
Concurrent.....	7			2	3			2
Remanet.....	1			1				

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	New-foundland	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	43	2	41
Simple.....	35	2	33
Concurrent.....	7		7
Remanet.....	1		1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	43	2	1	7	14	3	1	15
15 years.....	1			1				
17 years.....	2			2				
20-24 years.....	7			1	3			3
25-29 years.....	10	1	1		3	1		4
30-34 years.....	7	1		1	2			3
35-39 years.....	7			1	3	1	1	1
40-44 years.....	5			1	1			3
45-49 years.....	4				2	1		1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	New-foundland	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	43	2	41
15 years.....	1		1
17 years.....	2		2
20-24 years.....	7		7
25-29 years.....	10	1	9
30-34 years.....	7	1	6
35-39 years.....	7		7
40-44 years.....	5		5
45-49 years.....	4		4

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8, 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates.	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
Newfoundland.....	2	1	1							
Dorchester.....	1								1	1
St. Vincent de Paul.....	7	5			1	1				1
Kingston.....	14	3			1	2			8	9
Manitoba.....	3					1		1	1	2
Saskatchewan.....	1					1				
British Columbia.....	15	4	2	1		1	1	1	5	7

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957, BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8, 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates.	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
Newfoundland.....	2	1	1							
Kingston.....	41	12	2	1	2	6	1	2	15	20

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8, 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates.	43	13	3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
No previous commitment.....	13	13								
Total recidivists.....	30		3	1	2	6	1	2	15	20
One previous commitment.....	3		1		2					2
Two previous commitments.....	2		1			1				
Three previous commitments.....	3			1		1		1		1
Four previous commitments.....	2		1			1				
Five previous commitments.....	2								2	2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	11					2	1	1	7	9
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	1								1	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	6					1			5	5

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56A.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	No Previous Commitment	Time Served						
			3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 years and over
Total female inmates.....	43	13	1	2	6	3	6	11	1
No previous commitment.....	13	13							
Total recidivists.....	30		1	2	6	3	6	11	1
One previous commitment.....	3			1	2				
Two previous commitments.....	2		1	1					
Three previous commitments.....	3				1	1		1	
Four previous commitments.....	2				2				
Five previous commitments.....	2						1	1	
Six to ten previous commitments.....	11				1	1	1	5	4
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	1								1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	6							6	

TABLE 57.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

EMALES DISCHARGED

[illegible]

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served				
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	9 and under 10 Years
Total females discharged.....	39	1	24	8	5	1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting..	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against the person and reputation.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	1
Abortion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Manslaughter.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shooting with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Offences against the rights of property...	10	.....	9	1	.....	.....
Armed robbery.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Federal Statutes.....	19	1	12	5	1	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing.....	16	.....	10	5	1	.....
Trafficking.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Discharged	Time Served				
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	9 and under 10 Years
Total females discharged.....	39	1	24	7	6	.....
Expiration of sentence.....	31	1	19	5	6	.....
Ticket-of-leave.....	8	.....	5	2	.....	.....



CANADA

Government
Publications

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1958



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

•

For the Fiscal Year ended
MARCH 31, 1958

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

E. D. FULTON,
Minister of Justice.

*To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.*

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, together with excerpts from Wardens' Reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1958.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958
I—INTRODUCTORY

1. The fiscal year 1957-58 was a busy one, characterized mainly by further progress toward some of the goals and objectives which have been consistently pursued during the past decade. The most notable event of the year was perhaps the commencement of the temporary phase operations at Joyceville, where facilities for a new penitentiary institution are now being erected. Some of the considerations involved in selection of the site for that institution were discussed in our last Annual Report, and further details concerning it will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

2. Continuing study was given during the year to the implications of the Fauteux Committee Report, in anticipation of Dominion-Provincial discussions at ministerial level out of which it is hoped that there may come decisions that will facilitate the development of an improved system of penal and correctional services for Canada.

3. Two important conferences were held during the fiscal year under review. The first of these was a Wardens' Conference at Head Office in Ottawa, and the second an Educational Conference at Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston. On both of these occasions, consideration was given to matters closely affecting the rehabilitative treatment of inmates and plans were formulated for the intensification of educational and related services in the interest of more productive results. Another out-growth of the first conference was the setting up of a sub-committee of senior officers to undertake a consolidation of existing regulations and to draft a complete revision to be submitted for consideration in due course. Substantial progress has been made in this task, which has been necessitated by extensive changes of policy since the last complete revision of regulations took place in 1932-33.

4. Despite formidable accommodation problems that have arisen out of the increased rate of commitments to penitentiaries by the Courts in many parts of Canada, it has been possible to maintain progress in the reconstruction and renovation of shops and other buildings in all penitentiaries. Our programme of development through construction of new buildings has also been maintained. New equipment has been provided, and obsolete facilities have been replaced. Significant increases of competent personnel have occurred and staff training has been given close attention. At the close of another fiscal year, then, it is possible to review with some satisfaction the progress that has been made and to undertake with confidence the solution of the problems, both unknown and unforeseen, which are involved in the day to day administration and in the continued development of a Canadian Penitentiary Service designed to provide in increasing measure the protection which society has a right to expect of it.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

APPOINTMENTS

5. During 1957-58 there were 179 appointments, of which 118 were veterans with overseas active service. Included in that figure are two guards who returned to duty from military leave. 114 Guard Applicants were taken on the strength as against 132 in the previous year.

6. By institution these appointments were:

	<i>Custodial Officers</i>	<i>Other than Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dorchester.....	11	6	17
Federal Training Centre.....	16	9	25
St. Vincent de Paul.....	18	11	29
Kingston.....	26	9	35
Collin's Bay.....	12	5	17
Manitoba.....	9	11	20
Saskatchewan.....	6	8	14
British Columbia.....	16	6	22
Total.....	114	65	179

7. Appointments for the last six fiscal years were:

1952-53.....	244
1953-54.....	232
1954-55.....	215
1955-56.....	346
1956-57.....	195
1957-58.....	179

RETIREMENTS

8. A total of 114 officers left the service during the year: 67 resigned, 3 were retired, 9 were dismissed and 3 died. Retirements for the last three previous fiscal years were:

1956-57.....	144
1955-56.....	186
1954-55.....	160

9. Out of the 67 who resigned, 40 were members of the custodial staff, which is, we are glad to note, far less than previously. The number of guards who resigned in the previous four fiscal years was much higher: 73 in 1956-57; 107 in 1955-56; 60 in 1954-55; 103 in 1953-54.

10. The decrease in resignations of guards is noted with great satisfaction. It seems now established that Penitentiary officers are more encouraged to accept prison work as a continuing career. Adequate training has opened new horizons as they now understand better what is expected from them. Besides salaries were raised effective May 1, 1957, by P.C. 1957-7/1071 of August 6, 1957.

11. Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year there were 8 officers whose services exceeded 25 years. By institution these officers were:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Rank when Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Retirement</i>	<i>Rank when Retired</i>
<i>Dorchester:</i>				
Carter, A. W.	July 16/25	Guard Gr. 1	Dec. 22/57	Accountant 1
<i>Kingston:</i>				
Snider, A.	July 30/31	Guard Gr. 1	Aug. 6/57	Instr. Carpenter
Hood, J. C.	Feb. 1/19	Guard Gr. 1	Mar. 1/58	Guard Gr. 1
<i>St. Vincent de Paul:</i>				
Cholette, J. A. D.	Nov. 18/26	Guard Gr. 1	Oct. 24/57	Instr. Carpenter
<i>Manitoba:</i>				
Heaps, J. W.	May 2/24	Guard Gr. 1	Oct. 27/57	Farm Instructor
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>				
Parker, J.	Oct. 23/22	Guard Gr. 1	Nov. 1/57	Engineer 1
<i>British Columbia:</i>				
Grozier, G.	June 9/27	Guard Gr. 1	Aug. 31/57	Keeper
Mawhinney, C. H.	Feb. 18/32	Guard Gr. 1	Dec. 4/57	Guard Gr. 2

GRADUAL RELEASE PROCEDURE

12. In line with our programme of Penitentiary reform and in cooperation with the Remission Service, interesting experiments were carried out for the first time in the past fiscal year respecting the discharge of certain carefully selected long term inmates. The experiment took the form of a gradual release procedure. Instead of releasing the inmate and turning him loose to find his way back to useful life, the inmate was allowed to accustom himself to freedom for a few weeks prior to his definite release. Such inmates having served the major portion of their sentences were permitted to go outside the Penitentiary for short periods of time in the company of Penitentiary officers or other persons interested in their welfare, such as officials of prisoners aid societies or prospective employers. Amongst those so discharged, were six lifers; three were serving a sentence of preventive detention.

13. This procedure is the natural extension of the reformatory treatment that is provided for inmates in the Penitentiaries and is intended to assist the inmate in making progressive adjustment to community life after many years of imprisonment, thereby decreasing the possibility of the offender returning to criminal activities and again becoming a public charge.

14. Although no doubt there will be some failures it is thought that this procedure is well worth trying in appropriate cases where the inmates have been incarcerated for a long period and cut off from contacts with the outside world.

NEW POSITIONS

15. 47 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board, of which 7 were for the custodial staff of Joyceville Institution, 11 were for the executive staff and 29 for the administrative staff. By institution these positions were:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	2	2	—	4
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2	6	—	8
Dorchester.....	2	3	—	5
Manitoba.....	1	3	—	4
British Columbia.....	—	5	—	5
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	—	2
Collin's Bay.....	1	2	—	3
Federal Training Centre...	2	2	—	4
Joyceville.....	—	5	7	12
Total.....	11	29	7	47

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on September 1, 1947, 803 new positions have been authorized by the Treasury Board. These include the additional positions necessary to reduce the working week from 48 to 40 hours, as well as the complete staff for the Federal Training Centre. By classification and year these positions are:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947-48.....	4	38	22	64
1948-49.....	8	21	2	31
1949-50.....	1	6	17	34
1950-51.....	4	38	83	125
1951-52.....	11	26	75	112
1952-53.....	1	12	20	33
1953-54.....	7	18	5	30
1954-55.....	3	22	5	30
1955-56.....	2	60	166	228
1956-57.....	11	45	13	69
1957-58.....	11	29	7	47
Total.....	63	325	415	803

17. By institution these positions were:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	7	44	53	104
St. Vincent de Paul.....	10	62	92	164
Dorchester.....	6	29	33	68
Manitoba.....	3	22	18	43
British Columbia.....	6	34	28	68
Saskatchewan.....	4	33	30	67
Collin's Bay.....	6	46	22	74
Federal Training Centre...	16	49	124	189
Joyceville.....	2	6	15	23
Penitentiary Staff College..	3	—	—	3
Total.....	63	325	415	803

PROMOTIONS

18. 100 officers were promoted during the year to higher status. Among those was Classification Officer H. J. Wickey who was promoted Deputy Warden Grade 1 at Manitoba Penitentiary. Before the last World War Mr. Wickey was a School Teacher in Manitoba. He joined the Service, served overseas and was discharged at the end of the War with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed Classification Officer at Manitoba in February 1948. His promotion to Deputy Warden was effective May 13, 1957.

19. Within the custodial staffs 13 Guards Grade 1 (P.A. 3) were promoted to Guards Grade 2 (P.A. 5) and 4 Guards Grade 2 were promoted to Keep (P.O. 1).

SALARIES

20. Consistent with the general increase of salaries throughout the Government Service, new salary ranges were approved for the Penitentiary Staffs 1 P.C. 1957-7/1071, of August 16, 1957.

21. The new annual salary range which was effective May 1, 1957, is as follows for each class:

Class	Annual Salary Range			
Warden 2.....	9060	9420	9780	
Warden 1A.....	8480	8840	9200	
Warden 1.....	7980	8340	8700	
Deputy Warden 2.....	6660	6960	7260	7560
Deputy Warden 1.....	6360	6600	6840	7080
Penitentiary Officer 8.....	5190	5400	5610	5820
Penitentiary Officer 7.....	5010	5190	5370	5550
Penitentiary Officer 6.....	4830	5010	5190	5370
Penitentiary Officer 5.....	4650	4830	5010	5190
Penitentiary Officer 4.....	4500	4680	4860	5040
Penitentiary Officer 3.....	4320	4500	4680	4860
Penitentiary Officer 2.....	4170	4320	4470	4620
Penitentiary Officer 1.....	4020	4170	4320	4470
Penitentiary Assistant 7.....	4020	4170	4320	4470
Penitentiary Assistant 6.....	3870	4020	4170	4320
Penitentiary Assistant 5.....	3660	3810	3960	4110
Penitentiary Assistant 4.....	3510	3660	3810	3960
Penitentiary Assistant 3.....	3210	3360	3510	3660
Penitentiary Assistant 2.....	3030	3150	3270	3390
Penitentiary Assistant 1.....	2700	2820	2940	3060
Instructor 10.....	5010	5190	5370	5550
Instructor 9.....	4830	5010	5190	5370
Instructor 8.....	4650	4830	5010	5190
Instructor 7.....	4500	4680	4860	5040
Instructor 6.....	4320	4500	4680	4860
Instructor 5.....	4170	4320	4470	4620
Instructor 4.....	4020	4170	4320	4470
Instructor 3.....	3870	4020	4170	4320
Instructor 2.....	3660	3810	3960	4110
Instructor 1.....	3510	3660	3810	3960
Rehabilitation Officer 8.....	5010	5190	5370	5550
Rehabilitation Officer 7.....	4830	5010	5190	5370
Rehabilitation Officer 6.....	4650	4830	5010	5190
Rehabilitation Officer 5.....	4500	4680	4860	5040
Rehabilitation Officer 4.....	4320	4500	4680	4860
Rehabilitation Officer 3.....	4170	4320	4470	4620
Rehabilitation Officer 2.....	4020	4170	4320	4470
Rehabilitation Officer 1.....	3870	4020	4170	4320
Medical Officer 2.....	6660	6960	7260	7560
Medical Officer 1.....	6360	6600	6840	7080
Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College.....	6000	6240	6480	6720
Chaplain (Full-time).....	5040			
Dentist (Part-time).....	4140			
Physician (Part-time).....	4350			
Psychiatrist (Part-time).....	4350	*5520		

(*If and when certified by Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons).

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS CAMPAIGN (12th Series)

22. Once again the Canada Saving Bonds Campaign met with a complete success, our institutions reaching 131 per cent of their objective, i.e. a total of \$247,450.00. All institutions in fact exceeded their quota: Federal Training Centre (J.A.L. Talbot, Canvasser), 163 per cent; Collin's Bay (H. Malbut, Canvasser), 145 per cent; Dorchester (C. L. Gillespie, Canvasser), 139 per cent; British Columbia (R. W. Thompson, Canvasser), 125 per cent; Manitoba, (J. U. Belanger, Canvasser), 112 per cent; Saskatchewan (G. T. Crofton, Canvasser), 101 per cent; Kingston (R. H. Duff, Canvasser), 122 per cent; St. Vincent de Paul, (J. E. Blanchard, Canvasser), 110 per cent.

23. Credit for this excellent success goes to the local canvassers for their cooperation in this very important national effort. Amongst the subscribers were 85 inmates who purchased cash bonds to the extent of \$18,250.00, from their own private funds.

ROYAL VISIT—GRANT OF AMNESTY

24. His Excellency the Governor General in Council by P.C. 1957-1277, dated September 20, 1957, approved of an Amnesty to prisoners to mark the visit to Canada of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who opened in person the Session of the Parliament of Canada on October 14, 1957. The Amnesty, which was proclaimed in the Canada Gazette on September 23, 1957, applied to every person who, having been convicted of an offence under any act of the Parliament of Canada on or before October 14, was on that day in custody pursuant to such sentence. Sentences covered were those of six months or more. The Amnesty provided that the portion of time to be remitted should be 30 days for each year of sentence and proportionately when the sentences were less than one year.

25. Owing to the grant of Amnesty in October 1957, the total number of releases by expiration of sentence in that month reached 469 against 118 in September and 141 in November 1957. The inmates discharged during the whole year by expiration of sentence totalled 1972 against 1664 for 1956-57.

26. It is pointed out that this was the first occasion on which the reigning Sovereign has opened the Session of Canada's Parliament and it was appropriate to mark the occasion by an act of executive clemency. The last occasion when such an Amnesty was granted was at the time of Her Majesty's Coronation in 1953. A grant of Amnesty was also made on the occasion of the visit to Canada of the late King George VI and the Queen Mother (1939).

NEW INSTITUTION IN QUEBEC

27. The population of St. Vincent de Paul has increased from year to year since the end of World War II. The intake at that institution has been particularly high in 1957-58. 1,033 inmates were received from jails as against 714 in 1956-57, and 744 in 1955-56. During the five months period from November 1957 to March 1958 inclusive, 602 inmates were admitted. The total population on the Penitentiary register as on March 31, 1958, reached 1,371.

28. The overcrowding condition which was felt for many years creates a real problem and the only solution is to provide additional accommodation. Approval has now been given for the establishment of a new institution on the present St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Reserve. This will be a medium security type similar to that now under construction at Joyceville in Ontario. The sum of \$800,000.00 was included in the Supplementary Estimates for fiscal year 1958-59 and it is expected that the construction will start this Fall. This new institution, which will accommodate some 500 inmates, will permit of the demolition of old cells at St. Vincent de Paul, which were condemned by the Royal Commission.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

29. The total number of inmates on the Penitentiaries' registers on March 31, 1958, was 5,770, (including 85 females), an increase of 337 over the previous year. Largest increases, within the last 10 years were: 387 in 1955 (population 5,507); 248 in 1953 (population 4,934); 374 in 1949 (population 4,225).

30. The present figure (5,770) is an all-time record which of course has a relation to the increase of the population in Canada. In 1950, there was one Penitentiary inmate to every 2,904 inhabitants (population of Canada 13,766,000). In 1958 the population of our country is 17,000,000, meaning one Penitentiary inmate to every 2,946 inhabitants.

31. By Penitentiary, the population (including females) was as follows at the end of the last three fiscal years:

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Newfoundland.....	42	51	33
Dorchester.....	612	571	678
Federal Training Centre.....	321	340	369
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,281	1,223	1,371
Kingston.....	1,022	1,066	1,095
Collin's Bay.....	447	472	441
Manitoba.....	442	392	416
Saskatchewan.....	649	600	647
British Columbia.....	692	718	720
Total.....	5,508	5,433	5,770

32. Direct receptions from jails—including females—were as follows, for the last three fiscal years:

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Newfoundland.....	17	22	7
Dorchester.....	268	247	322
St. Vincent de Paul.....	744	714	1,013
Kingston.....	577	616	673
Manitoba.....	151	120	177
Saskatchewan.....	290	236	314
British Columbia.....	337	320	428
Total.....	2,384	2,275	2,934 (increase 659).

33. The following table shows the total population in the registers of the Penitentiaries for the last 25 years:

1934.....	4,220	1946.....	3,362
1935.....	3,552	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232	1954.....	5,120
1943.....	2,968	1955.....	5,507
1944.....	3,078	1956.....	5,508
1945.....	3,129	1957.....	5,433
		1958.....	5,770

FIRST OFFENDERS

34. Of the total number on the registers, on March 31, 1958, 1,133 or 9.63 per cent had no previous conviction of any kind. Figures for previous years were: 1956-57, 19.78 per cent; 1955-56, 20.58 per cent; 1954-55, 22.4 per cent; 1953-54, 27.9 per cent.

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

35. Considering previous convictions of all types, the percentage of general recidivism is 80.36 (4,637 inmates); against 80.22 in 1956-57; 79.41 or 1955-56, and 77.6 for 1954-55.

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PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

36. Considering Penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total (5,770), 2,618 inmates (including 33 females) were Penitentiary Recidivists—This represents 45.37 per cent of the total against 44.87 in 1956-57 (an increase of 50 per cent, and 43.95 per cent in 1955-56 (an increase of 1.42 per cent).

37. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by Institution, incarcerated on March 31, 1958:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Total Population March</i>	<i>No previous Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists</i>
Dorchester.....	678	351	327
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,371	652	719
Federal Training Centre.....	369	367	2
Kingston.....	1,095(a)	439(b)	656(c)
Collin's Bay.....	441	366	75
Manitoba.....	416	218	198
Saskatchewan.....	647	355	292
British Columbia.....	720	376	344
Newfoundland.....	33	28	5
Total.....	5,770	3,152	2,618

(a) includes 85 females.

(b) includes 52 females.

(c) includes 33 females.

38. As to the number of previous Penitentiary commitments, figure by Institution are as follows:

	<i>Second Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Third Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fourth Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fifth or More Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dorchester.....	161	76	41	49	327
Federal Training Centre...	2	—	—	—	2
St. Vincent de Paul.....	376	196	80	67	719
Kingston.....	289(d)	172(e)	100(f)	95(g)	656(h)
Collin's Bay.....	56	15	2	2	75
Manitoba.....	101	50	23	24	198
Saskatchewan.....	160	73	36	23	292
British Columbia.....	174	85	44	41	344
Newfoundland.....	5	—	—	—	5
Total.....	1,324	667	326	301	2,618

(d) includes 22 females.

(e) includes 7 females.

(f) includes 3 females.

(g) includes 1 female.

(h) includes 33 females.

39. The high figure of Penitentiary recidivism is due to the fact that 1,232 recidivists (1,215 males and 17 females) were admitted during the year. For the last previous 3 years, Penitentiary recidivists admitted were: 1956-57 1018 (20 females); 1955-56, 955 (12 females); and 1954-55, 971 (10 females).

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

40. From the total incarcerated, 5,770, there were 5,412 inmates who were born in Canada, and 115 in British Countries. 243 were born in foreign countries. Largest groups were: 84 from Ukraine, 25 from Poland, 22 from Holland and 12 respectively from Germany and Austria.

41. The following gives figures of the nationality of inmates born outside of Canada for the last three fiscal years, as compared with those of 1938-39.

	<i>British Isles and other British Countries</i>	<i>Foreign Countries</i>
1938-39.....	301	474
1955-56.....	236	233
1956-57.....	99	211
1957-58.....	115	243

42. It will be noted that there is a sharp decrease in the figures of British born and foreign born inmates as compared with 1938-39 notwithstanding that over 1,500,000 persons from abroad have elected domicile in Canada since January 1, 1946.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

43. On March 31, 1958, there were 815 inmates under 21 years of age, i.e. 14.1 per cent of the whole population to be compared with 12.94 per cent in 1956-57 and 12.14 per cent in 1955-56. From the total 815, 233 were at Federal Training Centre; 181 at St. Vincent de Paul; 143 at Dorchester; 90 in Saskatchewan and 58 at Collin's Bay. As stated later in this report, 696 had been admitted during 1957-58.

RELEASES 1957-58

44. During the year 2,638 (2,594 males and 44 females) were discharged against a total of 2,384 in the preceding year. Method of discharge was: expiration of sentence, 1,974 (1,663 in 1956-57); Ticket-of-Leave 617; Court Order 13; Deaths 24; and 10 for other reasons. The increase of discharges by Expiration of Sentence is due to Amnesty granted in October 1957 by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the occasion of the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Canada.

ADMISSIONS

45. During the year 2,975 inmates (2,929 males and 46 females) were admitted against 2,309 in 1956-57 (2,266 males and 43 females). The inmate population on the registers as on June 1, 1958, was 5,882, an increase of 112 since March 31, 1958.

PENAL RECORDS OF INMATES ADMITTED

46. Of the 2,929 males admitted, 627 or 21.4 per cent were first offenders (452 or 19.94 per cent in 1956-57).

47. The criminal record of those admitted in 1957-58 was as follows:

Males

No previous record.....	627	
Gaol only.....	670	1,087
Reformatory only.....	155	
Gaol and reformatory.....	262	
Penitentiary only.....	114	1,215
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	561	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	88	
Gaol, reformatory and Penitentiary.....	452	
		2,929

Females

No previous record.....	8	
Gaol only.....	4	21
Reformatory only.....	5	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	12	
Penitentiary only.....	nil	17
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	nil	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	2	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	15	

46

48. 1,232 Penitentiary recidivists (1,215 males and 17 females) were admitted during the year against 1,018 in 1956-57 (998 males and 20 females). The Penitentiary recidivists constituted 41.41 per cent of the total admitted during the year (percentage was 44 per cent in 1956-57).

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (Males)

49. 696 young inmates under 21 years of age were admitted in 1957-58. This represents 23.76 per cent of the total admitted (22.15 per cent in 1956-57). Of the 696 there were 313 first offenders or 44.97 per cent. In 1956-57 the percentage of first offenders was 44.42 per cent. The following table shows the number of young inmates admitted since 1937-38 up and including 1957-58:

Year ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474
March 31, 1955.....	14	45	75	116	115	115	480
March 31, 1956.....	26	51	78	104	121	113	493
March 31, 1957.....	25	66	86	101	111	113	502
March 31, 1958.....	37	67	98	138	197	159	696

50. It will be observed that the number of young inmates admitted for the last fiscal year exceeds the number admitted in the previous fiscal year by 194, which is an all-time increase. The largest increase for the last 20 years was for fiscal year 1952-53 when the young inmates admitted exceeded those of 1951-52 by 130.

51. These 696 young inmates were admitted in the following institutions. Admissions for the previous three fiscal years are also given for purpose of comparison:

	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Newfoundland.....	0	1	6
Dorchester.....	115	76	82
St. Vincent de Paul.....	359	265	240
Kingston.....	75	47	45
Manitoba.....	26	25	22
Saskatchewan.....	75	64	59
British Columbia.....	46	24	39
Total.....	696	502	493

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

52. As already stated 313 of the 696 were first offenders. The criminal record of the 383 remaining inmates was as follows (figures for 1956-57 also given):

	1957-58		1956-57
Gaol only.....	189	} 277	133
Reformatory.....	46		40
Gaol and Reformatory.....	42		24
Penitentiary only.....	49	} 106	26
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	49		32
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	6		10
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	2		5
Total.....	383		270

NATURE OF OFFENCES (YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED)

	1957-58	1956-57
Against public order.....	3	2
Against the administration of law and justice...	17	18
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	24	30
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	1	nil
Against the person and reputation.....	17	18
Against rights of property.....	614	419
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1	2
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	7	3
Federal Statutes.....	12	8
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	nil	2
	696	502

IV—CLASSIFICATION

54. The principles underlying classification studies of inmates were discussed at length in last year's report, and need not be repeated here. Steps have been taken to increase the number of professionally-trained workers in this field, with emphasis on providing psychological services where needed and on reducing case-loads to practical levels. During the year, the number of Classification and Psychological Reports again showed an increase, comprising:

Admission Reports.....	1,519
Case History.....	1,396
Reclassification and Progress Reports.....	943
Psychological and Special Reports.....	2,024
Discharge and Pre-Discharge Reports.....	2,523
Total.....	8,405

V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

55. In our last Annual Report, reference was made to the problem presented by those inmates who might be assisted to a new way of life through vocational training but who have not had the pre-requisite academic schooling for such training prior to their admission to the penitentiary. In December 1957 a Conference of Chief Vocational Officers and Schoolteachers from all of our institutions met at the Penitentiary Staff College to consider how this and related problems could best be solved. Considerable interest was shown in the developments which had already taken place at the Federal Training Centre and at

Saskatchewan Penitentiary. At the latter institution, a group of inmates had been selected for full time schooling in an attempt to raise their academic level from Grade 6 or 7 to Grade 8 in the space of about four months. Through intensive application this project was successful with a significant number of candidates, and a second course was organized in the Spring of 1958 with equally satisfactory results. At the Federal Training Centre a very careful analysis was made of the prevocational requirements for each of the several trades being taught at that institution, and a block syllabus was devised whereby, after preliminary examination to establish the level of commencement, each inmate attending the academic school could progressively achieve the necessary standing in each of the several subjects required to enable him to enter a vocational training course. Officers in attendance at the Educational Conference were also keenly interested to learn of the experimental introduction of evening classes at Kingston Penitentiary. They returned to their respective institutions determined, with the assistance of their colleagues, to explore ways and means to intensify the academic school programme and to integrate it more closely with the requirements of the vocational training classes. Concrete results have already been observed in all institutions, and steps are now being taken to provide additional staff where necessary to implement this revitalized programme.

56. Substantial progress was made during the year in the erection of a school and auditorium building at Dorchester, similar in design to those already provided at the Federal Training Centre and at Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. When completed, it will enable the relocation of the School and Library at a point much more accessible than the present quarters and will, in addition, enable the discontinuance of the use of Chapels for secular activities.

57. The Dale Carnegie Courses in Effective Speaking and Human Relations were successfully continued at British Columbia Penitentiary and a similar programme was introduced at Manitoba Penitentiary in January 1958. We are indebted to the sponsors of these courses who have been extremely generous in the gift of their time and effort to assist in the rehabilitative treatment of inmates.

58. Correspondence Courses continue to constitute a significant part of the educational programme in all institutions. In addition to the courses which are provided by various provincial departments of education, and to those which are purchased privately by individual inmates from such organizations as the International Correspondence Schools, courses supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs still account for the bulk of the correspondence study pursued by the inmates. During the year, registrations and completions of D.V.A. Correspondence Courses were:—

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	175	626	801
Courses completed.....	59	160	219

59. For the 10-year period during which these courses have been available to inmates, the totals have been:—

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	3,962	7,778	11,740
Courses completed.....	1,635	2,877	4,512

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

60. The principles upon which our recreational programmes are based may be found in the Annual Reports for the fiscal years 1949-50 and 1953-54. Details of recent activities may be found in the Wardens' reports of the several institutions, which are published herewith. As mentioned above, the erection of improved facilities, mainly comprising buildings suitable for use as auditoria and gymnasias, has greatly assisted the development of adequate recreational programmes.

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

61. No special comment seems necessary under this heading. Details of the hobbycraft programme may be found in previous Annual Reports. Many inmates develop a surprising degree of artistic skill through the practice of hobbycraft in their cells, and not infrequently they are able to augment the funds which will be available to them upon release through the proceeds of sale of hobbycraft articles.

INMATE PUBLICATIONS

62. Previous reports have explained the principles of the policy under which the publication of inmate-sponsored magazines has been permitted. Primarily, they are intended to provide an outlet for the expression of literary and artistic ability by the inmates for the interest of the inmate-body itself. Outside subscriptions by relatives and other interested persons have been permitted, partly to assist in defraying the cost of production and partly to increase public knowledge and understanding of what penitentiary life actually is and what it means to those who are confined in such institutions. During the fiscal year under review, the inmate editorial committees of these publications appear to have exercised a commendable degree of self control, making it unnecessary to impose any rigid system of censorship on material to be published. Following a period of inactivity, the *Kingston Telescope* resumed publication in January 1958.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

63. Annual missions were conducted in all institutions. Our Chaplains feel that such events constitute an important part of the religious programme and that they often result in a re-kindling of religious interest in the inmates who attend. During this year there has been an extension of the principle of voluntary attendance at regular chapel services with generally satisfactory results.

64. New organs were purchased for the R. C. Chapel at Collin's Bay and the Protestant Chapel at British Columbia Penitentiaries to replace obsolete instruments.

65. The Alcoholics Anonymous movement has maintained its strength in all institutions. It has been gratifying to note the interest taken by members of the A.A. movement outside the institutions in the activities of our penitentiary groups. Several specific cases are known in which the rehabilitation of ex-inmates has been largely, if not wholly due to the moral support given at the time of release and during the first few difficult months of re-establishment.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

66. The programme of central training at the Penitentiary Staff College has continued at the same brisk pace as in previous years. Mention has already been made of the Educational Conference that was held at the Staff College in

December 1957. The report of the Superintendent, published herewith, will show the details of courses held during the year, and it will be noted that the programme included another in the series of special courses in Penitentiary Administration which was commenced in the fiscal year 1955-56. It was our privilege, during this year, to have as candidates on regular custodial courses at Penitentiary Staff College, four candidates each from Manitoba Provincial Gaol Service and from the Provost Corps of the Department of National Defence (Army).

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

67. The facilities of the Penitentiary Staff College were again used for the purpose of enabling a conference on Care and After-care of the Offender to be held during the month of February 1958. Unlike the previous four conferences, this was a regional consultation, arranged as part of a series of similar discussions held at various points in Canada under the sponsorship of the Director of the Remission Service.

68. During the fiscal year 1957-58, a total of \$60,000 was disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid societies in proportion to the number of ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries who were assisted by each. It is again desired to acknowledge the continued support of all such agencies in the re-establishment and supervision of ex-inmates, particularly those who have been released on licence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act.

XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS

69. In 1957-58 the total yield of vegetables was somewhat higher than in 1956-57. Potato production dropped 300,000 pounds from the 1956-57 figure when there was a large surplus at one of the institutions.

70. Production of livestock products declined slightly from the output recorded in 1956-57. Lower output of pork was due to smaller litters and the effect of an outbreak of erysipelas in 1956-57 causing a reduction in the hog population. Due to inadequate cooling facilities, it was necessary to suspend butchering of beef during June, July and August. The drop in milk and egg production was due to a lower output at one institution more in line with the actual requirements of the Steward's Department.

71. The value of production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$336,112.58, a decrease of \$8,500.00 from the previous year. This was due to a reduction in the canning programme. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed and manure, the value of production would amount to \$588,197.05. The actual saving to the department after paying for all operating costs and purchase of new equipment amounted to \$259,166.96.

Kingston

72. Weather conditions during spring permitted early seeding of the grain crops. The quality of the grain was good and the yield, in spite of a reduced acreage, exceeded the previous year by 1,100 bushels.

73. Pork production, which was higher than average in 1956-57, dropped somewhat due to a lesser number of sows farrowing and a litter average of 10.9 as compared to the previous year's average of 11.3. Furthermore, thirty six sows and one boar were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul for breeding purposes.

74. Milk production was maintained. Five heifer calves and five young bulls were sold. One herd sire was transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Farm. A number of animals were shown at the Kingston fall fair and the Ottawa Winter Show. The cow Pen Farm Sceptic Lanna won the senior champion and grand championship awards at Kingston, and the four year old cow-in-milk class, the reserve champion and best uddered animal classes at Ottawa. Other coveted prizes were also won.

75. Production in the cannery was cut in 1957-58 to utilize the surplus carry-over from 1956-57.

St. Vincent de Paul

76. Weather conditions from early spring to fall were favourable for crop production.

77. Production of grain exceeded the year's high of 7,495 bushels by 2,380 bushels. The yield of potatoes and tomatoes was the highest on record. Other vegetable crops, except beans, were well above average.

78. An outbreak of erysipelas in February 1957 seriously affected pork production during the first 9 months of the year. During the last 3 months, production was back to normal. One hundred and thirty sows farrowed during the year.

79. Milk production increased by 6,315 gallons over the preceding year. Egg production increased from 16,228 dozen in 1956-57 to 18,925 dozen in 1957-58. The average annual production per bird amounted to 224 eggs.

80. Due to a reduced quota of canned goods, the output of the cannery shows a decrease of 600 cases from the 1956-57 figure.

81. The installation of a feed mixer in October made it possible to prepare the grain rations at the institution. During the period in operation 2,500 tons of mixed feeds were prepared at a saving of 82 cents per 100 pounds under wholesale cost.

Dorchester

82. Early growth was delayed by lack of moisture and low temperatures.

83. The yield of grain exceeded the previous year's production by 2,000 bushels. Total yield of hay was good but quality was lower due to severe winterkilling of the legumes.

84. Pork production was maintained. Although total production of both milk and eggs was considerably lower than during the previous year, the Steward's requirements were met and \$1,558 worth of cream and \$729 worth of eggs were sold. Milk production per cow averaged 13,900 pounds and the average eggs per hen was 204.

Manitoba

85. Wet spring conditions delayed seeding of most areas. Forty acres on the south east quarter and 50 acres along the sewage ditch were summer-fallowed due to prolonged flooding in the spring. Hot weather in August caused premature ripening of the grain. This was followed by a period of wet weather which delayed harvesting operations. Consequently 3,800 bushels less grain were harvested than in the previous year.

86. The vegetable crops were also affected by the adverse weather conditions.

87. Production of animal products, milk, beef, pork and eggs, was maintained at the level of requirements. Average production per hen was 208 eggs.

British Columbia

88. The yield of fruit and potatoes was slightly below the previous year. The yield of vegetables was higher than in 1956-57.

89. Production of pork was 6,000 pounds higher and output of eggs was 2,000 dozen lower than in the preceding year. There was an extremely high rate of broodiness and a general unthrifty condition in the 1957-58 flock.

Saskatchewan

90. Weather conditions during the year were unfavourable for crop production. Dry weather following seeding caused uneven germination. Late frosts damaged the early grain and some vegetable crops to such an extent that it was necessary to reseed. This was followed by a two month drought. In late August, intermittent rains and cloudy weather caused the grain to germinate in the swath. The yield of grain was 8,500 bushels under the 1956-57 yield. Vegetable production was aided by the application of water in the areas adjacent to the hydrants.

91. Production of pork, although lower than in 1956-57, met the Steward's requirements and permitted the sale of twelve head to the packers. Forty six sows farrowed and the litter average was 9.9. Beef production was up 4,000 pounds and output of eggs and milk was maintained. Average production per hen was 223 eggs.

Sixteen Holstein heifers were sold to local breeders.

Collin's Bay

92. Favourable weather conditions, early seeding and increased rate of fertilization, resulted in the highest crop yield to date. Twelve thousand, eight hundred bushels of excellent quality grain were harvested. There was a surplus of cabbage, carrots and onions which was transferred to Kingston.

93. Two new, electrically heated, hot beds were constructed to provide facilities for starting vegetable plants.

94. During the year 380 head of cattle for slaughter were purchased. Besides supplying the requirements of the Steward's department at Collin's Bay 95,472 pounds of carcass beef were supplied to Kingston. The year ended with an inventory of 74 head of cattle more than in March 1957. The market price of cattle rose from 11 cents to 18 cents per pound, live weights, during the year.

95. Egg production rose from 22,633 dozen in 1956-57 to 24,310 dozen in 1957-58. Ten thousand, three hundred and fifty dozen were sold to Kingston. The average production per hen was 192 eggs.

Joyceville

96. With the limited help available and the amount of clean-up, fence repair, etc. required, it was necessary to plan the farm programme in such a manner that the most urgent work might be accomplished before embarking on full scale farm operations. The following remarks are included to show the progress that was made during the year.

97. Two hundred loads of manure were removed from the area adjacent to the buildings and spread on the fields. Fifty acres that had been ploughed in the fall of 1956 were tilled until late July, seeded to buckwheat and later ploughed. An additional 40 acres was ploughed and tilled after the hay crop was removed.

98. Approximately 200 tons of hay and 140 tons of grass silage were harvested. A few vegetables were grown to supplement those received from the Kingston farm.

99. Seventy two head of steers were purchased and wintered.

100. Temporary repairs were made on existing fences and one and one quarter miles of new fence was erected to allow utilization of pasture areas and keep the stock out of the crops. Drain outlets were opened and open ditches were dug.

101. Dead wood was cut. Brush and weeds were cut and fence lines cleaned.

CANNING OPERATIONS

102. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston

103. The cannery at Kingston processed 24,474 gallons of canned goods from 195,346 pounds of raw products.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value		Wholesale Value	
	lb.	gal.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Apples (solid pack).....	50,000	2,982	1,689	80	2,253	06
Beans.....	18,216	4,554	3,036	00	4,048	00
Plums.....	8,750	1,878	1,095	50	1,460	66
Tomatoes.....	110,680	14,034	8,303	45	11,071	26
Rhubarb.....	2,200	624	322	40	429	86
Sauerkraut.....	5,500	402	207	70	276	93
Total.....	195,346	24,474	14,654	85	19,539	77

Cost of Operations

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$2,464.59
Sugar.....	119.36
Salt.....	83.34
Cans and Carriers.....	3,589.13
Cartons.....	627.01
Operating (grease and oil).....	13.90
Maintenance.....	240.78
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Total.....	\$7,459.11

104. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of \$12,080.66.

St. Vincent de Paul

105. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 156,136 lbs. raw products resulting in 20,154 gallons of canned goods.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans.....	27,820	4,632	3,365 20	4,486 93
Rhubarb.....	12,675	1,950	1,007 50	1,343 33
Tomato Juice.....	88,750	3,474	1,592 25	2,123 00
Tomatoes (whole).....		4,494	2,658 95	3,545 27
Applesauce.....	10,000	1,572	956 30	1,275 07
Total.....	139,245	16,122	9,580 20	12,773 60

Cost of Operations

Cost of Vegetables.....	\$1,456.25
Cans and Carriers.....	2,109.38
Cartons.....	324.75
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321.00
Sugar and Salt.....	282.47
Oil and Grease.....	8.25
Miscellaneous.....	34.48
Total.....	\$4,536.58

106. This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of \$8,237.02. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$20,317.68.

FARM PRODUCTION

107. The tables on the next pages show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

108. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of Production</i>
1942-43.....	\$167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88
1946-47.....	241,043.92
1947-48.....	249,168.01
1948-49.....	248,786.66
1949-50.....	244,122.85
1950-51.....	243,258.40
1951-52.....	300,087.96
1952-53.....	276,365.19
1953-54.....	288,892.67
1954-55.....	285,135.73
1955-56.....	340,468.11
1956-57.....	344,670.52
1957-58.....	336,112.58

109. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms, 1957-58:

Kingston.....	\$43,707.35
St. Vincent de Paul.....	65,522.98
Dorchester.....	41,229.98
Manitoba.....	41,326.52
British Columbia.....	15,320.19
Saskatchewan.....	48,180.42
Collin's Bay.....	80,825.14
Total.....	<hr/> \$336,112.58

110. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$336,112.58 based on values set by the Department which is considerably less than the wholesale value.

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VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1957-1958

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sold to:																
Steward.....	25,130	19	41,725	35	27,899	09	28,999	32	13,323	44	35,059	82	27,814	29	199,951	50
Other Penitentiaries.....	12,470	68	5,032	99									32,070	44	49,594	11
Other Government Depts.....	140	55	307	75							196	95			645	25
Officers.....	82	35	718	65	1,483	08	722	35	97	00	1,033	57	1,445	21	5,582	21
Outside Revenue.....	2,024	10	3,751	22	3,873	21	1,930	19	400	29	4,174	80	145	32	16,299	13
Fed to Livestock or used for Bedding.....	4,007	42	5,281	31	7,831	40	6,136	99	3	50	8,135	03	5,944	50	37,340	15
Used for Seed.....			37	50			397	00			566	40	32	35	1,033	25
Value of Soap.....			259	16											259	16
Loss by Death, Spoilage or Shrinkage.....	1,169	80	3,856	69	1,936	35	696	84	576	62	2,321	10	867	60	11,425	00
Otherwise disposed of (Manure, etc.).....	720	00	1,000	00	1,500	00			24	00	2,000	00	2,900	00	8,144	00
SUB-TOTAL.....	45,745	09	61,990	62	44,523	13	38,882	69	14,424	85	53,487	67	71,219	71	330,273	76
Add Inventory at end of year.....	18,813	15	19,924	79	19,937	78	77,656	81	7,361	62	25,939	67	31,931	60	201,565	42
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year.....	20,850	89	16,392	43	23,230	93	75,212	98	6,466	28	31,246	92	22,326	17	195,726	60
VALUE OF 1957-58 PRODUCE.....	43,707	35	65,522	98	41,229	98	41,326	52	15,320	19	48,180	42	80,825	14	336,112	58

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1957-58

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Operating Expenses:																
Tractor.....	711 98		1,684 05		1,543 23		1,151 71		241 31		2,177 52		1,259 04		8,768 84	
Other Vehicles.....	34 85		58 73						38 71		56 88				188 97	
Farm Expenses:																
Feed Purchased.....	8,836 87		31,386 00		17,624 72		7,642 57		10,665 27		5,145 32		4,078 85		85,380 50	
Feed Produced.....	4,007 42		5,281 31		7,831 40		6,136 99				8,135 03		8,088 59		39,480 74	
Seeds Purchased.....	955 50		3,479 84		4,405 29		1,468 91		1,150 76		874 21		877 83		13,212 34	
Seeds Produced.....			37 50				397 00				566 40		32 35		1,033 25	
Fertilizer Purchased.....	1,989 99		3,122 53		4,186 85				763 40		1,500 00		3,151 10		14,713 87	
Fertilizer Produced.....	720 00		1,000 00		1,500 00		750 00		24 00		2,000 00		2,900 00		8,894 00	
Canning Expenses.....	6,715 47		4,185 17												10,900 64	
Other Farm Expenses.....	3,824 32		1,937 62		6,240 06		1,138 39		305 80		2,260 43				15,706 62	
Veterinary Services.....	75 00		205 00		68 00		250 60		15 00		136 00		200 00		949 60	
Veterinary Supplies.....	340 78		268 03		542 48		407 80		83 93		492 21		150 00		2,285 23	
Maintenance of Equipment:																
Fences and Drains.....																
Tractors.....	699 09		907 05		1,608 31		93 96		107 17		353 29				554 42	
Other Equipment.....	1,817 40		1,665 37		2,412 71		2,009 19		71 29		1,354 30		2,000 00		8,849 23	
Livestock Purchased.....	360 00		1,333 00		975 00		4,718 39		339 36		1,600 88		879 30		8,715 02	
									280 00		5,565 59		59,132 25		72,414 23	
Total Cost of Operations.....	31,088 67		56,602 10		48,938 05		26,165 51		14,086 00		32,417 86		82,749 31		292,047 50	
Add—Capital Purchases during year:																
Tractors.....			2,601 75		2,692 20						4,165 20		3,965 50		13,424 65	
Other Equipment.....			5,484 46		1,426 20		5,297 56		902 24		7,221 72		1,803 70		23,557 94	
GRAND TOTAL.....	32,510 73		64,688 31		53,056 45		31,463 07		14,988 24		43,804 78		88,518 51		329,030 09	

FARM PRODUCTION 1957-58

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Fruits..... (lb.)	361,421	400,659	106,555	80,495	12,706	170,498	96,371	12,706 1,420,742
Vegetables..... (lb.)	20	360,441	105	4	204,743	12		143
Roots..... (tons)		146,421	222,700	266,265	83,810	420,000		1,353,216
Potatoes..... (lb.)	66,956	2,842	50,592	63,884	58,106	60,475		1,446,434
Pork..... (lb.)	9,069	38,240	17,308	29,243		43,452	172,095	274,009
Beef..... (lb.)	42,686		36,330	29,610		37,650		134,516
Milk..... (gal.)			4,000			2,000		6,000
Cream..... (lb.)		18,925	18,763	12,904	8,039	16,215	24,310	99,156
Eggs..... (doz.)		6,449	6,575	3,825	2,400	3,205	6,619	29,073
Poultry..... (lb.)	734							734
Veal..... (lb.)	200	325	468	263	3	170	500	1,929
Hay..... (tons)	105	265	139	141		270	100	1,020
Straw..... (tons)	150			110				260
Ensilage, Corn..... (tons)	220	180	210	145		300	200	1,255
Ensilage, Grass..... (bush.)	4,300	9,875	6,650	9,775		8,390	12,800	51,790
Grain..... (lb.)							20,596	20,596
Hides..... (hides)	18	15	25	62		69		189
Soap..... (lb.)		7,700						7,700
Ice..... (cakes)			132					132
Manure..... (tons)	720	600	1,500		24	2,000	2,900	7,744
Green Feed..... (tons)			127					127
Plants..... (lb.)	32,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	6,700	10,000	10,000	77,700
Seeds..... (lb.)		250						250

XII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

111. The fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, has, because of new construction at Joyceville, Ontario, greater inmate population and officer strength, increased the demands on the food services to a considerable extent. The food services at Joyceville Institution are, as a temporary measure, being operated from Kingston Penitentiary, but will function as an independent unit during 1959-60.

112. As mentioned in the Annual Report for fiscal year ended March 31, 1957, it was expected to have the new kitchen building at Kingston Penitentiary completed during 1958. However, construction of the new Joyceville Institution has delayed this project to some extent. It is now expected that the new kitchen building at Kingston Penitentiary which will be ready to operate early next

113. The renovating of all the Penitentiary kitchens which commenced during 1948 and planned as a 10-year project, has been completed with the exception of the Kingston Penitentiary which will be ready to operate early next year.

114. This 10-year project would have been completed according to the planned 10-year schedule. However, the new kitchen building that was erected at Federal Training Centre during 1950-51 and now the new institution at Joyceville, Ontario, has delayed the overall project by approximately one year.

115. In taking all factors into consideration, the result attained in maintaining the 10-year programme so close to schedule has been most gratifying.

116. The plan instituted a few years ago at British Columbia Penitentiary whereby all inmates employed in the kitchen are housed in their own dormitory, was tried out at Kingston Penitentiary and, as at British Columbia Penitentiary, met with good success. It is hoped that this innovation can be instituted at all institutions as and when suitable accommodation can be made available.

117. The food services for the Pre-Release Centre at Kingston Penitentiary have continued to operate satisfactorily. Inmates awaiting discharge from the Institution are fed cafeteria style and are permitted to eat together in a common dining room. The regular Penitentiary trays and monel metal cups have been dispensed with at the Pre-Release Centre and regular plastic dinnerware and cutlery is used. This programme does have rehabilitative value especially to inmates completing a long sentence and have spent these years eating alone in their cell. The opportunity for conversation during meals and being provided with a service similar to that in any restaurant or cafeteria, has, it is felt, prepared the inmate, to some extent, upon his release from the Penitentiary, to face normal conditions which the average citizen accepts without question.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

118. As mentioned in the annual report fiscal year ended March 31, 1957, a system of preventive maintenance was set up and has operated since then with considerable success. This programme of preventive maintenance has now been carried a step further whereby an inmate operating a piece of heavy or power equipment is first given full instruction in its operation and care. This programme has helped to reduce the maintenance charges and has been instrumental in reducing accidents.

INMATE TRAINING

119. It has been the intention of all the Stewards to try and get an inmate vocational training plan in the kitchens underway, but this has been found to be most difficult. Increased inmate population has created greater demands on

the food services and officer staff cannot be released solely for vocational training at this time. "On the job training" is being continued quite successfully and it would appear that this approach is the most practical under existing conditions. A good working atmosphere prevails in the kitchens and the better type of inmate is now seeking work in the kitchens, bakery and butcher shops. This has not always been the case and quite often the kitchen had to take misfits with resultant repercussions from the inmate population. The remodelling of the Penitentiary kitchens and installation of modern equipment has been the determining factor in getting the better type of inmate to seek employment in the kitchen. With the type of inmate now employed in the kitchen, a much better opportunity has been presented to further "on the job training" and many inmates are taking advantage of the programme. An inmate that really desires to learn the culinary trade is given every assistance to further his knowledge in this field and can gain sufficient trade knowledge to follow this vocation upon his release from the Penitentiary.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

120. As mentioned in previous annual reports, sanitation and personal hygiene takes top priority in the administration of the Steward's Department. Continual instruction, guidance and inspections are carried out daily by the Steward and his staff and frequent inspections as well as periodic checkups made by the medical officer. Ample white clothing is provided for a daily change and shower facilities have been installed at each Penitentiary kitchen and available to the inmate staff at any time during the normal working day.

121. The sanitary facilities provided and the close check kept on personal hygiene has been instrumental in maintaining these standards at a high level.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

122. Continuing with the 10-year programme to remodel the Penitentiary kitchens and provide them with modern equipment to the value of \$45,352.17 was purchased during the fiscal year 1957-58. This expenditure includes heavy equipment, smallwares and furnishings.

123. The value of kitchen equipment purchased by Penitentiary for the fiscal year 1957-58 is as follows:

Kingston.....	\$ 7,711.63
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3,076.50
Dorchester.....	6,882.65
Manitoba.....	8,633.82
British Columbia.....	3,665.43
Saskatchewan.....	10,239.35
Collin's Bay.....	2,332.93
Federal Training Centre.....	1,332.17
Joyceville.....	1,447.69

124. The heaviest expenditure occurred at Saskatchewan Penitentiary where it was necessary to replace obsolete or worn out equipment and to instal new equipment so that the renovated kitchen could be operated along modern lines.

125. The small equipment expenditure at Joyceville Institution was to provide minimum facilities for the temporary dormitory housing approximately 40 inmates. This equipment will be transferred either to the new kitchen or officers mess when they are ready for occupancy.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE PURCHASED BY THE STEWARD

126. During the fiscal year 1957-58 produce purchased from the Penitentiary Farms including canned goods from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries was valued at \$222,394.75.

127. The value of these goods purchased by the Steward by Penitentiary is as follows:

	<i>Farm Produce</i>	<i>Canned Goods</i>
Kingston.....	\$18,632.59	7,389.85
St. Vincent de Paul.....	41,725.35	5,373.70
Dorchester.....	27,990.79	6,772.86
Manitoba.....	28,598.17	—
British Columbia.....	13,323.44	—
Saskatchewan.....	35,059.82	—
Collin's Bay.....	29,700.47	3,922.05
Federal Training Centre.....	—	3,905.65
Total.....	\$195,030.63	\$27,364.11

PROCESSED MEATS

128. Due to rising food prices the manufacture of processed meats in the kitchen was increased with production costs remaining fairly stable. For the fiscal year 1955-56 the manufacturing costs per pound averaged 24.64 cts. and a concerted effort was made to reduce this cost by instituting more efficient manufacturing procedures. In the fiscal year 1956-57 the average manufacturing costs were reduced to 19.49c per pound which was most satisfactory. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957 despite rising food prices, the average cost to manufacture processed meats in the kitchen was 20.25 cts. which it is felt is an admirable showing.

129. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, 273,347 lbs. of various processed meats valued at \$55,345.45 was produced in the Penitentiary kitchens.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

130. The Penitentiary bakeries have continued to produce a high standard of bakery products. Many new bakery products were introduced during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958. Not only was more variety provided, but furthered the knowledge of the inmate undertaking trade training.

131. Bread wastage has always been a problem in the Penitentiaries and in order to try and reduce the loss, the Wardens and staff have brought to the attention of the inmates, by means of the public address system and closer supervision, a programme of bread conservation. This has produced good results as evidenced by the 1957-58 bread production and consumption reports.

132. During the fiscal year 1956-57 the inmate per capita consumption of bread was 351 lbs. and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, it was reduced to 347 lbs. per inmate per annum. On the average population of 5,311 inmates for 1957-58 the total reduction in bread consumption on a per capita basis amounted to 18,860 lbs.

133. It has still not been possible to put the bakery at Federal Training Centre into operation due to other projects having priority. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is continuing to supply bread to Federal Training Centre.

134. Kingston Penitentiary supplied Joyceville Institution and Penitentiary Staff College with their bread requirements and will continue to supply Joyceville until such time as the population at that Institution has increased sufficiently to warrant the expenditure of providing a complete bakery for them.

135. Despite the heavy demands on the bakery at Kingston, the old oven has been kept in operation, but has now reached a point where a replacement oven is urgently required. This will be provided in the new kitchen building at Kingston now under construction.

136. The following details the various goods produced by the Penitentiary bakeries during the fiscal year 1957-58:

	Bread		Rolls and Buns		Pastries, Cakes, etc.	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
	lbs.	\$ cts.	lbs.	\$ cts.	lbs.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	354,550	11,257.43	26,570	1,576.64	142,195	11,608.70
St. Vincent de Paul.....	542,890	24,610.88	160,175	9,268.71	141,272	11,227.27
Dorchester.....	295,750	10,860.81	4,000	283.83	139,463	11,861.03
Manitoba.....	152,888	5,656.56	1,200	444.70	127,653	9,329.57
British Columbia.....	285,422	12,022.98	9,500	760.00	129,764	10,447.80
Collin's Bay.....	222,380	9,406.31	5,317	532.00	9,760	8,162.54
Saskatchewan.....	268,160	10,741.49	9,216	296.32	11,972	9,690.10
Federal Training Centre.....			7,500	393.75	1,678	1,446.85
	2,122,040	84,556.46	223,478	13,555.95	703,757	73,773.86

137. Bread sold to the officers during the fiscal year 1957-58 amounted to 237,716 valued at \$12,974.71.

138. Bread produced at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and sold to Federal Training Centre amounted to 164,075 lbs. valued at \$8,203.75.

139. Bread produced at Kingston and sold to the Penitentiary Staff College and Joyceville Institution amounted to 14,135 lbs. valued at \$410.47.

140. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957 bread was produced in the Institution bakeries at an average cost of .0395 cts. per lb. whereas for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958 bread was produced at an average cost of .0351 cts. per lb.

PROCESSED FARM VEGETABLES

141. Although the Penitentiary canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary produce a considerable quantity of the canned fruits and vegetables required by the Steward's Department, a total of 17,289 gals. of pickles, relishes and sauerkraut valued at \$2,732.18 was manufactured in the Institutional kitchens. These vegetables, grown on the Penitentiary farms, are surplus to the Steward's requirements, therefore, in order to effect a saving of public funds, they are processed into various food items.

142. In the previous fiscal year ended March 31, 1957 a total of 9,873 gals. of various processed vegetables valued at \$1,463.50 was produced in the institutional kitchens. The production figures for fiscal year ended March 31, 1958 indicates an increase over the previous year amounting to 7,416 gals. which is a very creditable showing.

INMATE RATIONS

143. There has been no change in the basic ration content. However, the cost per meal for fiscal year 1957-58 from the previous fiscal year increased from 16.28 to 18.23 cts. This was due to increased food prices generally and a drop in Penitentiary farm produce. The supply of Penitentiary produce received from the Penitentiary farms for fiscal year 1957-58 was \$46,125.67 less than the previous fiscal year requiring considerable purchase to be made on the open market at a higher price in order to meet ration requirements.

144. During the fiscal year 1957-58 a total of 5,862,045 inmate meals were served at a cost amounting to \$1,052,546.85, an increase of 62,721 meals over the previous fiscal year.

145. The inmate meals served during the fiscal year 1957-58 were varied, wholesome and in sufficient quantity to meet nutritional standards.

OFFICERS' MESS

146. During the fiscal year 1957-58, 367,113 officer meals were served at a cost amounting to \$115,247.73, an increase of 18,752 meals over the previous fiscal year. The cost per meal increased during the fiscal year 1957-58 over the previous fiscal year by 2.31 cts. from 29.08 cts. to 31.39 cts. and in the case of inmate rations, was due to general food price increases and lower Penitentiary farm supply.

KITCHEN ADMINISTRATION, GENERALLY

147. During the fiscal year 1957-58 the Penitentiary Stewards administered their departments efficiently and economically at times under difficult conditions. With the remodelling of all the Penitentiary kitchens having been almost completed, except at Kingston Penitentiary, and the installation of modern equipment along with a better type of inmate now being employed in the kitchen, should relieve the Stewards to a considerable extent from the many problems they have had to contend with during the past few years.

148. The food services in a Penitentiary differ in many ways from those normally encountered in commercial establishments. In a Penitentiary, food is the main topic of conversation and unless the food services are operated with tact, imagination and foresight, unrest amongst the inmate population soon becomes apparent and at times, unfortunately, the cause of disturbances resulting in losses of public property.

149. On the whole, the results shown during the fiscal year 1957-58 have been very satisfactory and much credit goes to those entrusted with this most important phase of Penitentiary administration.

XIII—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

150. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, the amounts provided expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

	Total	Adminis- tration	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations				
Main Estimates—				
Vote 182.....	482,446	482,446		
Vote 183.....	11,002,925		11,002,925	
Vote 184.....	1,365,555			1,365,555
Further Supplementary Estimates—				
Vote 699.....	39,000		39,000	
General Salaries Vote—				
Votes 134, 621, 692.....	25,000	25,000		
Votes 134, 621, 692.....	402,208		402,208	
	13,317,134	507,446	11,444,133	1,365,555
Expenditures.....	12,682,717	467,421	11,121,534	1,093,762
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	178,460	267	21,452	156,741
Not committed.....	455,957	39,758	301,147	115,052
	13,317,134	507,446	11,444,133	1,365,555

151. A comparative summary of revenues for the five years 1953-58 is set forth as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
House rentals.....	41,359	31,947	27,967	25,624	25,761
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash Sales.....	30,414	18,337	19,274	17,019	15,621
Charged to operating vote.....	288,126	292,384	292,866	252,912	241,861
Sale of manufactured products.....	291,382	241,367	261,540	198,626	210,171
Sale of water.....	3,580	1,969	17,560	16,029	2,651
Miscellaneous sales.....	2,763	2,342	1,969	1,896	1,901
Department's share of canteen profits...	1,780	1,776	1,806	1,375	1,671
Refunds of previous year's expenditure...	22,070	17,224	11,443	10,090	34,651
Miscellaneous refunds.....	265	487	614	182	461
Sale of land.....		42,800			
	681,739	650,633	635,039	523,753	534,771

152. The values of supplies on hand in institutional canteens and the unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1958, was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Canteen Revolving Fund</i>	<i>Unspent Inmate Earnings</i>
Kingston.....	\$ 3,529	\$24,027
St. Vincent de Paul.....	728	20,982
Dorchester.....	3,166	11,935
Manitoba.....	1,141	8,932
British Columbia.....	2,358	11,690
Saskatchewan.....	1,998	9,724
Collin's Bay.....	2,117	5,914
Federal Training Centre.....	450	3,791
	<hr/> \$15,487	<hr/> \$96,995

153. The Purchasing Division processed 4,357 requisitions from the various institutions and issued a total of 9,023 Purchase Orders.

154. There has been an increase in the number of tenders being sent forward due to present market conditions, and the desire of many new companies to compete for Government business. In order to partially compensate for this increased volume of work new forms were designed which will permit additional copies to be prepared each time the tender forms are typed.

155. Efforts were made to further develop specifications and standards on various items being purchased. National Research, Interservice Development and the trade have given the utmost co-operation in developing new specifications and keeping others up to date.

156. Inspection Services of the Department of National Defence, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Works rendered valuable assistance to Purchasing in the inspection of items purchased.

157. The Purchasing Agent visited Western Ontario in October and called upon a total of fifty suppliers in that area to review tenders submitted, discuss mutual problems and become acquainted with new products being developed by these manufacturers. The Assistant Purchasing Agent while in Western Canada visited Saskatchewan and Manitoba Penitentiaries as well as a number of suppliers or potential suppliers in those areas.

158. The Purchasing Agent or Assistant Purchasing Agent participated at the Penitentiary Staff College in Officers' Training Courses 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69 and 70.

XIV—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

159. Another satisfactory year of progress is reported by the Architectural and Engineering Division in Head Office with regard to the construction and maintenance progress of the Institutions during the fiscal period. A total of \$1,563,792.04 was expended for construction and maintenance works, operating expenses for the primary engineering services and related equipment purchases. This amount compares favourably with amounts of \$1,642,456.58 and \$1,683,638.84 in 1955-56 and 1956-57 respectively. The capital expenditures for construction by inmates is somewhat lower than average at \$399,326.87. However, this is partially offset by a corresponding increase in the expenditures for construction by contract. Maintenance of fixed assets resulted in an expenditure of \$165,430.74 as compared with \$163,279.03 and \$165,128.88 in the two (2) years previous. Operating expenses are higher as a result of increased populations and extended facilities. The expenditure for equipment purchases at

\$73,888.65 is above average, however, the abnormal increase is accounted for by the purchase of a dragline for Manitoba Penitentiary at a cost of \$25,000. Detail of the expenditures are summarized hereunder:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 1957-58

Expenditures for Construction by Inmates:		
New Construction Existing Penitentiaries.....	\$245,390.80	
New Construction Federal Training Centre.....	8,369.91	
	<hr/>	\$253,760.71
Alterations and Remodelling of Existing Buildings and Shops.....	73,265.11	
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical, Steam).....	24,731.06	
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants.....	10,559.96	
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	13,995.48	
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	12,866.48	
Minor Alterations.....	8,097.19	
Installation and Replacement of Radio, Telephone and Alarm Systems.....	2,050.88	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates.....		\$399,326.87
Expenditures for Construction by Contract:—		
Construction of Power House C-12, Manitoba Peni- tentiary.....	\$17,082.00	
Supply and Installation of Ash Conveyor System, Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	10,085.20	
Installation of New Boiler, Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	22,116.67	
Re-conditioning of Water Tank, Collin's Bay Peni- tentiary.....	18,902.00	
Outside Metal Clad Switch Gear for Control of Elec- tric Power Distribution inside Prison Walls— Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	18,003.25	
Construction of New Institution at Joyceville.....	217,750.38	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract.....		303,939.50
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....		73,888.65
		<hr/>
Total Capital Expenditure.....		\$777,155.02

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS 1957-58

Expenditure for Work by Inmates:—		
Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	92,285.71	
Houses and Tenements.....	11,549.68	
Service Lines.....	11,687.57	
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	30,510.49	
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	13,192.33	
Road, Walks, Culverts and Bridges.....	4,751.92	
Wharves and Sidings.....	1,453.04	
	<hr/>	
		\$165,430.74

OPERATING EXPENSES 1957-58

Electric Light and Power.....	135,317.52	
Fuel for Power Plants and Heating.....	461,156.57	
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment.....	20,448.13	
Construction and Quarry Equipment.....	4,284.06	
	<hr/>	
		\$621,206.28
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION..		<hr/>
		\$1,563,792.04

160. The largest undertaking yet handled by the Architectural and Engineering Division almost entirely within the past fiscal period has been the design and development of working drawings and specifications for a complete new Institution presently under construction at Joyceville, Ontario. As referred to in the previous year's report, initial work on the drawings of some of the buildings was underway in the spring, 1957. By early winter, 1957, the initial contract for the permanent buildings was let. The remaining contracts were entered into progressively throughout the winter and early spring as drawings were completed, tenders accepted and the general administration cleared. By the close of 1957-58, six (6) contracts totalling \$2,565,663.00 were let and most of the remaining building plans were in the hands of the Contractors for tendering. It is anticipated that a very large portion of the construction work will be completed in 1958-59 and that occupancy will commence by the fall, 1959. This very large undertaking was completed in addition to the work in connection with the construction and maintenance progress of the existing Institutions, and while some of the regular work has of necessity been set aside and delayed, no great inconvenience has been experienced.

161. A total of 153 projects financed from capital funds as authorized by the Department were completed using inmate labour. This is just slightly below the yearly average of 160 based on the past five (5) years' reports. There was also a total of 125 such projects in hand at the close of the year and many of these were well advanced. Some of the larger projects completed by inmate labour during the year were:— An extension to the Boiler House Building at Dorchester, construction of a new Vocational Training Shop Building at Federal Training Centre, construction of a new General Stores Building at St. Vincent de Paul, construction of Shop Building C-2 at Kingston, which was destroyed by the major fire in 1954, construction of two (2) new Industrial Shop Buildings at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, addition to the Root Cellar Building at Manitoba, alterations to Kitchen Refrigeration Equipment at Saskatchewan and repanning the heating system in the Cell Blocks at British Columbia Penitentiary.

162. Considerable progress has been made on many of the 125 capital projects reported as incomplete at the close of the fiscal period. Notable examples in this respect were the installation of coal handling equipment in the Power Plant at Dorchester which was 95 per cent completed, providing a new psychiatric centre at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary which was 70 per cent completed, construction of a new Scale House and related facilities for the coal and wood department at Kingston which was 95 per cent completed, construction of a new large Dairy Barn at Collin's Bay Penitentiary which was 40 per cent complete, construction of a new Automotive Repair and Training Building at Manitoba Penitentiary was 85 per cent complete, alteration and modernization of the Kitchen at Saskatchewan Penitentiary which was 99 per cent complete and at British Columbia an addition to the Administration Building to improve visiting facilities was 100 per cent complete except for final material charges.

163. Progress is continuing in the programme of modernization and expansion of the Power Plants serving the Institutions. An amount of \$10,559.96 was expended in purchasing materials for work carried out by the inmates in this respect. In addition an expenditure of \$10,085.20 was made to complete a new ash conveyor system in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary Plant and \$22,116.67 was expended to cover the final cost in connection with a new Boiler installation completed at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Although shortage of staff has made it impossible to direct the desired effort contemplated towards improving efficiency in the operation of the Power Plants, nevertheless some progress

in this respect is reported. It is anticipated that a new appointment will be made in 1958-59 which will facilitate a more concerted effort in this respect. A new plant will be coming into operation in the near future at Joyceville Penitentiary.

164. Controls are exercised by the Architectural and Engineering Division with regard to requisitioning for materials for the maintenance of fixed assets which is carried out by the inmates with the result that the expenditure remains similar from year to year. There is also considerable time and effort spent in establishing work programmes, in material expediting and generally assisting the Institutions in all phases of this work. 148 maintenance projects which required Departmental authority were completed during the year together with a considerable volume of minor work carried out under Warden's authority. At the close of the year, there were 84 projects in hand which were in various stages of completion. The total expenditure for material purchases in connection with the maintenance programme was \$165,430.74.

165. Operating expenses under control of the Architectural & Engineering Division continue to rise but at a very moderate rate in consideration of the increases in population, increased facilities and the inflationary trend in material prices. Electric Light and Power costs have advanced more sharply this year which may be associated with the corresponding increase in inmate population. Yearly increases over the past three years are approximately 6½ per cent, 4 per cent and 8½ per cent. Fuel costs in the Power Plants and heating which rose by approximately 20 per cent in 1956-57 levelled off considerably and the increase of approximately 7 per cent this year is considered quite reasonable. Payments for water including chemical treatment costs, dropped by nearly 13 per cent primarily as the result of a reduction in water being pumped and treated at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Filtration Plant. This is partly due to decreased consumption by the Institutions and also as a result of discontinuing the water supply to the Village of St. Vincent de Paul. Expenditures for operation of construction and quarry equipment are slightly less this last year at \$4,284.06 and may be compared with the previous three years' average of \$3,979.30.

166. Commencement of construction of the new Institution at Joyceville as well as the extensive Works Programme at the existing Institutions which have been handled by the Architectural & Engineering Division in 1957-58 constitute a year of very considerable progress. The increased volume of work being handled makes it imperative to expand the staff in order to maintain a reasonable level of Administrative and Technical Assistance and recommendations in this regard have been made. The present increases in inmate population which bring about additional needs for extending facilities in the present Institution as well as construction of entirely new Institutions, demands planning for a very ambitious programme of Construction and Maintenance in 1958-59.

XV—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

167. Vocational training in federal penitentiaries has now completed 11 years of operation since its original inception in 1947. The past 10 years have seen a continuous increase in the number of vocational and control training shops in the various institutions. In line with the Fauteux Committee Report's recommended increase in trades training, several new vocational and control training courses have been added during the past fiscal year with additional courses planned for the near future. In addition, it has been found advantageous to utilize the services of outside instructors on a part-time basis for the training of inmates in specific trades or in specialized areas of other trades.

168. With the expansion of training facilities, it has been necessary to further examine various activities closely related to the success of this programme. The classification and allocation of inmates to training areas plays an increasing

important part in successful rehabilitation; with the addition of full-time psychologists to the Classification Board and with continuous emphasis being placed on the importance of the Board's function, better methods have been established to ensure the allocation of each inmate to the working area wherein he is best suited.

169. The low academic standing of a number of inmates upon their reception continues to be a severe handicap in the placement of suitable inmates in the training areas. It therefore follows that the school programme is of great importance to the success of the vocational training programme. Realizing the necessity for close co-operation between the school and the vocational programmes and in an effort to bring about an even better understanding of the work performed by each group, an educational conference was held in December 1957 at the Penitentiary Staff College. The school teacher and the Chief Vocational Officer or Chief Trade Instructor of each institution met with Head Office officials to discuss in detail past accomplishments, present problems, and ways and means whereby better service could be given in the future by both programmes. Separate meetings were held by each group with joint meetings being interspersed throughout the week. The following were stated as the aims and objectives of the Chief Vocational Officers and Chief Trade Instructors:

- (a) To study the co-ordination of all phases of the penitentiary programme respecting education and trade training which affects and results in the rehabilitation of inmates.
- (b) To study means of broadening the scope of trade training to include all inmates who are desirous of learning a trade or can be motivated to take trade training.
- (c) To assess and review the present methods of selection and assignment to see if it is necessary to provide further motivation to training in specific areas.
- (d) To review specifically the educational requirements of trade training with the School Section of this conference, with the aim of meeting the educational levels required by apprenticeship and industry.
- (e) To bring the standards of shop training to a level acceptable to industry in order to encourage further placement assistance of labour, industry and social agencies.
- (f) To review, within the vocational and industrial sphere of operations, what present steps in the penitentiary programme are regarded as contributing to the adjustment of inmates and the necessary change of attitude essential to their reformation after release, and to see what further suggestions may be offered.

170. The following are a few of the recommendations resulting from this conference:

- (1) Weekly training period of 30 hours minimum, (this is not possible in an institution having over 450 population due to time losses in counting, feeding, services, etc.).
- (2) Provision of reception centre facilities, segregation where possible, co-ordinated selection procedures, general shop course in conjunction with academic education.
- (3) Development of part-time and off hours training.
- (4) Further study of means of co-ordinating placement activity at the institutional level.
- (5) Further study of ways and means to increase the weekly training period to the 30 hour minimum. It is felt that inmates who are kept at shop or trade assignments habitually for less than 25 hours per week are at a psychological and physical disadvantage to compete outside on a 40 hour week.

- (6) Realizing the values of Group Counselling in the rehabilitation of inmates and also in obtaining the support of all members of staff, it was strongly recommended that this type of programme be instituted whenever possible. It was realized that a system of group counselling units would need overall institutional co-ordination and organization to be fully effective.
- (7) Further development of In-Service Training, technical officer training courses, and the use of outside training courses, etc. for officers was stressed along with the importance of good personality in instructional work.

171. Several of the plans for increased training activities which were discussed at the educational conference have already been put into operation on a trial basis, and it is expected that these pilot projects will lead the way to an increased overall training programme. In accordance with recommendation No. (7) above, plans were made for a 4-week teacher training course for vocational and control training instructors at the Penitentiary Staff College. This course, P.O.T.C.73, will be undertaken during the month of July 1958.

172. Last year's report mentioned the meetings held with members of the Canadian Labour Congress and union officials. Meetings have since been held with members of the Toronto Builders Exchange and each group was conducted on a tour of the Collin's Bay vocational shops. Each group in turn were highly impressed with the training programme and declared their intention to assist in any way possible.

173. On June 26, 1957, the first joint meeting of both groups along with representatives of welfare organizations, the National Employment Service, the Apprenticeship Branch of the Department of Labour of Ontario and the Penitentiary Commission was held in Toronto. Plans for the formation of a central Trades Advisory Committee for Ontario and for the formation of an Evaluation Committee in Kingston, Ontario, and various Employment Committees in the larger urban areas of Ontario were discussed.

174. With the permission of the Minister of Justice, invitations were sent out early in 1958 to representatives of all groups to take part in the formation of a Penitentiary Trades Advisory Committee. The first meeting of the Committee took place on February 5, 1958, in Toronto. An impressive array of members was on hand.

175. The special placement section of the National Employment Service, the John Howard Society and other social agencies continue to prove very helpful in both placement and after-care of discharges. The lack of specific information on trade placement of trainees is still quite noticeable, more so in cases of discharged rather than in ticket-of-leave releases. The information on ticket-of-leave releases is more readily available as the authorities have advance information on the trainee's employment after release until his ticket-of-leave time expires.

176. A total of 3,315 inmates has been enrolled in vocational training over the past 10 years. Of these, 1,632 graduated and 368 were released prior to graduation. There were 340 trainees on course at the end of the fiscal year.

177. Of the 1,632 graduates, a total of 1,520 has been released and 430 or 28.3 per cent of these have had further records meriting a further penitentiary term or for lesser convictions ranging from suspended sentence, fine or reformatory. Of the 368 who were released prior to graduation, 96 had further records.

178. The vocational training programme has been largely developed for the younger type of first offender; however, it has been noted that the inclusion of a small number of recidivists in the vocational programme is meeting with good success. It would appear that some inmates in the early 30-year age

group are turning to the area of trades training and the acquisition of employable skills as a means of keeping out of further trouble after release. It is also felt that the older men have a stabilizing influence on the younger trainees. This has a tendency to maintain a better balance in the shop groups to the benefit of all concerned.

It has been noted that the organization of training courses in maintenance and industrial shops can be carried out quite adequately. Proof of this is shown by the increase in control training throughout the shops. This type of training is now being carried out in 17 shops.

Positions created, authorized and filled during the past fiscal year:

Instructor General Duties (Vocational) Federal Training Centre
Instructor Auto Body (Vocational) Federal Training Centre

Positions created and authorized but not filled:

Instructor Automotive Mechanics Manitoba
(Vocational)

Instructor Welding (Vocational) Collin's Bay

Assistant to C.T.I. (Vocational) St. Vincent de Paul

Part-time courses originated in 1957:

Welding Federal Training Centre

Wheel Alignment (Automotive) Federal Training Centre

Barbering Saskatchewan

Control Training Courses originated in 1957:

Shoe repair Dorchester

Plastering Manitoba

Steam Engineering Saskatchewan

Vocational Courses originated in 1957:

Bricklaying Manitoba

VOCATIONAL AND CONTROL TRAINING COURSES—1957-58

	Dorch.	F.T.C.	C.B.	Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Total
<i>Vocational Course</i>							
Automotive Mechanics.....		1	1			1	3
Body Work.....		1					1
Basic Training (Metal Trades).....		1					1
Bricklaying.....	1	2	2	1			6
Cabinetmaking.....		2					2
Carpentry.....	1	1	1		1	1	5
Commercial.....						1	1
Diesel.....						1	1
Draughting.....						1	1
Electrical.....		1	1				2
Elementary (General Shop).....		1					1
Machine Shop.....		1	1				2
Painting.....					1		1
Plastering.....		1					1
Plumbing.....	1	1	1		1		4
Rural Repair (Automotive).....					2		2
Upholstery.....	1						1
Sheet Metal.....		1	1			1	3
Total.....	4	14	8	1	5	6	38
<i>Control Training</i>							
Automotive Mechanics.....		1					1
Bookbinding.....		1					1
Draughting.....						1	1
Electrical.....						1	1
First Aid—Hospital.....						1	1
Machine Shop.....						1	1
Plastering.....				1			1
Shoe Repair.....						1	1
Stationary Engineering.....					1	1	2
Upholstery.....						1	1
Welding.....		1	(P.T.)		1		2
Barbering—Part Time.....		1	1		1		3
Wheel Alignment—Part Time.....		1					1
Total.....		5	1	1	3	7	17
GRAND TOTAL.....	4	19	9	2	8	13	55

XVI—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

180. Reports for previous years dealt with the reorganization and development of Penitentiary Industries on the basis of providing a well planned penitentiary work program on a year round basis. In summary the highlights of previous reports referred to the formation of the inter-departmental Cabinet Committee on prison labour, the survey of purchases being made by other Government departments, the findings resultant from this study and initial plan for penitentiary industrial development on a three fold basis, viz, immediate, intermediate and long range plans.

181. Last year's report suggested that progress was being made in a promotional sense in obtaining general acceptance of the idea that well organized prison industries play a major role in a contemporary correctional system and that such industries can only be successful if they are well supported through purchases of penitentiary manufactured goods by the various departments of Government. Satisfactory progress continued to be made in this sense during the past year in that this idea appears to be gradually gaining wider acceptance.

182. The past year has also been one in which considerable progress was made in the implementation of the immediate plan. This has been accomplished through undertaking such additional industrial orders as were available and could be processed successfully in existing work shops and facilities. Progress in implementing this plan is somewhat retarded at a number of institutions, due to overcrowded population which causes a lack of working area.

183. Notable progress was made in intermediate and long range industrial planning. Considerable work was done in the design and manufacture of prototype models and samples of new products, for which the Penitentiaries are hopeful of receiving orders. Also the program of warehouse and workshop construction and expansion was continued. Serious consideration was given to the feasibility of purchasing materials and the manufacturing of limited quantities of commodities normally used by other Government departments in advance of receipt of Government orders, so as to have such commodities in stock and ready for delivery when required. Although this matter was not finalized at the year end, it is considered that this step is vitally necessary to the clearing up of current delays in the delivery of penitentiary manufactured articles. Recognition of the fact that penitentiary manufactured products must meet high quality control standards has indicated a need for the employment of industrial inspectors. The first such officer was taken on the strength at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary early in the fiscal year.

184. Some progress was also made in the matter of developing and printing a catalogue of the various articles manufactured in penitentiary workshops and available for sale to other Government departments.

185. Specifically the program of preparing penitentiary industrial workshops for larger industrial operations was advanced through developments as indicated hereunder:

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

186. The completion and full occupation of the first wing of the new industrial building. The establishment of a maintenance tin shop. The establishment of an industry for the repair and refinishing of filing cabinets for the Department of Public Works. The establishment of an industrial warehouse. The partial completion of a building intended for use in housing the manufacture of concrete products. At the year end, plans for proceeding with the demolition of an old building to make way for the construction of the second wing of the industrial building were being finalized.

Kingston Penitentiary

187. The completion and occupation of a large industrial paint shop. The completion and occupation of an industrial warehouse. The partial completion of an area to be used for the repair and refinishing of mail boxes for the Post Office Department. The partial completion of the re-construction and renovation of a work shop intended for use in housing industrial operations in the upholstering of furniture and in the manufacture of miscellaneous canvas articles. At the year end, it appeared that overcrowding conditions at Kingston might delay the occupation of this area as intended for some considerable time.

Collin's Bay Penitentiary

188. Completion and occupation of three industrial buildings. The transfer of the concrete products plant from Kingston to a new area at Collin's Bay.

Joyceville Institution

189. The design and planning of a number of industrial buildings for this institution was finalized for construction.

Manitoba Penitentiary

190. The partial completion of a large automotive building intended to house both industrial and vocational training activities. The design and planning of a large industrial building soon to be constructed at Manitoba was also finalized.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

191. The alteration and renovation of a large industrial building started in the previous year was completed. At the year end, this area was partially occupied.

British Columbia Penitentiary

192. A start was made on the construction of a central warehouse to be used for both institutional and industrial purposes.

193. Plans for the future construction of new industrial buildings at this and other institutions were also materially advanced.

194. Due to circumstances, it was not possible to proceed as originally intended with the bulk purchase of material for industrial use. At the year end, however, many obstacles had been overcome and preparation had been made for the enlargement of the Industrial Revolving Fund to permit such action in the next fiscal year.

195. New developments in implementing the immediate plan include:

- (a) The undertaking of the manufacture of picnic area and park furniture at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries for the Federal District Commission.
- (b) Undertaking the repair of filing cabinets for the Department of Public Works at St. Vincent de Paul and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries.
- (c) Increases in the repair of mail boxes for the Post Office Department at Kingston penitentiary.
- (d) The undertaking at Kingston Penitentiary of the repair of furniture for the Department of Public Works.
- (e) Increases in metal work manufacturing operations at St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and Kingston penitentiaries, notably in the manufacture of animal cages, and laboratory equipment.

- (f) The undertaking of the manufacture of pot and plant labels at Saskatchewan.
- (g) The undertaking of the manufacture of prefabricated prison cells at Saskatchewan.
- (h) Increases in shoe manufacturing operations at Dorchester.
- (i) Increases in broom and brush manufacturing operations at St. Vincent de Paul.

196. The total population on register as of March 31st, 1958, 5,770 of which 2,241 or approximately 39 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops.

197. Penitentiary industrial production showed only very slight increase during the past year, the total value of the year's work being \$1,363,031.25, an increase of \$1,921.75 (approximately 1.5 per cent) over last year and an increase of \$251,405.45 (approximately 23 per cent, during the past five years. Detailed penitentiary returns indicate that \$933,978.34 worth (approximately 68.5 per cent) of all industrial production was for the Penitentiary Service. (Note: this figure represents only cost of materials required for the manufacture of products as to date no mark up has been allowed on products being manufactured for penitentiary use.) While this shows a slight decline (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) it demonstrates significantly in that the major portion of penitentiary industrial activity due to the lack of other markets, is still, of necessity, being utilized by the Penitentiary Service to a major degree. It is hoped that through the cooperation of other Government departments in the purchase of such penitentiary manufacture commodities as suit their requirements and can be used by the various departments of government, this situation will be rectified in the not too distant future.

198. Concerning work for other Government departments, 443 Industrial orders were issued, an increase of 31 over last year. The value of work performed on these orders was \$361,049.70, a slight decrease of \$3,367.34 under last year.

199. Industrial revenue earned by Industrial shops was \$291,382.23.

200. During the past year, the penitentiaries performed varying quantities of works for 34 departments, divisions or agencies of the Federal Government and nine provincial Governments again purchased penitentiary manufactured products. In addition, the penitentiaries either manufactured small quantities of goods or performed certain services for nineteen organizations, which are either operated on a non profit welfare basis or supported by public funds.

201. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value their production for penitentiary use at conservative commercial rates, the overall total value of penitentiary industrial shop production for the past year would approximate \$2,800,000 with the correspondingly increased revenue of approximately \$1,730,000. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for the construction of new buildings.

202. During the past year, officials from the Industrial Division continued to take an active part in presenting to each Penitentiary Staff College course including custodial and administrative officers' courses, the principles and policies of correctional industries with the related subjects of trade training, shops safety, accident prevention, inmate grading and remuneration.

203. Head Office staff changes affecting the division found W. D. Boyd transferring to National Defence, and the employment of Ronald Taylor as Industries Officer and Robert Cunningham as Vocational Coordinator.

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary Name	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	109,115 50	56,057 24	98,737 38	7,394 82	271,304 94
St. Vincent de Paul.....	114,758 86	54,751 72	149,566 11	6,324 68	325,401 37
Dorchester.....	49,571 52	44,097 20	22,320 63	5,259 23	121,248 58
Manitoba.....	44,584 53	307 29	51,723 23	7,111 31	103,726 36
British Columbia.....	81,270 42	927 99	25,956 91	7,280 55	115,435 87
Saskatchewan.....	68,690 71	1,899 22	4,808 04	11,240 68	86,638 65
Collin's Bay.....	40,615 95	6,247 85	2,137 25	3,947 78	52,948 83
Federal Training Centre.....	6,247 27	Nil	Nil	67 60	6,314 87
TOTAL.....	514,854 76	164,288 51	355,249 55	48,626 65	1,083,019 47

TABLE No. 2—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Gov't. Depts.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom and Brush.....	5,258 37	2,536 81	7,795 18
Canvas.....	11,965 94	218,741 92	230,707 86
Garage.....	26,873 35	8,780 83	35,654 18
Metal Working.....	59,469 89	44,553 78	104,023 72
Printing and Bookbinding.....	10,913 93	21,539 31	32,453 24
Shoe Manufacturing.....	72,926 71	4,978 15	77,904 86
Stone and Concrete Products.....	50,457 69	5,879 37	56,337 06
Tailoring.....	204,660 20	5,856 00	210,516 20
Woodworking.....	69,315 52	85,201 52	154,517 04

TABLE No. 3—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	278,520 81	264,491 34	285,542 83	341,935 60	322,137 90
St. Vincent de Paul.....	327,426 28	338,342 94	372,250 88	390,255 93	405,832 31
Dorchester.....	150,001 90	140,181 39	154,660 66	162,109 12	152,524 32
Manitoba.....	127,515 85	115,594 64	117,820 40	146,756 01	128,131 53
British Columbia.....	120,307 80	121,390 86	116,461 85	146,567 57	144,605 40
Saskatchewan.....	95,476 03	99,800 43	112,728 17	98,777 78	113,339 87
Collin's Bay.....	56,047 12	45,883 90	52,154 77	63,480 39	83,520 97
Federal Training Centre.....	7,103 81	13,953 67	12,103 41	11,317 10	12,938 95
TOTAL.....	1,162,399 60	1,139,639 17	1,223,722 97	1,361,109 50	1,363,031 25

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE No. 4—PRODUCTION VALUE OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES BY PENITENTIARY

Penitentiary	Work for	Broom and Brush	Canvas		Garage		Metal Working		Binding and Printing		Shoe and Mfg.		Stone and Concrete		Tailor		Wood Working	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	6,117	86	2,898	01	15,662	66	7,170	23	2,194	72	19,611	91	48,616	25	7,694	63
	Other.....	.....	72,824	86	834	24	2,681	12	8,796	58	363	75	1,025	00	3,004	95	16,262	89
	Total.....	.....	78,942	72	3,732	25	18,343	78	15,965	81	2,558	47	20,636	91	51,621	30	23,957	52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	2,568	56	13,860	87	15,368	37	555	01	31,079	51	9,554	62	39,783	76	26,797	88
	Other.....	.....	61,150	23	1,037	56	26,565	62	10,784	60	398	66	3,000	00	8	10	46,034	94
	Total.....	.....	63,718	79	14,898	43	41,933	99	11,339	61	31,478	17	12,554	62	39,791	86	72,832	82
Dorchester.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	2,774	67	4,557	84	4,276	24	.....	.....	14,925	22	1,170	73	50,898	57	2,315	45
	Other.....	.....	21,702	28	284	50	1,662	85	.....	.....	1,538	19	13	31	409	38	1,969	35
	Total.....	.....	24,476	95	4,842	34	5,939	09	.....	.....	16,463	41	1,184	04	51,307	95	4,284	80
Manitoba.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	128	04	2,405	68	1,112	30	390	38	4,626	27	2,709	26	15,066	98	2,487	11
	Other.....	.....	43,821	30	4,220	61	4,581	48	43	75	322	75	195	11	422	61	5,023	15
	Total.....	.....	43,949	34	6,626	29	5,693	78	434	13	4,949	02	2,904	37	15,489	59	7,510	26
British Columbia.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	376	81	1,003	82	4,375	15	204	53	9,999	80	6,799	60	24,014	80	10,230	39
	Other.....	.....	19,243	25	1,708	30	3,277	48	1,659	61	1,486	66	507	80	1,173	88	4,612	64
	Total.....	.....	19,620	06	1,712	12	7,652	63	1,864	14	11,486	46	7,307	40	25,188	68	14,843	03
Saskatchewan.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	.....	.....	1,645	54	8,933	54	2,593	78	8,045	50	1,060	38	16,639	58	8,272	59
	Other.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119	36	3,817	05	255	77	800	54	1,138	15	688	57	7,906	72
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2,764	90	12,750	59	2,849	55	8,846	04	2,198	53	17,328	15	16,179	31
Collin's Bay.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	.....	.....	501	59	7,741	63	.....	.....	1,135	96	9,551	19	6,669	33	11,517	47
	Other.....	.....	.....	.....	516	26	1,968	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,551	19	148	51	3,392	03
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077	85	9,709	86	.....	.....	1,135	96	9,551	19	6,818	44	14,909	50
Federal Training Centre.....	Pen. Services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	73	.....	.....	2,970	23	.....	.....
	Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	987	33	.....	.....	2,970	23	.....	.....

204. Services to the value of \$126,758.17 were performed in institutional laundries and change rooms during the fiscal year. In line with the policy of retiring obsolete laundry machinery \$10,705.00 was spent on new equipment.

SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

205. Significant progress was made in furthering developments in this field during the past year. Last year's report suggested that provision had been made to engage consultant services to aid in developing sound safety and accident prevention practices throughout the institutions. During the past year, through arrangements with, and the cooperation of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, such services were obtained and accident prevention surveys were conducted in Collin's Bay, Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries and the Federal Training Centre. These surveys revealed many areas in which better safety practices can be implemented and brought forth several authoritative recommendations which, when implemented, should be a major factor in developing a progressive and effective safety and accident prevention program throughout the Penitentiary Service. Meanwhile, reports and recommendations respecting individual institutions have been placed in the hands of the Wardens concerned for action where necessary. General reports and recommendations emanating from this survey have been placed in the hands of all Wardens for general guidance pending further survey action. Current plans include extending safety survey action throughout all penitentiaries at an early date.

XVII—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

206. The medical departments and hospitals of each penitentiary have maintained and, in certain instances, have further developed their efficiency and accuracy in the matter of diagnosis and treatment of illness amongst the prison population.

207. The past year has been one of greater than usual activity for the medical staff in all institutions due in part to a constantly increasing population, as shown on the statistical tables of this annual report, and also to the epidemic of influenza which occurred during the months of October, November and December. No serious complications or fatalities resulted from the epidemic.

208. The medical problems created by an advancing age group are reflected in the penitentiaries in proportion to the general population. There has been an increase in the number of inmates suffering from chronic and debilitating illnesses which usually appear at mid-age such as diabetes, cardiac and circulatory impairments, pulmonary diseases, and malignant diseases of various organs. Inmates suffering from such illnesses are permanent hospital patients where they receive treatment as indicated. Many are, from time to time, sent to outside hospitals for specialized treatment as recommended by the attending consultants. This situation tends to create lack of space and consequent overcrowding whenever it becomes necessary to treat a number of acutely ill inmates.

209. As mentioned in previous reports, inmates who feel they have a complaint to make regarding their health and wish to obtain medical advice and treatment are free to do so. They may attend the morning sick parade and see the medical officer who prescribes treatment as indicated by his findings. The daily attendance varies from one third to one tenth of the daily population, which figure is disproportionate to a comparative situation in the general population. This can be accounted for in a large measure by the emotional component of ill health resulting from or aggravated by the continual state

of frustration associated with incarceration. Psychiatric and psychological services have been established to cope with such a situation and difficulty is now experienced in dealing with the number of inmates who seek relief.

210. Pulmonary tuberculosis is now less of a problem, this due to the fact that various sanatoria have accepted for treatment inmates suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Unfortunately, some inmates fail to take advantage of these treatment opportunities and their failure to abide by the rules and regulations of either the sanatorium or the Temporary Ticket-of-Leave results in their being returned to the penitentiary. As at March 31, 1958, there were three inmates retained in the tuberculous wards of the penitentiaries' hospitals and five were under treatment in sanatoria. It is also customary for the Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Clinics to visit the penitentiaries and examine the officers and inmates whenever they happen to be in the locality where the penitentiary is situated. During the year, the following penitentiaries were visited: St. Vincent de Paul, Federal Training Centre, Collin's Bay and British Columbia.

211. Dental services have provided the necessary care to the inmate population. All are seen soon after admission and then as often as required. Figures for attendance at the dental parades indicate that full and frequent use is made of the opportunities offered for dental care.

212. All work in connection with dentures for inmates is performed at the dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The figures show that 1,377 dentures were made or repaired.

213. Specialists are available as consultants in various branches of medicine. Frequent referral is made to them, and particularly is this the case for vision. Diagnostic assistance is provided through X-ray facilities available within the penitentiaries. Two thousand X-ray plates were developed during the year.

214. For the period extending from July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958 penitentiary inmates have contributed generously by making the following number of blood donations to the Red Cross:

Dorchester Penitentiary.....	712
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	1,718
Federal Training Centre.....	496
Kingston Penitentiary.....	319
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	236
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	694
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	673
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	342

5,190

215. The Red Cross Clinic uses the penitentiary hospital facilities for the purpose of receiving donations.

216. Matters pertaining to Sanitation and Hygiene received the usual attention from the Physician in each institution. Water obtained by private supply is tested regularly and reported upon by the local Provincial Health Laboratories. This is also the case with the milk supply. No unfavorable report were received during the year.

217. The psychiatric departments continue to function and have had to face increasing demands for services. The diagnosis, care and treatment of the more severe types of mental illnesses, while possible transfer to Provincial Mental Hospitals is awaited, constitute a relatively small portion of the function and duties of the Psychiatrist. Ill health, particularly as it applies to the mind is not one problem but many. In dealing with criminality, which is a form of

behaviour within a social setting, one has to recognize that behavior is a functional attribute of the mind and if correction is the chief objective then one must consider the operation of the mind as one of the essential problems. Inmates, who are left free to decide to seek help, guidance and treatment, now avail themselves of this opportunity in the proportion of 1:3. It must be concluded that if no benefit accrued to them, no one would seek help voluntarily. This has resulted in requests for additional staff. Other behavioral sciences have much to contribute to this problem. Additional staff has been added to the Classification and Psychology Departments. The cooperative efforts of all these specially trained persons have contributed materially to the treatment plan. Individual, group, occupational and recreational therapies are used as indicated where possible.

218. Inmates found to be so ill mentally as to require treatment in Provincial Mental Institutions during the year numbered 48. Twelve under Section 58 and thirty-six under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. A number of mentally ill inmates remained in the penitentiary and further accommodation is required. The facilities at two penitentiaries have been expanded to meet these needs. The incidence of mental illness, is approximately 1 per cent on the basis of committal papers to mental institutions during the one-year period.

219. It is recognized that research into the many problems involved in criminal activities is of great importance in the development of methods of treatment. During the year opportunity has been provided for several research projects to be undertaken by university and professional personnel in the penitentiaries financed by outside sources. It is the policy of the Department to encourage such projects where they can be undertaken without undue description of the normal administration of the institutions.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

220. The year under review has been marked by an unprecedented increase in the penitentiary population. The number on register on October 31st, 1957, after the amnesty granted in honour of Her Majesty's visit to Canada had become effective, was 5,149. By March 31st, 1958, the population had risen to 5,770, an increase of 621 in a period of eight months. This increase has filled almost to capacity the reserve accommodation available at our various institutions and has necessitated the conversion of several shop areas to dormitories in order to provide emergency accommodation for the influx of new inmates.

221. The programme of construction for the new institution at Joyceville is proceeding ahead of schedule and this will eventually relieve the situation in Ontario. Shortly after the year's end approval was given for the construction of a new institution in the Province of Quebec on a portion of the present reserve of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. These projects will be pressed forward with dispatch but if the present increase continues there will be difficult problems to meet in providing accommodation and work for the increasing population in the meantime.

222. The administration awaits with keen anticipation the decisions that will result from the forthcoming conference between Dominion and Provincial Ministers to consider the recommendations of the Fauteux Report. These decisions will have a vital effect on the future planning of the Penitentiary

Service and will determine the future development of accommodation and staff training. They will permit the administration to develop long range plans over a period of the next ten to fifteen years.

223. As mentioned earlier in this Report the year has been marked by encouraging exchanges of views between the building industry and labour officials on the employment of penitentiary trained tradesmen in the construction trades. This result has been assisted by giving officials of both groups an opportunity of seeing at first hand the methods of instruction in vocational training carried on at our institutions.

224. Further progress has been made in developing facilities for the repair and refinishing of many articles used by other Government Departments. Considerable economies to the taxpayer can be effected by utilizing penitentiary shops and labour to recondition office furniture, filing cabinets, mail bags, motor vehicles and other articles of common use that would otherwise have to be replaced by new purchases.

225. As the objectives of rehabilitation and retraining of the inmates of our institutions assume greater importance in the day-to-day activities the necessity for trained personnel to achieve these objectives becomes of increasing importance. Greater opportunities must be given to our serving personnel to improve their ability by further training and a determined effort must be made to attract to the correctional services through adequate salaries and opportunities for future advancement university trained personnel who have the practical experience of dealing with the down-to-earth problems that confront so many of those who are committed to our institutions as well as the professional skill to apply modern methods to the solution of personality problems.

226. There is a reservoir of statistical information available in the records and classification reports that have been developed over the past ten years in our institutions. We are anxious to encourage research in this field in order to make available information that will assist in the development of better understanding of the reasons why persons become involved in criminal activities and of the methods which will be most effective in preventing repetition of such offences. During the past year permission has been given for several such research projects to be undertaken by qualified persons from neighbouring universities on a voluntary basis.

227. In closing I would like to express to the Wardens and their staffs sincere appreciation for their co-operation and support in carrying forward the policies of the administration.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	979	1,333	657	404	640	587	411	368	33	5,412
England and Wales.....	18	6	3	1	18	10	2			58
Ireland.....	11	3	1	1	6	1	2			24
Scotland.....	5	2			9	8	4	1		29
Other.....			1		2					3
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....	4	1	1		1	5				12
Belgium.....						1				1
China.....					6					6
Czechoslovakia.....	4			1	1		1			7
Finland.....	2		1	3						6
France.....	1	3			1					5
Germany.....	2	4		1	1	3	1			12
Greece.....						1				1
Holland.....					1		2			3
Hungary.....	12	2	1		2	1	4			22
Italy.....	7	1				2	1			11
Yugoslavia.....			3		1		1			5
Norway.....						1				1
Poland.....	13	2		2	4	4				25
Roumania.....	4	1				2	1			8
Russia.....	6	1	1	1	3	4				16
Sweden.....						1				1
Switzerland.....										
Ukraine.....		1			1					2
United States.....	24	9	9	1	20	13	8			84
Other.....	3	2		1	3	3	3			18
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,772

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	488	904	478	241	400	394	246	331	21	3,562
Married.....	426	434	141	108	206	125	148	37	8	1,600
Widowed.....	52	23	21	14	19	23	5	1		148
Separated.....	95		33	40	49	75	30		4	336
Divorced.....	34	10	5	13	46	30	12			190
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,772

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	12	21	1	3	5	2	6			50
Under Two Years.....						4				4
Two Years.....	237	576	325	82	223	212	117	254	10	2,036
Over Two and under Three.....	117	34	33	59	58	73	52	12	2	440
Three and under Four.....	195	190	102	70	109	143	116	53	5	983
Four and under Five.....	106	77	45	37	54	45	40	12	1	417
Five and under Eight.....	184	211	89	85	145	86	88	32	6	926
Eight and under Ten.....	36	28	18	10	19	10	8	2		131
Ten and under Twelve.....	52	66	18	14	38	17	10	2	3	220
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	34	41	6	6	18	7	1			113
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	28	31	12	4	7	9	2		1	94
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	19	24	7	7	11	3		1	3	75
Twenty-five and over.....	7	24	4	3	6	1	1			46
Life.....	49	43	10	25	12	21		1	1	162
Indeterminate sentence.....	19	5	7	11	15	14				71
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....			1						1	2
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,770

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	41	181	143	33	35	90	58	233	1	815
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years...	128	253	107	69	123	133	110	72	3	998
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years..	226	273	140	97	156	138	143	44	10	1,227
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	400	405	171	118	231	157	104	20	16	1,622
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	211	169	74	57	118	84	20		3	736
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	70	64	31	30	41	26	4			266
Sixty Years and over.....	19	26	12	12	16	19	2			106
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,770

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	53	8	75	6	17	26	29	1	6	22
Church of England.....	212	112	119	49	111	69	91	23		78
Doukhobor.....					2					
Greek Orthodox.....	11		1	1	9	8	1	1		3
Polish Orthodox.....		5								
Lutheran.....	11	2	1	19	14	16	4			6
Methodist.....	9	1		2	1	3	1			1
Presbyterian.....	60	8	27	22	68	25	23			23
Roman Catholic.....	337	939	362	157	232	236	162	339	21	2,78
Salvation Army.....	19	3	9	5	10	13	7	1		6
United Church.....	143	30	65	66	115	114	85	2	6	62
Other.....	12	4	12	14	17	34	12	1		10
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	17	11	1	6	10	3	1	1		5
Other.....					11	1				1
No religion.....	211	248	6	69	103	99	25			70
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,77

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	160	246	180	75	123	97	50	193	9	1,133
One.....	155	231	104	54	58	86	40	100	8	836
Two.....	141	172	76	58	70	82	66	38	2	705
Three.....	149	161	62	37	74	77	70	16	4	650
Four.....	119	128	61	40	70	47	48	11	.....	524
Five.....	105	105	31	27	64	53	54	5	.....	444
Six.....	68	69	35	22	51	39	36	2	.....	324
Seven.....	49	44	24	24	32	27	22	3	.....	227
Eight.....	27	54	15	16	35	27	13	.....	.....	189
Nine.....	21	33	24	10	20	26	11	.....	.....	146
Ten.....	23	29	13	10	22	11	5	.....	.....	114
Eleven.....	20	21	10	6	19	19	9	1	.....	106
Twelve.....	10	18	5	9	12	12	6	.....	.....	72
Thirteen.....	12	13	4	4	16	8	.....	.....	.....	57
Fourteen.....	5	6	3	4	11	10	3	.....	.....	42
Fifteen.....	6	6	4	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	32
Sixteen.....	4	2	11	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	27
Seventeen.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	21
Eighteen.....	5	6	2	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	20
Nineteen.....	3	3	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Twenty.....	1	4	2	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	16
Twenty-One.....	3	6	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13
Twenty-Two.....	3	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Twenty-Three.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-Four.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Twenty-Five.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Twenty-Six.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Twenty-Seven.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Twenty-Eight.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Twenty-Nine.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Thirty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Thirty-One.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Thirty-Two.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Five.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Thirty-Six.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty-Eight.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Nine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-Two.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Over Forty.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,770
Percentage of Recidivists.....	85.4	82.05	73.45	81.97	82.8	85	88.2	47.6	72.7	80.36

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....	2	14	6	8	20	20	4			74
Bookbinding.....	6	21	2	3	2	3	1			38
Broom and Brush Shop.....		28								28
Canvas Work.....	108	54	21	20	17					220
Carpenters.....	18	82	16	17	28	22	7			190
Change Room and Laundry.....										
Barbering.....	12	13	12	7	5	5	10	7		71
Repairing.....	9	10	5	3	3	4	1	4		39
Sock Making.....	5	11	6	3	2	4	2	3		36
Sorting.....	16	14	10	5	15	9	8	1		78
Washing.....	3	16	7	3	6	6	3	2		46
Char Service.....										
Administration Building and Offices.....	1	7		17	9	7	9	5		55
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	130	171		34	79	60	26			500
Other.....	46	6	80		19	31	13	3		198
Clerks.....										
Shops.....	20	19	7	13	19	14	15	3		110
Other.....	27	18	3	2	3	10	7	2		72
Construction—Buildings and Works.....										
Blacksmiths.....			5				2			7
Brick and Stonelaying.....	2	8	10			7	5			32
Brickmaking.....		26	19	9		5	14			73
Building Carpenters.....	17	15	18	6	5	12	12	18		103
Form Work.....	10	6	2							18
Helpers and Labourers.....	20	8	27		38	18	41	1		153
Machine Operators.....	14		6			1	3			24
Masons.....	6	12						3		21
Plastering.....	3	5	10	6	3	8	2			37
Engineer's Department.....										
Electricians.....	9	19	8	4	14	8	4	4		70
Filtration Plant.....	1	5								6
Fuel Supply.....	9	5	5			18				37
Plumbers.....	8	3	5	2	5	14	8	6		51
Steamfitters.....		7	4	3	4					18
Stokers.....	10		4	5	5		12			36
Farming.....			37				3			40
Garden Gang.....	3	23	10		8	12				56
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	28	79	18	29	23	26	19			222
Ornamental Grounds.....	18	9	6		7	9	6	4		59
Teamsters.....	5		8	2	2	7	7			31
Hospital.....						1				1
Dental.....	1	4		1		2				8
Orderlies.....	9	8	2	2	11	2	1	2		37
Library.....	9	28	8	8	13	14	6			86
Machine Shop.....	19	32		7	11					69
Masonry.....		9		5	22					36
Messengers.....	14	10	4	3	1	6		2		40
Motor Mechanics.....										
Motor Mechanics.....	7	6	5	4	8	5	4			39
Painters.....	2	2				3				7
Truck Drivers.....	3	11	5	5	1	4	3			31
Painting.....	25	27	16	9	15	20	7	6		125
Photography.....					1	2				3
Printing.....	22	5				17				44
Prison for Women.....	80									80
Cleaners.....										
Clerks.....										
Kitchen.....										
Laundry.....										
Sewing Room.....										
Quarrying.....	14	71	20	16			9			133
Newcomers Course.....								25		25
Attending Academic Courses regularly								33		33
School.....	4	11	1	19						35
Sheet Metal.....	2	44		3		15				64
Shoe Shop.....	6	50	32	12	33	28	3	6		178

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's Department.....										
Bakers.....	10	12	6	6	7	6		2		49
Cleaners.....	4	46	6	8	10	14	6	11		105
Cooks.....	7	10	7	4	9	8	11	5		61
Other.....	30	5	24	17	15	15	3	10		119
Stonecutting.....		55					8			63
Stores.....	18	7	3	3	4	7	8	2		52
Tailoring.....	81	71	52	15	50	44	1	1		315
Tinsmithing.....	8	13	18		20	3	11			73
Utility.....			4			2	10			16
Incinerator.....		5	1		1	1				8
"Y" Gang.....			20					16		36
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	24	38	11	28	2	10	2	41		156
Other.....	7	34	1		44		2			88
Vocational Training.....				12						12
Bricklaying.....			21	9			12	17		59
Cabinet Makers.....								17		17
Carpenters.....			11		11	10	11	7		50
Draughting.....					13					13
Electricians.....							12	8		20
Machine Shop.....							17	22		39
Motor Mechanics.....					13		24	29		66
Painting and Decorating.....						6				6
Plasterers.....								12		12
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			11			8	9	6		34
Rural Repairs.....						17				17
Sheet Metal.....					5		9	11		25
Inmate Publication.....				4						4
Pre-Vocational Training Shop.....								11		11
Radio Repair Shop.....								1		1
Commercial Course.....					8					8
Upholsterers.....			8							8
Joyceville Institution.....	44									44
Toy Repair Department.....	9									9
Canning Plant.....	15									15
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	1,040	1,328	674	401	669	631	433	369		5,545
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1958.....	55	43	4	15	51	16	8			192
Newfoundland.....									33	33
TOTAL.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,770

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1957-58		1956-57	
	Revenue	Receipts	Revenue	Receipts
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	116,122 04	40,565 46	114,711 89	41,420 58
St. Vincent de Paul.....	186,244 15	57,188 38	143,700 96	49,182 86
Dorchester.....	75,235 02	41,478 56	72,721 53	39,803 35
Manitoba.....	114,728 30	38,935 85	90,790 79	36,703 67
British Columbia.....	41,441 28	13,975 53	43,501 05	14,028 00
Saskatchewan.....	57,206 45	50,968 86	53,998 71	49,573 99
Collin's Bay.....	86,848 59	75,427 62	128,559 44	80,008 74
Federal Training Centre.....	3,433 24		2,203 47	
Penitentiary Staff College.....	480 00		445 00	
TOTAL.....	681,739 07	318,540 26	650,632 84	310,721 19

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

—	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	7,512,818 32	6,771,441 21	5,693,155 72
Allowances.....	394 03	390 21	1,320 00
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	10,941 66	10,525 00	9,496 67
Officers Uniforms.....	115,307 31	113,962 12	111,988 76
Officers Duty Meals.....	115,247 73	114,377 36	106,705 53
Office Stationery and Supplies.....	21,548 48		17,416 25
Equipment and Furnishings.....	13,170 26	32,756 73	21,497 62
Other Administrative Charges.....	64,353 25	64,612 64	65,131 73
Maintenance of Inmates.....	7,853,781 04	7,108 065 27	6,026,712 33
Discharge Expenses.....	1,798,730 15	1,801,877 64	1,790,415 70
Operating Expenses.....	91,308 11	79,864 75	96,144 84
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equip- ment.....	1,053,507 15	1,000,971 38	896,058 37
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works...	246,131 70	246,356 29	237,778 45
Acquisition of Equipment.....	11,043,458 15	10,237,135 33	9,047,109 69
Livestock Purchases.....	703,266 37	891,536 68	904,820 77
	390,495 18	416,461 86	350,824 59
	78,076 19	62,256 46	29,004 79
TOTAL CAPITAL.....	1,171,837 74	1,370,255 00	1,284,650 15
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	12,215,295 89	11,607 390 33	10,331,759 84

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

—	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,048,071 48	1,901,244 23	1,712,537 47
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,430,998 22	2,432,395 96	2,115,302 18
Dorchester.....	1,322,970 86	1,240,421 86	1,166,794 10
Manitoba.....	1,064,713 59	1,008,926 33	904,743 57
British Columbia.....	1,285,078 31	1,175 353 03	1,032,169 25
Saskatchewan.....	1,274,544 40	1,210,936 94	1,216,423 18
Collin's Bay.....	1,359,089 80	1,238,427 89	1,007,112 38
Newfoundland.....	79,791 60	80,090 11	48,746 40
Federal Training Centre.....	1,077,319 54	980,883 64	1,098,460 14
Penitentiary Staff College.....	37,393 39	31,615 44	29,171 17
Joyceville.....	235,324 70	125,981 10	
New Institutions.....		181,113 80	300 00
TOTAL.....	12,215,295 89	11,607,390 33	10,331,759 84

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

—	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	7,493,542 63	6,753,041 74	5,635,996 62
Retiring Allowances.....	10,941 66	10,525 00	9,496 67
Uniforms.....	117,510 29	109,386 83	146,503 96
Messing.....	109,146 74	108,966 00	102,308 64
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	26,343 37	22,065 15	25,635 05
Other Administrative Charges.....	63,220 76	62,597 87	65,010 99
Maintenance of Inmates.....	7,820,705 45	7,066,582 59	5,985,001 93
Discharge Expenses.....	1,732,300 71	1,654,104 55	1,637,211 33
Operating Expenses.....	85,074 38	79,851 70	85,274 25
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	1,019,761 88	962,866 55	904,606 20
	307,331 82	269,746 70	220,408 68
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	10,965,174 24	10,033,152 09	8,832,502 45

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

	Total Penitentiaries		Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskatchewan		Collin's Bay		Federal Training Centre	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Average Daily Population.....	5,311.5		1,034.5		1,203.2		592.7		401.7		703.5		583.1		447.4		345.4	
Salaries.....	7,493,542	63	1,324,084	26	1,561,282	85	820,846	49	663,934	27	800,515	50	782,128	45	771,072	68	769,678	13
Retiring Allowances.....	10,941	66											19,941	66				
Uniforms.....	117,510	29	21,936	26	23,200	14	11,697	71	9,861	07	13,733	74	9,783	75	12,632	04	14,645	58
Messing.....	109,146	74	21,951	78	22,120	00	13,629	45	11,147	24	9,865	96	7,999	70	13,071	43	9,360	58
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	26,343	37	4,268	65	6,189	61	4,177	16	2,051	25	2,462	77	2,597	14	2,498	32	2,098	47
Other Administrative Charges.....	63,220	76	9,527	94	9,470	89	7,271	55	6,291	68	11,236	01	9,766	08	4,197	56	5,459	05
Sub-Total.....	7,820,705	45	1,381,768	89	1,622,264	09	857,622	36	693,285	51	837,813	98	823,216	78	803,492	03	801,241	81
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,732,300	71	340,893	75	393,167	50	183,787	37	121,977	08	241,988	50	194,617	82	145,161	50	110,707	19
Discharge Expenses.....	85,074	38	13,864	56	15,276	95	11,802	67	7,892	66	7,502	46	12,752	81	7,894	17	8,088	10
Operating Expenses.....	1,019,761	88	138,982	60	245,571	55	147,187	75	90,670	45	101,373	48	112,616	65	106,673	69	76,705	71
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	307,331	82	61,804	44	73,630	84	35,549	02	35,098	12	29,072	11	23,049	60	33,125	00	16,002	69
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	10,965,174	24	1,937,294	24	2,349,910	93	1,235,949	17	948,923	82	1,217,750	53	1,166,253	66	1,096,346	39	1,012,745	50
Per Capital Costs—																		
Per Year.....	2,064	42	1,872	69	1,953	05	2,085	29	2,362	27	1,730	99	2,000	09	2,450	48	2,932	09
Per Day.....	5	66	5	13	5	35	5	71	6	47	4	74	5	48	6	71	8	03
(Previous Year).....	5	23	4	56	5	00	5	60	6	00	4	31	5	08	6	07	7	55

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1957-58	1956-57
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,352,441 39	2,004,218 7
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,480 783 88	2,366,290 9
Dorchester.....	1,333,824 18	1,239,940 9
Manitoba.....	1,089,648 94	963,925 9
British Columbia.....	1,264,073 96	1,152,106 5
Saskatchewan.....	1,310,138 15	1,206,771 4
Collin's Bay.....	1,420,889 05	1,148,791 7
Federal Training Centre.....	1,046,682 00	979,114 4
Newfoundland.....	79,791 60	80,090 1
TOTAL.....	12,378,273 15	11,141,250 7

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1957-58

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	3,512 00	2,080 00	903 32	370 4
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,955 00	1,655 00	871 82	1,716 5
Dorchester.....	357 00	265 00	650 84	216 5
Manitoba.....	2,800 00	480 00	377 97	199 0
British Columbia.....	228 00	815 00	602 26	357 1
Saskatchewan.....	4,670 30	1,385 00	405 50	643 5
Collin's Bay.....	1,853 50	570 00	180 75	244 5
Federal Training Centre.....	1,458 95	352 50	122 75	281 5
TOTAL.....	17,834 75	7,602 50	4,115 21	4,028 5

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organisation
Kingston.....	838	647	.....	191	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	288 43 220 27 69
St. Vincent de Paul.....	807	626	929	92	National Employment Service..... <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... <i>Service de Réadaptation Sociale Inc.</i>	319 120 43 76 31 37
Dorchester.....	1,195	604	330	142	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs.....	167 220 140 4 73
Manitoba.....	713	611	196	40	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... John Howard and Eliz. Fry Society..... Canadian Institute for Blind.....	133 171 227 74 2

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR—Concluded

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
British Columbia.....	1,323	1,004	432	136	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service....	John Howard Society..... 497 Salvation Army..... 316 National Employment Service.... 191
Saskatchewan.....	1,251	675	337	126	Department of Veterans Affairs.... John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... John Howard Society of Alberta... National Employment Service.... Salvation Army.....	Department of Veterans Affairs.... 13 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... 95 John Howard Society of Alberta... 341 National Employment Service.... 184 Salvation Army..... 42
Collin's Bay.....	881	583	286	218	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service.... Department of Veterans Affairs.... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Frontenac Legal Aid.....	John Howard Society..... 235 National Employment Service.... 215 Department of Veterans Affairs.... 13 Salvation Army..... 69 Children's Aid Society..... 15 Frontenac Legal Aid..... 36
Federal Training Centre..	494	273	.....	77	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service....	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> 178 John Howard Society..... 37 Salvation Army..... 2 Catholic Rehabilitation Service.... 56

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. JOHNSTONE, Warden

STATISTICS

The number of inmates on Register here at the close of prison March 31st, 1957, was 982 males and 84 females, a total of 1,066.

The number of inmates on Register at the close of prison March 31st, 1958, was 1,010 males and 85 females, a total of 1,095.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

<i>Received</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
From Gaols.....	666	7	673
By transfer from other Penitentiaries.....	44	37	81
Ticket of Leave Violators.....	11	1	12
	721	45	766
<i>Discharged</i>			
Expiration of Sentence.....	332	34	366
Ticket of Leave.....	15	10	25
Unconditional Release.....	3	—	3
By Court Order.....	2	—	2
Transfer to other institutions.....	335	—	335
Died.....	6	—	6
Deportation.....	—	—	—
	693	44	737
<i>Number on Register includes</i>			
Insane—Section 58.....	3	2	5
Section 61.....	4	2	6
Attending Outside Court.....	1	—	1
Temporary Ticket of Leave.....	3	1	4
Temporary Release.....	1	—	1
Unlawfully at large.....	1	—	1
	13	5	18

NOTE:

Section 660 CCC—Habitual Criminals.....	10
Section 661 CCC—Criminal Sexual Psychopaths.....	9

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel

The following is a summary of the Protestant Chaplain's activities and those of his department during the fiscal year:

Statistics

Recorded interviews.....	628
Chapel services.....	62
Communions.....	381
Visiting Ministers.....	10

Special Services

Good Friday, Devotional Service.
 Thanksgiving Day, Preacher, the Reverend A. C. McCullum.
 Remembrance Day, Preacher, the Reverend Charles Preston.
 December 15th, Carol Service by St. George's Cathedral Choir.
 December 22nd, Carol Service by the Baptist Church Choir.
 Christmas Day, Holy Communion.
 March 23rd to 30th, a week's Preaching Mission by the Reverend Harry Robinson, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Kingston.

Special work included

Lectures to: In-Service Training Groups.
 Penitentiary Staff College Courses.
 Church groups.
 Theological Students during course in Penology in May.

Men's Prison

On Sunday, April 7th, we were visited by a group of Gideons at the morning service. These people take a great interest in prison work and provide Bibles for the inmates.

In addition to his regular duties as Protestant Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Whittington has been kept rather busy, in that he has been called upon to lecture from time to time at the Penitentiary Staff College courses and to the In-Service Training groups here at the institution. On many occasions our Chaplain meets relatives of inmates at the train, and on occasions drives inmates to the station on discharge.

A group of Theological students from four different Theological Colleges visited here in May and were shown through the institution by the Reverend F. C. Whittington, our Protestant Chaplain. The students were very thankful for the opportunity afforded them and expressed the hope that in future years the fact of them having visited here would assist them in counselling those unfortunate enough to run afoul of the law. The Reverend Mr. Whittington was glad to meet the group and expressed the hope that what we were able to show and talk to them about would be helpful in their future ministry.

In August two new green altar frontals were received and duly dedicated in our two Chapels. These add much beauty and colour and have been greatly admired.

Special leave in September was granted our Chaplain to permit him to attend the Trinity College Alumni Conference in Toronto, this was greatly appreciated.

During the Thanksgiving Sunday the Chapel was nicely decorated. The special preacher for this occasion was the Reverend A. C. McCullum who is assistant priest at St. James' Church and Anglican Hospital Chaplain.

At the Remembrance Day services on November 10th, the Reverend Charles Preston of St. John's Church, Kingston, was the special speaker. In the men's Chapel the service was most impressive, an expert local trumpeter, Mr. Douglas Crieghton, kindly attended the service and played "The Last Post" and "Reveille". The altar was draped with a Union Jack, and the two minutes silence was observed.

Christmas, of course, was the highlight, and in preparation for the Festival and for the sixth consecutive year we were visited on Sunday, December 15th by the famous St. George's Cathedral Choir for their annual Carol Service. A large congregation of men attended this beautiful and inspiring service, and our sincere thanks are due to Mr. George Maybee, the Master of the Choristers and all those who took time out of a very busy day to bring their music to the inmates here. Carol Services were also held the following Sunday. On Christmas Day the usual services of Holy Communion were held and were well attended there was also celebration of the Holy Communion on New Year's Day. The Chapel was beautifully decorated on these festive occasions.

The first service for Protestant inmates posted to the new Joyceville Institution was conducted on May 5th, at St. James' Church, Pittsburgh Township, and since then we have had a very fair attendance, the men really enjoy the thrill of getting off prison property and worshipping in a church which is not connected with the prison. Our thanks and appreciation go to the Reverend W. G. Hop Swayne, Barriefield, Ontario, for his kindness and that of his people in permitting us the use of their little church. Our chaplain visits the Joyceville Institution once every week to conduct interviews. So far he advises the inmates there appear to have few problems and are enjoying the changed conditions and extra privileges which are theirs.

Women's Prison

Chapel attendance at the Prison for Women continued to be good throughout the year with services being held every Sunday on a compulsory basis and voluntary on Holy Days. During Christmas and New Year's the Chapel was beautifully decorated, the usual services of Holy Communion were held on both of these days. Attendance at all of the Chapel services throughout the year was good, the number of services on Sundays and Holy Days being 72, with Holy Communions numbering 127.

During the course of the year a ladies trio from the Baptist Church, Kingston, sang several times at our Chapel services and their offerings were deeply appreciated by the congregation.

Our Chaplain extends his thanks to the Supervising Matron and all of her staff at the Prison for Women for the wonderful co-operation he received from them in all of his spiritual endeavours throughout the year in dealing with the women inmates, the Chapel, too, has been well cared for and presents a pleasing appearance at all times.

Protestant Mission

A four day Mission was preached at the men's and the women's prisons commencing March 23rd and ending on Sunday, March 30th. The Reverend Harry Robinson, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Kingston, was the Missioner. The Reverend Mr. Robinson is a young man who has had considerable experience in conducting Missions and he did a splendid job. During the week of the Mission he preached fourteen different sermons, seven in the men's prison and seven at the Prison for Women, in addition he was also available each afternoon for interviews. There is no doubt he made a tremendous impact on all the inmates, both male and female, who attended the services, and nothing but good can result from his efforts. Dr. Dean Furbert, a student of psychology at Queen's University was our voluntary organist at all the week-day services. Mr. Furbert is a native of Bermuda and all were impressed by his fine personality and musical ability.

In conclusion our Protestant Chaplain, the Reverend F. C. Whittington, extends his thanks and appreciation to the staff for the excellent co-operation which was given him during this most successful Mission.

*Catholic Chapel**Men's Prison*

During the course of the fiscal year Mass was offered and a sermon delivered on all Sundays and Holy Days of obligation, services commencing at 0900 hrs. As in the past all Catholic inmates attended the Church Parade on the first Sunday of each month, the remaining Sundays of the month being voluntary with about two-thirds of the Catholic population attending. Mr. Brian Brick, our organist and choir director, was in attendance at these Religious Services and also held choir practice each Friday.

The Chapel was beautifully decorated for the Christmas Season, with Crib, Christmas trees, flowers, etc. The Choir held additional practices in preparation for the Christmas Mass. A Jesuit Priest from Regiopolis College helped with the Christmas Confessions.

Number of Initial Interviews.....	288
Number of Requested Interviews.....	409
Number of Pre-Release Interviews.....	102
Number of Confessions heard.....	522
Number of Holy Communions distributed.....	603
Last Rites of the Church administered to.....	2
Classification Board Meetings.....	43

Our Chaplain gave lectures from time to time at the Penitentiary Staff College throughout the year, and also to officers taking the In-Service Training Courses within the institution. Several Priests, interested in correctional work, visited the institution, among these was Father Eugene Boday, s.j., an Hungarian Priest, stationed at St. Elizabeth's Church, Toronto, who was given the opportunity to interview the Hungarian Catholic inmates.

Father E. J. Way, our Catholic Chaplain, attended the Congress held by the Canadian Correctional Association in Montreal on May 26th to 29th. While at this Congress Father Way was appointed 1st President of the Canadian Catholic Correctional Chaplains' Association. Father Preville of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was elected 1st Vice-President, Father Bedford of Manitoba Penitentiary as 2nd Vice-President, Father Landry of Dorchester Penitentiary as 3rd Vice-President. Father Berube, Catholic Chaplain of Fort Saskatchewan Jail became secretary-treasurer. Most Reverend Valerien Belanger, Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, was appointed the Episcopal Adviser of the Association.

On January 8th, our Chaplain attended a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Correctional Association held in Toronto. In February he attended the Congress on Care and After-Care of the Offender held at the Penitentiary Staff College.

While Father Way was on annual leave during the latter part of August Reverend Father John Brown, s.j., of Regiopolis College, Kingston, acted a substitute Chaplain. During his annual leave Father Way attended the 87th Congress of the American Correctional Association held in Chicago. During this Congress he visited several institutions, namely the Cook County Jail, Chicago Correctional Institutions for Men, Women and Boys, also Joliet and Statesville Penitentiary.

Many men were escorted to the Bus Terminal or Railway Station on discharge by Father Way. For many he was instrumental in finding work, boarding and rooming houses found, work clothes purchased, and financial assistance given.

The Chapel, Chaplain's Office and Library, have been redecorated. Four additional oak pews were made and installed in the Chapel to accommodate the increase in population. A new set of Stations of the Cross was procured and properly erected.

At the Joyceville Institution Mass was offered and a sermon delivered each Sunday and Holy Day by Father E. A. Byrne of the Joyceville Parish. Confessions were heard before Mass. A weekly visit is made to this institution each Wednesday by Father Way for interviews. A new portable confessional was purchased by the Department of Justice, while Father Way donated a Nativity Crib set, new drapes for the back of the altar and a new linen altar cloth. Father Way states it is a pleasure to work in this prison without walls.

Prison for Women

Masses were offered and sermons delivered on all Sundays and Holy Days, the number of Confessions and Communion being 302.

Each Catholic girl was interviewed, by our Chaplain, shortly after admission and again before discharge. Requested interviews are looked after each Monday and Saturday. On discharge inmates are given advice and counselling by the Chaplain, and to many financial assistance is given.

The vestry has been newly repainted, which brightens up and adds to its appearance.

A new Mass Missal for the altar was donated by The Good Thief Apostolate of the Catholic Women's League; our thanks go out to the ladies responsible for this beautiful gift.

Entertainment and treats were provided the girls at Christmas and Eastertime; a Bingo was held and prizes donated.

Catholic Mission

The Annual Mission of four days duration was preached, in both the Male Prison and the Prison for Women, by Father Wm. O'Flaherty, c.s.s.r., starting March 23rd and ending March 30th. In the Male Prison two-thirds of the Catholic population attended, while at the Prison for Women there was almost perfect attendance, including those with exemption from Chapel attendance. Father O'Flaherty is a noted missionary with a keen sense of humour and Irish wit. Inmates from the Joyceville Institution who wished to make the Mission were escorted to Kingston Penitentiary to attend the morning services.

In conclusion, Father Way wishes to express his thanks to all those who cooperated with him in his spiritual program towards the rehabilitation of inmates at this institution.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Cleanliness is extremely important in any kitchen, it is strongly emphasized and strictly supervised in this institution. Steel wash tanks with detergent and hot water are used for washing, sterilizing and rinsing dishes. Electric cup washers with rotary brushes are used for the monel metal cups, and a solution of HTH 15 disinfectant is used for sterilizing them, they are then left to air dry. Live steam is used to clean the food trays after they have been scrubbed with steel wool to remove any dried food that may adhere to them. The washing tanks and all machinery are cleaned after use. All the kitchen floors are scrubbed and mopped daily with detergent and hot water.

The milk pasteurization room and equipment are kept spotless, machinery is cleaned after use with a solution of Steri-Clor. The milk is tested monthly for organisms, plate count and bacteria for cleanliness and given butter fat phosphate tests for quality.

The butchers' equipment is cleaned after use, meat blocks and tables scrubbed with wire brushes and then with a solution of sodium bicarbonate.

There are approximately 50 inmates employed in the Steward's department at all times, including a barber. A shower stall and change room are located in the basement where the inmates may bathe and change to clean white clothing, thus eliminating any excuse for not being clean.

All inmates requesting work in the Steward's department are personally interviewed by the Steward, he makes sure that they are not suffering from any skin disease, sores, cuts, etc., and are clean about their person. On arrival in the kitchen they are employed as dish washers where they are observed by the Steward for their work habits and cleanliness. Should an inmate prove satisfactory and have the experience or willingness to learn, he is transferred to a more satisfying job when a vacancy arises.

Whilst we only have "on-the-job" training facilities in the kitchen, an inmate can learn as much as his ambition will allow and consistent with production, both in quality and quantity, the Steward is always happy to help a man willing to learn, since, as in industry, a happy shop makes a better product.

The Steward has been baking bread at night, which, although it makes extra demands on his staff, allows him time to make a better product, he submits loaves regularly for testing. Cake and pastry are produced which include cookies, pies, cakes, puddings and buns, the varieties and quality are excellent.

Within his limited means the Steward produces an excellent meal that is both wholesome and nutritious. He has tried variety dishes, such as Chili Con Carne, Chop Suey, Pizza Pie, etc., with good results, thus avoiding monotony in the diet.

Apple Jelly and Sauerkraut were canned during the year experimentally samples were sent to various institutions and the overall opinion was that they were delicious. Sauerkraut was served on several occasions and from the comments received was very popular.

Because of the high price, oranges were served only at Christmas time, but fresh apples received from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Smithfield were a welcome and nutritious addition to the diet. Gas Storage apples were delivered in March and were in perfect condition. Other fruits were bought in season, where the price warranted it, bananas were issued as an extra at Christmas. Steaks were saved during the year so that every inmate might have an issue at holiday time, and at Christmas and New Year's the Steward was allowed an extra 50 cts. per inmate to buy chocolate, candy and fruit.

Staff meetings for the Steward's Department are held every two months and many mutual problems discussed. The meetings are thought to be helpful and stimulating.

Steward H. Milne attended the Canadian Restaurant Association's convention in Toronto, during March, together with Supervisor of Stewards R. Burton and returned with many new and interesting ideas. In talking with food and food machinery manufacturers they found new products that might help to produce even better meals and new ideas for more efficient service.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

One of the most interesting developments of the past year was the introduction of Night School classes. This had been advocated by our Schoolteachers for many years but only recently have we had the physical facilities.

The active and enthusiastic collaboration of Senior Officers here together with assistance from Deputy Commissioner R. E. March were all necessary to make the enterprise a success. Night Classes began in November and were successful from the beginning, surprising progress has been made in instances where little could be accomplished before. The quiet of evening is conducive to study and our school rooms are filled on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings with pupils endeavouring and accomplishing the tasks necessary to master the mysteries of Primary Education. On Wednesday evenings a different classification of pupils are present, in one classroom a class in English Literature is in progress for those inmates interested in higher education, in another classroom a class in Shop Mathematics is conducted, illustrated on some evenings by films of modern industrial operations. A useful innovation too is the arrangement whereby pupils in Grade 5 and 6 in the Night Classes are withheld from transfer to Collin's Bay Penitentiary until completion of the course. This important phase of cooperation with Vocational Training has the approval of senior officials here and at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

The advisability of correlation of School and Trades Training has been stressed, and quite correctly. One of the most important elements in rehabilitation is the ability to earn an adequate income and the self-confidence incident to such ability may be the essential element previously absent. By whatever means a change of attitude for the better has to be achieved by an inmate, and it is our function to assist him to make that change, whether it be by Vocational Training or some other means. The learning of a trade is not an end but it means to an end, recognition of the important function of academic education is necessary too. A new interest in literature or history may open a new world,

an acquired love for poetry may have profound spiritual effects. These reflections are necessary so that in our enthusiasm for the vocational we do not neglect the academic.

Among the most interesting ideas acquired from the Conference of School-teachers and Chief Vocational Officers held at the Penitentiary Staff College last fall was that of a "General Shop" where prospective candidates for Trades Training, who lacked the necessary academic education, might be employed for half of each day and go to school the other half. Implementation of such an idea would be a partial solution of our problem in the vocational training field.

In midwinter four lectures under the auspices of Queen's University Extension Department were given. These lectures were well attended, the audiences were interested, and the lecturers commented on the attentive attitude of all present. The value of these lectures is chiefly in their inspirational effect, for this reason I feel they should be continued. Our appreciation for the help given us so freely by Queen's University cannot be over emphasized, they have assisted us for years and in recent years we have enjoyed and profited from the help and advice of the Director and Assistant Director of Extension, Dr. Curran and Miss K. Healey.

The following statistics show some of the work carried on by our School department during the fiscal year;

School Statistics

Total School attendance.....	10,023
Enrolment at end of fiscal year.....	108
D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	127
O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	27
Queen's University Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	12
Institute of Commercial Art Courses in effect at end of fiscal year...	1
International Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year..	1
Total Correspondence Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	168

Certificates issued

Grade 8 certificates.....	8
D.V.A. certificates.....	20
O.D.E. certificates.....	5
Queen's University certificates.....	7
Shaw Correspondence School certificates.....	1
Total certificates issued.....	41

Queen's University Extension Courses

Philosophy 7.....	2	German A.....	3
Ancient History.....	1	German 1.....	2
Classical Literature.....	2	Commerce 63.....	1
English 2.....	1		

D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year

Automotive Engineering.....	2	Mathematics B.....	3
Bookkeeping A.....	11	Mathematics C.....	4
Business of Farming.....	3	Mathematics, Machine Shop.....	5
Conversation Anglaise.....	2	Marine Eng. Elementary.....	1
Diesel Engineering.....	1	Marine Eng. Prel. 4th Cl.....	4
English Introductory.....	2	Mechanical Drawing.....	4
English A.....	4	Mining.....	5
English B.....	4	Music A.....	6
English C.....	2	Music B.....	1
French Introductory.....	3	Practical Electricity.....	4
Forestry 1.....	2	Principles of Radio.....	1
General Science A.....	2	Senior Matriculation English.....	2
General Science B.....	3	Short-hand A.....	2
Latin A.....	5	Soil and Field Crops.....	3
Mathematics Introductory... ..	20	Special Studies A.....	2
Mathematics A.....	19	Trees, fruit and nut.....	1

O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year

Adult English (only).....	2
Adult Mathematics and English.....	1
Adult Mathematics, English and Social Studies.....	1
Grade 9 Mathematics (only).....	1
Grade 9 Mathematics and Composition.....	1
Grade 9 Mathematics, Literature and Composition.....	10
Grade 9 Literature and Social Studies.....	3
Grade 10 Literature and Composition.....	1
Grade 10 Literature, Composition and Mathematics.....	5
Grade 12 Mathematics, Literature and Composition.....	1
Grade 12 French and World History.....	1

Evening Classes

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, Grades 1 to 6, number of pupils.....	37
Wednesday, English Class, number of pupils.....	12
Wednesday, Shop Mathematics Class, number of pupils.....	6

Total enrolment Evening Classes at end of fiscal year..... 55

Educational Record of Inmates on Admission

Grade 1 or lower.....	3.0%
Grade 1 to 4.....	7.5%
Grade 5 to 6.....	13.0%
Grade 7 to 8.....	40.0%
High School 1 to 2 years.....	25.0%
High School 3 years.....	5.5%
High School Graduation.....	4.5%
University 1 or more years.....	1.8%
University Graduation.....	0.3%

Library

The appointment of a Librarian, which position has been authorized, expected to be filled by April 1st, 1958, this will be a definite asset to this department. A gradual improvement in the number and condition of Library Books is evident and it is expected this will even be improved in the next fiscal year. By taking advantage of book sales at the Publishers and Book Shops we can take full advantage of our appropriation.

A new method of issuing magazines, that eliminated the expense of binding has been employed during the year, in addition better control has been established by this method and after a full year of trial we plan to continue it. When the new Librarian takes over we plan to recatalogue all of our Library book employing the Dewey Decimal System.

The following statistics illustrate the function of the Library work here

Number of books in Library

Fiction.....	6,315
Non-fiction.....	4,484
School books.....	4,627
French fiction and non fiction.....	526

TOTAL..... 15,952

Books purchased during the fiscal year

Fiction.....	571
Non-fiction.....	494
School books.....	106

TOTAL..... 1,171

Books condemned during the fiscal year

Fiction.....	300
Non-fiction.....	0
School books.....	10

TOTAL..... 310

Circulation

Fiction.....	6,634
Non-fiction.....	2,838
Magazines.....	41,125

TOTAL..... 50,597

Hygiene and Sanitation

Routine inspections by our Medical Officers have continued to be carried out in various departments of the prison, with special emphasis on the Steward's Department. The general standard of hygiene and sanitation has been as high as can be expected, having regard to available facilities and equipment. Of outstanding significance is the commencement of building our new kitchen to replace the existing outmoded one. The need for such replacement has long been recognized here and it is hoped that a new hospital building will be next in line.

A new bathroom has been installed on the ground floor of the hospital building, containing bath, wash-basin and toilet. This addition to our toilet arrangements in the Hospital is most welcome.

Routine samples of water and milk continued to be sent to the local Provincial Department of Health and the reports have been satisfactory.

Blood Donor Services

The Canadian Red Cross Blood Donor Service paid their customary bi-annual visits to the institution in July and December. The response to their blood bank was most gratifying on both occasions.

Our blood bank arrangement has continued with the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, assuring the institution of a ready reserve in emergency, while supplying the hospital with their general needs whenever they have found their reserve low.

Radiological Services

The number of X-rays taken in our hospital during the fiscal year amounted to 1,229, the scope of these activities extended not only to our men's prison but to the Prison for Women, Joyceville Institution and Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Previous reports have extolled the value of these services and in these reports I concur. There is a need, however, of providing expert interpretation of X-rays. Having regard to the volume and variety of this work it would seem reasonable to relieve the Penitentiary Physicians of this responsibility. It has been recommended that Radiologist Services be employed on a yearly basis to interpret the X-ray films and to assist our Radiological Department in matters of technique. It has been suggested that the working of this arrangement be left to the Penitentiary Physicians and the Radiologists, the most probable arrangement being a weekly visit to the institution by the Radiologist.

Tubercular Patients

Special thanks go to Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau who has spared no effort in arranging admittance of tubercular suspects to Sanatoria for proper care and treatment. At the present time we have three male inmates and one female inmate receiving treatment in Sanatoria. One tubercular patient is presently in the tubercular ward of our institution hospital, he having been returned here after having had surgery performed at the Ongwanada Sanatorium.

Infectious Diseases

During the month of November there was an outbreak of influenza among the inmate population and, to a lesser extent, among the officers. This outbreak coincided with an epidemic among the local populace.

A Dormitory, containing 42 beds, was made available as an isolation ward for the nursing and care of all inmates reporting sick with the typical signs and symptoms of influenza. Routine treatment consisted of complete bed rest con-

tinuing for at least three days after fever had subsided, antipyretics and other symptomatic medication together with a fluid diet. Cases with prolonged hyperpyrexia were prescribed antibiotics. It is gratifying to be able to report that no patient developed serious complications. There were no further outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases throughout the remainder of the year.

A few vials of Asiatic Flu Vaccine were supplied through the Department of Health of Ontario, inoculation being confined to Senior Penitentiary Officials, Hospital, Engineer's and Steward's staffs. These measures provided effective control, the epidemic subsiding within three weeks and there being no disruption of essential services through sickness of key personnel.

Obituary

It is with regret that I have to report the death of six inmates during the fiscal year. Three died in the institution hospital, one of carcinoma of the lungs, one of carcinomatosis, and one of lymphosarcoma. One died in the Ongwanada Sanatorium of Pulmonary tuberculosis. One died of extradural hematoma in the Hotel Dieu Hospital as a result of a skull fracture. One died in the Kingston General Hospital of coronary thrombosis.

Hospital Staff

It is with regret that I report the resignation of Dr. K. S. Clarke from the staff in August. His services, mainly in the field of surgery, were of the highest calibre. During the period pending the appointment of a replacement the burden of duty and responsibility of Penitentiary Physician fell on the shoulders of Dr. W. Amodeo who is to be commended for the efficiency and co-operation in which he carried on. Dr. H. M. Warner was employed during this period as surgical specialist on a fee for service basis.

Dr. H. W. Dunlop was appointed Part-time Physician commencing November 28th, with surgical services being his main responsibility.

Dr. M. O'Connor has continued his sterling services in the Psychiatric field in spite of the handicaps of inadequate facilities. These inadequacies frequently necessitate observation and care of the mentally ill in the wards of the hospital, dissociation cells and segregation block. It is hoped to have this situation remedied in the near future.

Special mention is made of the services of Dr. T. F. Rutherford, eye, ear, nose and throat Specialist, Dr. C. W. E. Danby, Dermatologist and Dr. K. F. Edwards, Anaesthetist. They have at all times cooperated with the administration and staff in the aims and policy of affording better medical services to those under our care.

The Hospital Officers and Assistant Hospital Officers of our institution hospital, under the supervision of Senior Hospital Officer H. A. J. Field, are to be commended for their cooperation and devotion to duty throughout the fiscal year. Our Medical Officers, too, express their thanks to the entire personnel for the cooperation they have received during the year.

In addition, an inmate orderly staff of ten to twelve are assigned to continuous duty in the hospital, all of whom have shown devotion to the performance of their tasks. Three orderlies in particular are worthy of special mention, they having familiarized themselves with work of a semi-technical nature, i.e. operating room, laboratory and radiological technique.

DEDENTAL CLINIC

Our Dental Clinic has continued to operate efficiently under the supervision of our part-time dentist, Dr. R. P. Millan. All dental work for inmates has been kept well in hand, there are very few inmates now waiting for dental treatment. Denture work being processed for this institution at St. Vincent's

Paul Penitentiary is very satisfactory and the Technicians there are to be commended. We are very fortunate in having inmates employed in the dental clinic who are interested in this type of work, they are doing an excellent job and there is no doubt the training they have received here will be of great value to them when they eventually return to take their place in society.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

There were 25 admissions and 7 re-admissions, making a total of 32 admissions to the Psychiatric Hospital during the year. Our admissions are less this year than last due to the fact that three patients remained in hospital all year and one other patient was in hospital for 361 days of the year. Our Ward is therefore an emergency centre where only urgent cases can be treated, and in order to admit an emergency it is necessary to discharge some one to another part of the prison. The two lower ranges in the East Cell Block building are now being used for patients who actually should be in the Psychiatric Hospital.

There were 567 consultations held during the past year. This is 72 more than the highest number of inmates seen in consultation during any year since the opening of the Psychiatric Hospital. It is frequently necessary for our Psychiatrist, Dr. M. O'Connor to see four or five inmates every day to take care of this service and we always seem to have a long waiting list. There were also quite a number of inmates seen at the Prison for Women as well as eight being treated during the year.

Therapy treatments included the following:

(a) *Psychotherapy*—This form of therapy has been used a good deal, it has been quite successful in that we have not had one cell broken up nor have we had one serious fight on the Ward. It has also been unnecessary to force anyone to accept treatment during the past year. An effort is made to interview all Criminal Sexual Psychopaths whenever they make request so that they can benefit from this type of therapy.

(b) *Chemotherapy*—Tranquillizers have been used a good deal in the treatment of patients on the Ward as well as many out in the general population. In many cases they have been found very effective, Equanil and Largactil appear to be the most reliable, Sparine works well with many patients too. A supply of Trilifon was also obtained from the Scherling Corporation, Dr. MacDonald, Director of Research, gave us these for a trial with the severely neurotic persons, the results of this treatment will be reported on later.

(c) *Funkenstein Tests*—Only six of these tests were done this year, three of which were done before Trilifon Therapy for the purpose of finding out the changes that take place before and after therapy.

(d) *Electroconvulsive Therapy*—This type of therapy has decreased to sixty three treatments this year. Most of these treatments were given to the Ward patients at the Prison for Women. Patients were treated as out-patients, that is they would be brought in to the Ward in the morning, treated and then returned to Dissociation or to normal association in the afternoon. This is not a desirable way of treating patients but it seemed to assist those needing treatment when they could not be admitted to the Ward. Dr. O'Connor states we seem to have patients coming to use before they get too disturbed now, so less treatment is necessary, often many of them can be controlled with the use of tranquilizing drugs. Several depression cases were treated and recovered, several Schizophrenics in disturbed episodes were also treated.

(e) *Electrostimulative Therapy*—This type of therapy has also decreased during the past year. There were less patients coming to the Psychiatric Hospital who were so uncomfortable with tension and anxiety that they required treatment,

again it would appear they are coming to the ward before they become too disturbed. Often the tranquillizing drugs will assist them enough that they do not need treatment of this type.

(f) *Sedac Therapy*—This year Sedac Therapy was added to the available treatment of the Psychiatric Department. It was felt that results were good enough to warrant a Sedac attachment for our machine. Fifty four of such treatments were given and in at least one case the results were outstanding, the patient felt better following this type of treatment than from any other treatment that had been utilized in his case. It appears that in selected cases this type of treatment will be useful.

(g) *Occupational Therapy*—This type of therapy is mostly confined to the Toy Shop where repairs to toys are carried out. However, in certain selected cases some patients are given occupational therapy to do in the Ward. Several of our patients who have been on the Ward for some time are carrying on with the hobbycraft of their choice, which of course is encouraged.

(h) *Exercise and Recreational Therapy*—Good use is made of the exercise yard outside the Ward where patients spend much of their time during the afternoons. One of our patients takes care of the hot beds as well as all the flowers that are planted around this part of the institution. The lawns are cared for by other patients that have been on the Ward in the past. Shows and ball games are often attended by four or five inmates and this is encouraged. Our television set has proven to be one of the best forms of entertainment for the patients. Many quite disturbed patients watch the programmes when they would otherwise become more upset and disturbed.

(i) *Group Therapy*—It is regretted that the weekly session of group therapy had to be discontinued during the fall of 1957 due to the pressure of work, however, it is hoped we can continue with this type of therapy just as soon as the pressure of other work eases off.

We are pleased to report that there were no serious accidents, injuries or attempts at self-destruction during the fiscal year, although one patient had slashed his arm severely before admission and was very depressed on admission to the Ward, there was no repetition of this. There was no cell breakage and no loss of equipment due to destructive patients.

We were able to keep the same hospital staff as last year and they all continue to work well together. One Hospital Officer was absent on sick leave for about a week, but other than that there were no illnesses of any account among the Psychiatric Hospital staff.

All patients received their annual X-ray during the month of January 1958.

Our most urgent requirement is for more space, the Psychiatric service demand remains too high to allow for adequate therapy with our present accommodation.

The development of a psychological service in the Classification Department has been most interesting and advantageous. It exposes the greater need of further treatment facilities and methods.

Dr. M. O'Connor, our Psychiatrist, expresses his appreciation for the excellent cooperation he has received throughout the year from the various departments throughout the institution.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

School

Two phases of educational training exist and are correlative in the Prison for Women. The one deals with classroom studies and general upgrading for low educational levels, the other with correspondence courses.

Library

Library books and magazines are issued to the inmates once a week during a one hour period from 1,500 hrs to 1,600 hrs on Thursdays. A two week time limit is given on all reading material. A total of 30 new text and technical books have been added to the permanent library as well as 86 fiction and non-fiction editions. Library records indicate that a total of 767 magazines were loaned out during the year and books of all classifications reached a total of 971.

We are very fortunate in being permitted the use of facilities at Queen's University Library when special texts are required to assist inmates with advanced courses. Donations of several lots of books were received through the kindness of the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Kingston Whig-Standard, and Women's University Club of St. Catharines, Ontario.

Recreation

During the months of April and May, indoor recreation in the form of Volleyball, Shuffleboard, Table Tennis and Bat-Bak were popular with the women inmates. With the advent of fine weather the ball diamond was put in condition and three inside league teams were organized. A Sports Committee of three girls was elected and this group assumed the responsibility of looking after sports equipment, keeping the diamond in good shape and preparing refreshments for visiting teams. All available ball players were encouraged to participate, the "Angels" all star team was organized for the purpose of competitive exhibition games with local city teams and several from adjacent cities and towns.

In January indoor volleyball got underway and two excellent teams were organized. Mrs. F. L. Bartlett of the Elizabeth Fry Society kindly volunteered her services and visited the institution from 1630 hrs. to 1800 hrs. on Monday nights to instruct in the skills of the game. We have received the utmost cooperation from the members of this society in promoting recreational activity for the women.

The viewing of Television and the Sunday evening movies from October until May are a source of additional recreation, especially for the older inmates who are unable to take part in more arduous sports.

The annual Field Day was held on Civic Holiday, August 5th, and was an all day affair with sports events, games and contests in which virtually all the women were able to participate. Prizes and treats were purchased from welfare funds.

Our annual Christmas concert was held on December 18th, and an excellent variety program presented for the enjoyment of staff and visitors. This event required many long hours practice but it is felt that much satisfaction was derived. The program consisted of a short play, skits, recitations, tap dancing, etc., with the closing number being a very lovely portrayal of the Nativity Scene.

The Thursday evening program from 1900 hrs to 2030 hrs, sponsored by the Elizabeth Fry Society has become another highlight in the recreation and crafts program. A total of 48 programs were held during the year in which various types of crafts and entertainments were introduced. Some of these included instruction in ballroom and tap dancing, weaving, belt-making, woodburning and copper tooling.

Hobbycraft

Approximately one third of the population engage in some form of hobby-craft, the more common forms consist of knitted articles, tatting, crocheting, smocking, jewellery making, woodburning, leathercraft and ceramics.

The women's hobbycraft was presented for display and sale at three exhibitions during the year. In April 1957 there was a five day exhibit at the Kingston Springtime Exhibition, sponsored by the local Kiwanis Club. Again at the Kingston Fall Fair in September articles were displayed and sold during a five day period. In February 1958 space for our hobbycraft display and sale was cordially granted by the Kinsmen Club during their Sportsman's Show.

Inmates' Canteen

The inmates' canteen continues to function in a very satisfactory manner and is open for purchases on Wednesdays from 1200 hrs. to 1300 hrs. and also for a similar length of time on Sundays. The usual items such as candy bars, gum, peanuts, sandwich spread, and fruits in season are stocked, privileges have not been abused.

Gardens

Approximately 45 inmates were allocated garden plots in the past season, seeds and plans were obtained from the Prison Farm. The Elizabeth Fry Society also provided funds for the purchase of flower seeds and plants not normally obtainable. The results were very gratifying and the benefits from this form of therapy cannot be underestimated. It is felt that the gardening project has done a great deal in easing tensions and promoting good morale.

Arrangements were made for the holding of a "Garden Contest" on August 8th. The judges invited for this event included two outside experts in the horticultural field, Mr. K. F. Stensson of the Sheridan Nurseries in Toronto, and Mr. R. T. Johnson of the Johnson Nurseries in Kingston, as well as Mr. J. W. Clarke and Mr. O. Moore of the Collin's Bay Penitentiary Staff, and Mr. W. Boucher of the Kingston Penitentiary Staff.

The judging was done in four classes, namely: (1) Mixed display of vegetables, three of each variety. (2) Best cut flower arrangement. (3) Best garden plot. (4) Best individual group of any six vegetables. There were four winners among the contestants, one girl receiving three firsts and one second and one receiving honourable mention for the community flower garden.

It is hoped that the "Garden Contest" will become an annual event. The women inmates who engage in this pastime enjoy it and I believe it has tremendous therapeutic value to all who take part.

Early in September, Miss R. Paterson, of the Elizabeth Fry Society, held a similar contest insofar as the inmates' individual flower gardens were concerned.

Health

In the main, the girls enjoy fairly good health. Most of our difficulties stem from nervous disorders. Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau has visited the Prison for Women on numerous occasions and has granted interviews on request, this counselling has been of invaluable assistance in handling some of our more difficult cases.

Social Worker

On May 1st, 1957, we were fortunate in having the first Social Worker appointed to the staff at the Prison for Women in the person of Mrs. M. E. Batstone. She has a pleasing personality, is well liked by the staff and in turn receives their full co-operation. Her activities have been varied, numerous and most helpful to the administration. Mrs. Batstone, herself, states, and I quote: "The opportunity of becoming the first Social Worker in the Prison for Women has proven very satisfying in many ways. There is stimulation in making a

contribution toward something new. The relationship with inmates and staff members, and Community Agencies, has been gratifying as have been contacts with staff members in the Kingston Penitentiary. Psychological and Psychiatric fields are an extra-curricular pleasure."

Renovations to the Social Worker's Office were completed by August 1st, it is a most satisfactory office, warm as a result of new radiators, quiet since the acoustic ceiling was put on, and most important, private and homelike because of the curtains on the inside windows. The inmates often express their pleasure in it and rapport is established easily because of its attractiveness.

Mrs. Batstone works in close liaison with social workers who come to the Prison for Women, especially such persons as Mrs. H. L. Cartwright in legal aid work, Mr. C. A. M. Edwards of the Remission Service, Miss R. M. Paterson of the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Special Placement Division of the National Employment Service as well as staff members of the Children's Aid Society. Mrs. Batstone has also often expressed her appreciation to staff members for their generosity in supplying information relevant to the inmates' character, adjustment and work habits.

There are grounds for satisfaction in that our Social Worker has been able to form good relationships with inmates and to encourage individuals to want a continuing case-work relationship. The position of Social Worker has proven valuable to many inmates in helping them to make contacts with their relatives and with Social Agencies who have their children in their care. It is important that there be someone who thinks primarily of their interests, just as the Children's Aid Society must place first, their responsibility to the children. The Social Worker's office, too, is a place where inmates can let off steam over minor frustrations. There is an increased emphasis on pre-release planning as a result of the Social Worker's presence, which should show results in decreased recidivism.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year our Engineer's Department has continued the maintenance of the power plant, electrical needs, sewage disposal plant, heating, plumbing, and water supply.

Authorized work affecting this department which has been completed and giving satisfaction is as follows:

- (a) Bathroom alterations in the Prison Hospital.
- (b) Sewage discharge to King Street sewer.
- (c) New Laundry, Ablution and Dormitory Building.
- (d) Wiring of Blacksmith Shop.
- (e) Lavatories for the Psychiatric Ward.
- (f) Visiting facilities, North Gate.
- (g) Motorization of the South West Gates.
- (h) Alterations to Change Room.
- (i) Service lines to the new Pump House.
- (j) Alterations to the Blacksmith Shop.
- (k) Heat for Stores Building.
- (l) Facilities for Naptha Gasoline.
- (m) Repairs to the incinerator.
- (n) Construction of new Scale House.
- (o) Repairs to heating system at the Administration Building.
- (p) Partition in Social Service Worker's Office.
- (q) Renewing of toilets in the Dissociation Cells.
- (r) Quarry Motor Building.
- (s) Ventilation of Cell Block C-16; Prison for Women.
- (t) Improved Kitchen facilities.
- (u) Installation of heating in Building C-9.
- (v) Renovation of the Heating system in the Protestant Chapel.
- (w) Alterations to Building F-20.
- (x) Steam service lines to Building A-1.
- (y) Re-calibration of Bailey Meters.

Miscellaneous

Fire drills and lectures were held throughout the year and the need for fire prevention stressed. All departments are inspected daily in the following manner: once the inmates leave the shops for the day the Instructors stay in their shops and inspect same for fire hazards and fire equipment and remain there until such time as visited by the fire patrol (a Supervising Keeper). One officer from the Night Section is assigned to patrol periodically, throughout the night, all shops to ensure there is no sign of fire. The same procedure applies to the Morning Section. We are fortunate to be geographically situated within the city limits, in case of a serious fire the City Fire Department can be at our gates within a matter of minutes. An inspection was made of all buildings in the institution, Prison for Women, and reserve, everything was found to be in good condition as regards fire hazards. All fire fighting equipment has been checked and found to be in efficient working order and ready for immediate use.

During the course of the year a group of Medical Students from Queen's University visited the institution and were shown around the Sewage Disposal Plant and Pumping Station.

Inspectors from the Department of Health visited the sewage disposal plant water pumping station, and pasteurizing plant, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Examinations under the supervision of an Inspector from the Department of Labour for Fourth Class Stationary Engineer Certificates were held and certificates issued to two inmates, results on two more are pending.

Safety Posters and Pamphlets have been posted throughout the institution as they have been received.

The Coal and Wood Department has operated satisfactorily, being responsible for the delivery of coal to the Boiler Room, Kitchen, Farm, etc. There are normally ten inmates employed in the Coal and Wood Department at all times.

Inmates employed in the Engineer's Department proper as of March 31, 1958 number 31, as follows:

Boiler Room Operating.....	1
Boiler Room Repairs.....	1
Boiler Room Ashes.....	7
Coal Vault Labour.....	1
Office Clerks.....	2
Cleaners.....	3
Electricians.....	9
Plumbers.....	5
Sewers and Drains.....	1
Sanitary Buckets to Towers.....	1

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In general, the operation of the Engineer's Department was satisfactory and at present plans are being drawn up for more efficient methods for the current year.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Weather conditions were very good during the spring of 1957 and our seeding operations were completed at a very early date, all crops were exceptionally good.

Our hay crop was very heavy and two silos were filled with clover silage.

The grain crop, which consisted of oats and barley, was of good quality and threshed out exceptionally well.

Our vegetable crop, too, was good. Tomatoes, cabbage and beans were heavy, with sufficient of all other vegetables to meet the Steward's requirements.

Our Holstein herd continues to be kept in excellent condition. The milk supply has kept up well throughout the year. One heifer was sold in the National Sale for a good price. One heifer calf was sold to help the 4-H Club in Frontenac County, our calf topped the sale of 33 calves. A number of our cattle were shown at the Kingston Fall Fair and the Ottawa Winter Champion Show. One of our cows was made Grand Champion at Kingston, also Champion at Ottawa. This cow was also judged the best uddered animal of the show.

Our Piggery has been kept clean and free from disease, being inspected monthly by a Government Inspector. Approximately 300 pigs were on hand at the end of the fiscal year.

Our Cannery had a good year, although not so busy as last year.

CONSTRUCTION

The past year has been a particularly busy one for the construction department with a large amount of estimating and general accounting, together with a greatly expanded construction program. The Chief Trade Instructor is happy to report that the relations between his office and the various departments of the prison have been most cordial, he in turn has endeavoured at all times to extend the services of his office to anyone desiring same.

The following is a brief summary regarding the construction departments at this institution:

Blacksmith Shop

The Blacksmith Shop is in reality a combined department, entailing both blacksmith and machine shop work. At the present time much of the activity of this department is taken up with the welding and steel work assembly for construction projects, there is very little forge work done and no farrier work. Lathe and milling machine work occupy about 15 per cent of the shop time, the remainder of the time is taken up on general maintenance and construction project work.

The maintenance of locks, locking systems and security barriers and screens is a job in itself. In the past year all straightening and extensive welding on mail boxes repaired for the Post Office department has been done in the Blacksmith Shop.

Carpenter Shop (Construction)

We have been operating the Carpenter Construction Shop for approximately nine months, as a separate unit from the general Carpenter Shop which in former years manufactured all carpenter requirements. We are gradually equipping this shop with machinery and suitable inmates adapted to this particular kind of work, good progress has been made in establishing an effective maintenance and construction department.

Outside the shop all our activities are supervised by two Instructors, one for the most part is responsible for the carpenter work on large projects, the other looks after general maintenance and project work in as much as time will permit. Both these instructors are industrious and conscientious officers who are a credit to the institution.

Masons Department

The mason department has had a busy year and on the whole there was a minimum of lost time. Our work program was so arranged that during the inclement weather we were able to utilize most of the labour force on inside work. The work in this department is very diversified, running all the way from the pouring of mass reinforced concrete to fine tile setting. We are fortunate in having very capable instructors to carry out this work, all of them were competent journeymen prior to joining the Penitentiary staff.

Motor Transport Department

This department, frequently referred to as the Garage Department, has two distinct functions. First, the providing of transportation for all penitentiary requirements, and secondly the maintenance of all penitentiary vehicles.

The work in connection with vehicle maintenance has increased considerably as we now have, in addition to this institution and the Penitentiary Staff College, the servicing of all gasoline driven vehicles owned by the Joyceville Institution.

Tin Shop

The work of this department consists of all sheet metal work authorized to be manufactured in the shop, also all sheet metal work on new construction, flashing, air conditioning and roofing, as well as maintenance of like installations which must be repaired from time to time.

A large part of the shop work consists in the manufacture of equipment for the main prison and the Prison for Women, the Dairy, the Cannery and Joyceville Institution requirements. These are, pails, garbage pails, bread pans and a variety of utensils. This department produced all the ducts for heating installations at the Joyceville Institution. Outside the department our largest installation was the extensive duct work in connection with the ventilation of the service duct at the Prison for Women.

Paint Shop

This is a new shop that commenced operations in October 1957. Most of our work is outside the shop, but the glazing of new sash, painting of sash, new doors and frames, is all completed in the shop. In our construction program, with all new steel sash, the glazing has been very extensive. We have a continuing painting program which always keeps us busy.

Quarry

Our Quarry operated throughout the year at somewhat of a reduced tempo. We completed our agreement with City of Kingston and made our final delivery of the 4,000 cubic yards of crushed stone as agreed upon. We have been able to meet all requirements for this institution, the Staff College, Joyceville Institution, and considerable crushed stone for Collin's Bay Penitentiary, at the same time maintaining a satisfactory stock pile.

INDUSTRIAL

The Canvas Working Department continues to operate smoothly and has turned out a creditable amount of work for the Post Office Department, Grain Commission, Electoral Officer, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, etc. Plan facilities in this department have become crowded, however, planned extension in building C-4 will soon relieve the congestion and provide badly needed working space. The recommended Sheet Metal Repair Shop for Mail Boxes is under construction and will soon be in operation. The Staff of the Canvas Working Department has shown tact and good judgment in the management of the department which employs a large group of inmates, no serious difficulty or disturbance has occurred there throughout the year.

In the Industrial Carpenter Shop the first half of the year was a rather slack period, employment was made possible generally by institutional work and Custom manufacture. During the latter part of the year, however, work orders picked up, 400 picnic tables were manufactured for the Federal District Commission which required the processing of approximately 37,000 feet of lumber, 4 boats were made for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 400 ce

chairs, 150 tables, and various other items were made for our own institution as well as repair work. This shop is very well equipped and adequate for its purpose, some additional pieces of machinery are on order.

The Industrial Paint Shop is a new shop which opened for work in September 1957. It is a bright, clean and roomy department, providing the space needed for efficient processing of material. All of the manufacture and repair work from the Industrial Carpenter Shop is processed in this department as well as miscellaneous items from other departments.

The Printing Department derives the greater portion of its job printing from the Queen's Printer, processing 3,293,500 units for them. The printing of prison publications and Penitentiary requirements of stationery is also of major proportion. Space and working area in this department is rather limited and the expansion of the floor area is necessary at an early date.

Our Shoe Shop has been reduced, since the fire in 1954, to a repair shop for institutional and Custom boots and shoes, as well as some miscellaneous manufacture and repair. Our Chief Trade Instructor, Mr. O. A. Earl, recommends the re-opening of a Shoe Shop where instruction and manufacture can be carried out and the services of a fully qualified Instructor can be gainfully employed.

The Tailor Shops have provided, as required, all of the clothing for the eastern Penitentiaries for inmate discharges, prison work shirts, and special clothing for officers, as well as triennial clothing for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. The standard of manufacture and style has been maintained and improved, satisfaction by all institutions has been indicated, our Tailor Instructors are to be commended in this regard.

Chief Trade Instructor O. A. Earl (Industrial) expresses his sincere appreciation to his Assistant, Mr. W. Berry, and also to all the Instructors under his supervision for their loyalty and cooperation.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The past fiscal year was a rather unique one insofar as the Classification Department was concerned. It saw a record high intake, the employment of a further Psychologist on our staff and the introduction of Psychologist Internes to our service. It saw the Psychiatrist, the Psychologists and the Classification staffs become an effective team, most important of all it saw this team form the nucleus of a staff whose collective professional skills permitted them to recognize many new areas of service and practical research that are necessary to the public good.

One of the important items of the year was the acquisition of a further highly qualified clinical Psychologist in the person of Mr. Maurice Gauthier, his presence has allowed us to inaugurate a system of handling the work load which we feel is as effective as possible, considering our quantitative limitations of staff.

The system is to have the Classification Assistants interview almost the entire intake and prepare a Newcomer or Re-Admission Report. Prior to this interview a Revised Beta (I.Q.) and a Group Rorschach (personality screening test) is administered to approximately one half of the intake. The Group Rorschach is interpreted to the Classification Assistants by the Psychologists and this forms an integral part of the Newcomer Report. Before the recommendations are presented to the Classification Board a case conference discussion is held on each case interviewed. All Classification staff members attend this weekly conference, as a result of this conference certain selected cases are discussed by the Psychologists with the Psychiatrist.

Our two Psychologists, Messrs. J. Csank and M. Gauthier, by virtue of their high qualifications and experience, have added new and important dimensions to our collective efforts. Their superior training, particularly in personality dynamics, passed on to the Classification Assistants in case conferences and individually, has made for considerable improvement in diagnostic insights and treatment recommendations.

The diagnostic techniques of the Psychologists have been applied to staff selection by means of personality evaluation by group testing. Ways and means of improving staff selection, including a research project, have been discussed.

The relationship of the Classification Department to the Psychiatrist has always been close, but the development of the psychology services have made it even closer. The interrelationships between Psychiatrist, Psychologists and Classification staff are mutually advantageous. Under the Psychiatrist's direction several cases of therapy were carried out by the Psychologists.

For the first time in our service, Psychologist Internes were employed during the summer months. The two major considerations with respect to an Interne program are, first the hope that upon graduation they will choose to work with the Penitentiary service, and secondly the opportunity it gives the individual for his professional development. The fact that one of our Internes is now employed on the staff as a Librarian while continuing his studies, that another is negotiating for employment as Psychologist at another of our institutions, and that yet another wishes to work for us if a position is available is sufficient to the first mentioned consideration. Verbal and written indications of the value of the program to the individual have been received.

The Internes carried out routine testing of officers and inmates, including work at the Prison for Women, and carried out many Newcomer interviews, as well as preliminary research work in connection with their M. A. theses. Their work allowed the remaining staff to carry out procedures that otherwise would have remained undone.

The term "gradual release" has long been known in penology but it has recently become an accomplished fact here. We have now dealt with three cases of gradual release but even this limited experience is sufficient to indicate its promise. The method is simply a gradual re-introduction of the inmate to society under supervision by authorized persons, rather than an abrupt and unprepared release to freedom.

Acknowledgement of the splendid and continuing support of the Kingston Penitentiary Alcoholics Anonymous group by outside A.A. members is not to be overlooked. An excellent supply of A.A. literature from outside sources is answered in kind by mailing out the Kingston Penitentiary Aurora News. A group was successfully started at the new Joyceville Institution and has had as high as 15 of the 48 inmates there as members.

Our Classification Officer, W. F. Carabine, expresses his appreciation to his staff, the senior officials, and in fact all members of the staff for the firm support and cooperation they have all given the Classification Department throughout the year.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

We have just completed our most successful year of In-Service Training for officers since the appointment of an In-Service Training Officer in 1953. Through the co-operation and enthusiasm of both senior and junior officers the In-Service Training Officer has been able to devote full time to the training and counselling of various groups of officers. Our present training facilities are excellent for the training of small groups.

All newly appointed officers received from one to two weeks orientation training before accepting job responsibility. During this period the new officer was under the direction of the In-Service Training Officer and was given such instruction and on-the-job training to permit him to carry out routine duties with some degree of efficiency.

The bulk of our annual leave and compensatory leave for the most part was completed early in January, and with the re-organizing of certain custodial posts, sufficient custodial staff were available for basic training during the remainder of the fiscal year. Five basic training courses of two weeks duration, consisting of six officers each, were organized for this period, this permitted a more variable schedule and full discussion of important custodial problems and principles. The conference method was used where possible and found to be preferable to the lecture type in some cases as officers were able to find the answer to many of their problems through discussion. Each group was given six hours instruction by our staff Psychologist on the difficult subject of Human Relations. In addition lectures were given to our In-Service training groups by such officers as the Warden, Deputy Warden, Chief Keeper, Assistant Chief Keeper, Chaplains, Classification Officers, Schoolteacher, Censors, Personnel Officer, Hospital Officers, Clerk Personnel, Supervising Keepers and Keepers. Arrangements were made for the various groups to pay a visit to the new Joyceville Institution to view the set-up and working conditions there. Special thanks should go to the staff at the Penitentiary Staff College for their co-operation and assistance in the supplying of training films and other materials on request.

Throughout the year several officers were referred to the In-Service Training Officer for individual training. In most cases these were officers who were slow to adapt themselves to prison work and considerable improvement could be seen after further training.

Our rifle and revolver competition, held in October, was one of the most successful in recent years, due mostly to team rather than individual competition. The staff was divided into 23 teams of 12 members each, the prize money being divided among the members of the teams scoring the highest aggregate score with (a) the rifle, (b) the revolver. Officer enthusiasm was evident and a considerable increase over previous years was seen in individual scores.

During the fiscal year 17 officers from here attended Officers Training Courses at the Penitentiary Staff College and there is no doubt they benefited considerably from having had the experience of such training.

RECREATION

Night exercise was introduced in May and carried on throughout the summer months until October when early nightfall made it a security risk. Inmates in the North West Cell Block and the Pre-Release area were permitted out each evening, the remainder of the population was allowed out every sixth night in rotation. This privilege did not curtail any of the day-time exercise periods. There was no incidents against security or good discipline, inmate moral was strengthened and the extra time in the fresh air was beneficial.

Four additional television sets were purchased from donations to the Inmate Welfare Fund, one was placed in "E" Dormitory, one in the Radio Room for audio on the earphone channels to the main cell block, one in the Recreation Building for use on week-ends and holidays, and one in the T.B. Ward of the prison hospital. This extension of television has proved as satisfactory in the new areas as in the previous ones, discipline has improved and tensions relaxed.

The Recreation Building was properly blacked out for concerts and film shows by painting out the upper windows and installing light-proof draw curtains

on the lower windows. A curtain for the movie screen was purchased and should prolong the life of the screen, eliminating rolling it up and down each showing. This curtain, matching the stage curtains and the blackout curtains, enhances the appearance of the auditorium. A portable projector was purchased, enabling films to be shown in the Hospital, Library and In-Service Training Classes. A collapsable boxing ring was constructed in the institution, and I would like to thank those officers responsible for the construction of this practical and efficient unit.

Softball commenced early in May, six teams were formed for the Prison League and from these six teams an All Star Team the "Saints" was selected. The Prison League teams played three games each week-end and the "Saints" played visiting teams each Sunday afternoon and each holiday continuing through to the end of September.

Two boxing cards were held, one in April and the other in January. These bouts were well attended by local dignitaries and members of the staff and friends. Favourable comment was heard about the sportsmanship and calibre of the contestants.

Soccer was organized into a league of four teams, they commenced playing in October, three games being played each week-end, weather permitting, up to the end of March. Inmate interest in this sport showed a definite upward trend, many of the larger shops played impromptu games during their regular exercise periods.

A large group of inmates are participating in weight-lifting the year round, horseshoe pitching and handball continue to be popular sports of an individual nature.

During the winter months film shows were held each Saturday afternoon in the Hospital and each Sunday afternoon in the Recreation Building. Two concerts were given by artists from C.K.W.S. Television and surrounding district under the direction of Mr. J. Woodhouse. Mr. "Billy" O'Connor, with his radio and television group from Toronto, gave an excellent variety show in October. The Kingston "Domino" Players previewed their presentation of "The Plow and The Stars" in February, this being the first dramatic play presented in the institution, it is interesting to note that subsequently this play won the award at the Ottawa Drama Festival. The inmate orchestra and concert group was depleted somewhat due to the discharge of some of its members, this has been re-organized and new members are practicing each week-end and are showing steady progress.

HOBBYCRAFT

Hobbycraft continues to be a major factor in the cellular life of a large proportion of the inmate population. Displays of hobbycraft were shown at the Kingston Kinsmen Hobby Show, the Kingston Springtime Exhibition, the Kingston Sportsmen's Show, the Kingston Fall Fair. The general public showed a great deal of interest in all of these displays, the quality of workmanship and the variety of hobbycraft articles produced brought high commendation. A large proportion of the articles made by inmates were shipped to their relatives, the remainder being sold from a display in the Administration Building.

Number of inmates registered in hobbycraft.....	387
Sales of hobbycraft.....	\$16,883.00
Parcels shipped, approximate value.....	\$31,689.00

CONCLUSION

I sincerely appreciate and thank the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his associates at Head Office for their understanding and helpful assistance.

The Senior Officers and Staff generally at this institution, the Supervising Matron and her Staff at the Prison for Women, and the Chief Supervisor and his staff at the Joyceville Institution, are to be commended for the splendid co-operation and support they have given me.

I add, too, my appreciation and thanks to the Staff in the Warden's Office here for their versatility in office procedures and handling of a heavy burden of administrative matters throughout the past year. I think my colleagues will agree that a Warden is only as good as his staff who "work with him and not for him".

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

GEORGES LEBEL, *Warden*

At the close of prison on March 31st, 1958, there were 1,371 inmates on our records. 1,077 inmates were received during the year and 929 discharged during the same period, as per details itemized hereunder:

Population on April 1, 1957.....		1,223	
Received:			
From common jails.....	1,013		
by transfer.....	44		
as Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	20	1,077	2,300
Discharged by:			
Expiration of sentence.....	398		
Ticket-of-Leave.....	119		
Unconditional Release.....	7		
Court Order.....	3		
Transfer.....	389		
Death.....	10		
Liberation on deportation.....	3		929
On Register, March 31, 1958.....			<u>1,371</u>

The detail of inmates received and discharged by way of transfer is summarized hereunder:

Received from:		
Federal Training Centre.....	31	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	11	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1	44
Discharged to:		
Federal Training Centre.....	337	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	9	
Kingston Penitentiary (females).....	5	
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	3	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	35	389

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

The total number of officers on the staff of this institution at the close of the prison, on March 31st, 1958, was 402. During the fiscal year 1957-58, there were 29 new officers taken on the strength, subdivided as follows: 9 in the administrative staff, 2 in the executive and 18 custodial.

During the same period, there were 13 officers separated from the Service as follows: 8 officers resigned; 1 dismissed; 2 superannuated and 2 deceased. The superannuated officers are Carpenter Instructor Cholette, D., and Painter Instructor Lacroix, N., whereas the 2 deceased are Guard Herdsman Gagnon, D., (on November 18, 1957), and Guard Lafortune, G. (on January 23, 1958); both died from natural causes. Mr. Gagnon died at his home suddenly whereas Mr. Lafortune died at hospital after having been struck unconscious, following a cerebral hemorrhage on January 7; he had not regained consciousness before dying.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel: (Reverend R. Preville, Catholic Chaplain).

There were 939 active Roman Catholic inmates at the close of the prison, on March 31st, 1958, and 225 non active, that is those who have been exempted to attend the ministry of either chapel, following personal request made by the inmate concerned.

Religious services were given every Sunday and days of religious obligation, and on each of those days, there were two masses solemnized, owing to our large population. Confession was heard regularly on the eve of any big religious obligation and on the eve of the First Friday of the month and of each Sunday. The most important event, from the spiritual point of view was the annual mission conducted by Reverend Father Rolland Boyle, S.J. An estimation of about 650 inmates have accomplished their Easter obligation on that occasion; more than 4,000 communions were distributed during the year.

The Sacred Heart League continues to grow with success. There were 420 members registered on the last bulletin; the number of subscribers remained about the same, at 450, to whom a bulletin entitled "*L'Emissaire*" and published within the penitentiary is given monthly.

Interviews are granted daily at the office of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, from 0830 to 1100 hours, except on Saturdays and Sundays. The Sacred Heart League meets monthly on the third Saturday: general meeting, special forum being held every Saturday afternoon, from 1330 to 1500 hours, to which the Roman Catholic Chaplain assists.

Alcoholic Anonymous, which is now celebrating its seventh anniversary continues to reap success.

Visits are extended in the families of inmates by the Catholic Chaplain, also to social workers and hospitals.

Protestant Chapel: (Reverend S. L. Pollard, Protestant Chaplain).

Reverend Gordon Phillips having been compelled to resign on account of ill-health, he was replaced in his functions by Reverend S. L. Pollard, who assumed duty effective on July 15, 1957. He has made an effort to walk on the footsteps of his predecessor, whose services as Chaplain were most satisfactory.

The total population of the protestant chapel at the end of March 1958 was 170; out of those, there were 35 exemptions granted, leaving a net balance of 135 active inmates. Religious services were held regularly every Sunday and other religious holidays of obligation. Holy communion was celebrated twice a month; the Salvation Army coming to this penitentiary once a month, as in the past.

Choir practice was held regularly every week, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Johnson, organist. Broadcast services were given on two occasions during the year; one on Christmas day and the other one in Holy Week.

The Protestant Chaplain is also the liaison officer for the English-speaking A.A.; makes frequent visits to the homes of inmates and devotes much time also to rehabilitation work by keeping in constant co-operation with the welfare societies and the Salvation Army.

Interviews are granted by the Chaplain at his office, regularly during the course of his work. He has also introduced a Bible Correspondence Course which proves to be an interesting element of the spiritual work of the Chaplain. The annual mission was held at the protestant chapel, from February 17 to 22 inclusive, under direction of Reverend Canon Gilbert Oliver. The attendance was optional and the results were satisfactory.

Jewish Synagogue: (Rabbi Solomon Frank).

There were nine Jewish inmates at this penitentiary, at the close of the prison, on March 31, 1958. Rabbi Soloman Frank reports that religious services are held regularly on his fort-nightly visits and prior to the Sabbath and holidays. He has found the personal consultation with the inmates after each service to be a great value in the strengthening of morale. He further reports that inmates of his congregation were highly appreciative of the occasional innovations that are introduced in the penitentiary, such as concerts and permission to have special food brought in during the festive season.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

During the past fiscal year, the Steward's department has functioned quite normally, without having to report any incident or complaint of any kind. Meals were served on time and the quantity of food served with each meal was of good quality and in sufficient quantity. Cleanliness and hygiene have predominated constantly.

During the course of the year, over 1,308,672 meals were served to the inmates and 67,087 to officers.

Strict sanitary rules are observed by both staff and inmates, and the kitchen utensils, as well as floors, walls and windows, etc. are kept in a constant and clean condition.

The bakery department, which is part of the kitchen continues to bake bread, pastries for both St. Vincent and Federal Training Centre. There were over 700,000 pounds of bread or buns produced during the year and over 68,200 pounds of pastry.

The processing of canned beets, pickles, picalilli, etc., also the making of ham and bacon as well as the recuperation of fat is quite an important item in the management of our kitchen and constitutes, in several instances, a considerable saving.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT

The most important event this year was the completion of the first portion of the new industrial centre. It provides room for seven additional spacious new industrial shops.

The recent decision of the Department to proceed with the erection of the second part of that new industrial building is deeply appreciated by all concerned. It will provide additional training and working space for our overcrowded population. Under actual conditions, basic training of inmates is rather difficult, because there are too many inmates in our actual shops, so impairing supervision and training.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

According to statistics submitted by C. T. I. LeCorre, several shops have been kept busy working for the following departments:

(a) Institutional work.....		\$47,000.00
(b) Penitentiary services.....		54,700.00
(c) Staff (material and revenue).....		5,300.00
(d) Other Government departments:		
material.....	\$48,800.00	
revenue.....	93,400.00	142,200.00
		<u>\$249,200.00</u>

By order of amount of material and revenue concerned, shops may be listed as follows:

Canvas workshops.....	\$63,700.00
Carpenter and paint shops.....	44,000.00
Tailor shop.....	39,800.00
Shoe shop.....	31,500.00
Sheet metal works.....	24,000.00
Balance of other departments.....	46,200.00
	<u>\$249,200.00</u>

The total production for the whole year of all shops added together amounts to \$249,200.00 subdivided as follows:

Material cost.....	\$154,600.00
Total revenue.....	94,600.00
	<u>\$249,200.00</u>

FARM DEPARTMENT

The weather condition during the Summer of 1957 was rather favourable and the crop, as a result, was most satisfactory. I am giving hereunder a table of comparison with the previous year:

	1956-57	1957-58
Potatoes.....lbs.	169,585	360,441
Beets.....lbs.	39,211	38,545
Carrots.....lbs.	76,425	80,760
Onions.....lbs.	26,115	30,365
Tomatoes.....lbs.	23,900	110,720
Cabbage.....lbs.	21,729	38,110
Other vegetables.....lbs.	57,851	102,159
	<u>414,816</u>	<u>761,100</u>
<i>Grain Crops</i>		
Barley.....bushels	1,000	775
Oats.....bushels	6,400	9,100
	<u>7,400</u>	<u>9,875</u>
<i>Feed Vegetables and Straw</i>		
Hay.....tons	400	375
Fodder green.....tons	110	180
Corn Ensilage.....tons	100	.....
Straw.....tons	225	265
	<u>835</u>	<u>820</u>

Domestic Soap

The manufacture of domestic soap at the piggery department is another important item conducive to economy in the way of getting rid of the animal carcasses, without using any chemical products in fabricating domestic soap which is well liked and of good quality for the following departments; main dormitory, canvas, Steward's department, etc.

The quantity manufactured of domestic soap this year is 7,700 pounds, which is a little less than last year, but when we compare its actual cost, and outside market, it constitutes a saving of about \$400.00.

Cannery Plant

The most important products used in the canning plant are: apples, green beans, yellow beans, rhubarb, tomato juice and whole tomatoes. The total quantity of vegetables and fruits processed is 16,522 gallons, which is a little lower than the previous year, owing to the fact that no pears were canned, due to the scarcity of that product during the past season.

Granary—Mixed Feed Operations

This is a new department opened in the Fall of 1957, as a long time felt need. During the short period it has been in operation, we have mixed about 5,000 bags of 100 pounds each of well balanced rations, constituting quite a saving, which is estimated at \$4,000 when compared to the market price.

Poultry House

The quantity of eggs produced during the year is 18,925 dozen, which were delivered to our penitentiary kitchen; this is an increase of over 2,600 dozen, compared with the previous year. As usual, 1,098 old hens weighing over 6,000 pounds were sold to officers and outside market, in the Fall of 1957, for an amount of over \$1,500.

Dairy Cattle

The total amount of milk production this year is over 38,000 gallons, which were distributed mostly to the kitchen department, excluding a small quantity given to calves and chicks as additional food starter. There were 68 head of cattle at the end of the year, which is an increase of 7 animals, compared with the previous year. There were 27 calves born through the year, that is 14 males and 13 females. There were also 15 head slaughtered for beef consumption, producing a total amount of 2,800 pounds. Our actual herd is under R. O. P. control and satisfactory production and good health are the main factors in that department.

Piggery

The quantity of meat delivered to the kitchen this year is 131,000 pounds; 3,000 pounds to the Federal Training Centre and 12,000 pounds to outside concerns, these animals being mostly overweight pigs. The piggery population at the end of March 1958 was 745 head, which is an increase of about 136, compared with the previous year.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The most important event in the library department was the moving to the renovated Keepers' Hall on January 7, 1958. This is considered a decided improvement, as it affords better facilities for the Librarian and his staff consisting mostly of inmates.

Reading continues to be of importance to the average inmate, as it will be seen by the following statistics:

<i>Language</i>	<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Fiction</i>	<i>Non-Fiction</i>	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Total</i>
French.....	72,862	15,945	1,240	—	90,047
English.....	100,308	16,675	4,606	—	121,589
Technical (fr. & eng.)..	5,400	—	—	1,113	6,513
	178,570	32,620	5,846	1,113	218,149

The librarian continues to supervise the publication of inmates' *Pen-O-Rama*, which becomes quite an important penitentiary publication. The total now is about 3,400 copies of each issue. In addition to the *Pen-O-Rama*, the Librarian also prints a large number of forms and literature for the various organizations or associations of the inmates of this institution such as Alcoholic Anonymous, Sacred Heart League, Protestant Bible Group, etc. He also prints a various number of forms for the institution.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT

Construction and Maintenance

The general construction and maintenance programme throughout the year is being conducted by C. T. I. (C) Levasseur who supervises the following departments:

- (a) Young masons who manufacture cement blocks and cement bricks.
- (b) Carpenter shop maintenance, which also manufactures windows, doors, etc. for for new construction as well.
- (c) Tinsmith-roofing, which is a new shop opened this year and is being found very handy for the maintenance of roofs.
- (d) Painting department.
- (e) Stonecutters.
- (f) Quarry.

The main construction projects completed this year are:

- (a) Garage for tenement H-34.
- (b) Two double garages for tenements H-58 and 68.
- (c) Two double garages for tenements H-1 to H-8.
- (d) Completion of new Industrial Centre, which offers several new spacious and modern shops for the C.T.I. (I).
- (e) Conversion of old building A-1 into a new visiting room. This is also considered a decided improvement and the visiting facilities are decidedly appreciated by all concerned, both inmates and visitors.
- (f) Completion of central store warehouse (building A-13), which provides adequate facilities for our Storekeeper's department.
- (g) Construction of a cold greenhouse (building F-29).

I might also add several projects which are not yet completed, but have been started during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958:

- (a) Conversion of building B-12 into a library and psychiatric centre.
- (b) Conversion of old building B-5 (library) into a moving picture and recreation hall.

Those two projects will be completed early this Summer, and will afford adequate facilities to the Psychiatrist and Recreational Officer.

The Maintenance Shop has provided services for the necessary repairs to furnishings, tools, machinery, buildings, etc. to all departments of the institution and the amount of material used for those various repairs exceeds \$3,000.

Quarry

The amount of crushed stone during the year is 9,000 tons. Most of this stone has been delivered to our stone shed department, where it was cut for building construction or other purposes. 6 historical monuments were made.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

Generally speaking, the health of inmates has been good, except for a slight epidemic of influenza in October 1957, where 225 cases have been treated. The average population of inmates was 1,195 and the number of cases treated in the hospital dispensary or by nurses on duty was about 20,000; these figures also include the patients attended to on morning parades, which averaged

about 120. The total number of hospitalization days for in-patients was about 6,000. There were 53 surgical operations performed, 23 of which were considered minor cases; out of those 53 surgical cases, there were 18 operations performed on inmates belonging to the Federal Training Centre.

Eye Specialist R. Lapointe has examined and treated over 200 patients. About 50 various consultations and examinations were made by outside Specialists of Montreal such as Doctors A. Desforbes, Dermatologist; J. P. Legault, Urologist; J. C. Favreau, Orthopaedist; R. Laurier, Chest Specialist; G. Courtois, Neurologist.

The per capita costs for drugs and medical supplies given to inmates is \$7.0502.

Wasserman tests are given to almost every new-comer and X-ray services are frequently used and extended to the inmates of the Federal Training Centre.

Psychiatric Department: (Doctor Bruno M. Cormier).

Doctor Cormier has granted over 350 interviews during the year and 61 patients were hospitalized for a total number of 3,000 days. Electro shock treatment was also given to 82 patients.

Dental Clinic: (Doctor Joubert, E.)

There were over 2,700 cases treated at the dental clinic and the laboratory has manufactured over 1,300 dentures, both for St. Vincent de Paul and other penitentiaries of the Dominion.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has held two voluntary blood clinics during the year: in August 1957, where a total of 842 bottles of blood were collected and again in February 1958, when there were a total of 876 blood donors.

The Montreal Antituberculosis League made a survey of both the staff and inmates of the penitentiary in August 1957. There were a few suspect cases, but no active tuberculosis cases discovered.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Soft Ball

This is the most popular sport during the Summer and similar to past years, we have had four teams which competed in the adult league. Similar organization also exists with young inmates on a smaller scale. Local teams are occasionally visiting our penitentiary, which stimulates our teams and develops good relationship and interest amongst the inmates.

Other sports are practiced also during the Summer, producing interest such as boxing, wrestling, basket-ball, volley ball, horseshoes, chess, checkers, etc. Moving picture films are given every Saturday during the year. So far, the roman catholic chapel has been used for that purpose, but it is with great pleasure that the old library will soon be occupied for that purpose. Four variety shows are given during the year by Montreal entertainers. These are very popular and the conduct of the inmates during those shows is very satisfactory.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 17 classes in operation: 8 for adults and 9 for young inmates, with a present attendance of 199 pupils, an increase of 73 over the previous year. A total of 492 inmates were registered during this fiscal year. A total of 199 attending were either exempted, transferred to the Federal Training Centre or to other penitentiaries, parolled or liberated. There are 222 inmates below grade 6 and 172 above awaiting admission to school, because we lack Assistant Schoolteachers.

The population in what refers classification for schooling is 79.14 per cent French and 20.86 English.

At the end of March 1958, there were 154 active courses by correspondence. A total of 203 new courses were taken during this year and 90 certificates of achievement were issued. Fifty-two (52) inmates who had previously discontinued a course decided to carry it on. In spite of the numerous hobbies and of all the recreational activities, many inmates are still interested in studying and keep themselves busy in their cells.

Steady assistance has also been provided to inmates who wish to pursue personal studies in their cells, by personal visits of the Assistant Schoolteachers and also by supplying the inmates with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary school text-books.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officers' staff has been increased and it is becoming the most important department of this institution. Various services are so numerous and cover such a wide field, that it might be compared to a bee hive, in so far as activities are concerned. Every inmate in the penitentiary who wishes to see the Classification Officer is given every facility. It is also made a matter of routine for young inmates and also first offenders.

This department is being visited almost every day by members of one or other of the following organizations:

- (a) Remission Branch.
- (b) Liaison with external agencies.
- (c) Psychologists and social workers.
- (d) Members of the Federal Training Centre Screening Board.
- (e) Members of the Classification Board.
- (f) Training re officers: correspondence courses and library.
- (g) Classification of staff.
- (h) Problems of both inmates and sometimes officers as well.
- (i) Meetings of therapy groups.

Statistics

There were over 3,400 interviews granted by this department to inmates during the year: 92 visits extended by outside agencies, where contact was made on behalf of over 600 inmates. Visit of the Remission Branch representative: 264 inmates were interviewed during the year and also, 94 on the annual visit. Forty-seven (47) sessions of the Federal Training Centre Screening Board were held, where 380 inmates were examined and evaluated. The interviews granted by Psychologists are not reported, but they are made very frequently.

There were also several important visitors during the year:

- (a) Two groups of staff members attending Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses.
- (b) One class from the Canadian Police College.
- (c) One group from the graduating body of the Law Faculty of the University of Montreal.
- (d) One student in psychology from the University of Montreal.
- (e) Members of the Canadian Congress of Correction attending a convention in Montreal during the year.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Plant Engineer, J. C. A. Belanger, supervises all departments concerned with the proper functioning of power, electricity, water, heat, plumbing, both maintenance and construction; he is also responsible for fire prevention and upkeep of the fire fighting equipment.

Statistics

The amount of electricity consumed this year for power alone is \$24,000 (round figures), including a little over \$6,000 for the Federal Training Centre. Less than \$1,000 is consumed for light.

The filtration plant has chlorinated and filtered over 200,000,000 gallons of water, the main consumer being our penitentiary (160,000,000) and the Federal Training Centre (30,000,000). The Laval College is also a good customer with a yearly consumption of 6,000,000 gallons, the Convent consuming 2,500,000 gallons. The cost of chemicals used for the purification of water is about \$5,000.

It has cost in the neighbourhood of \$180,000 to heat both penitentiaries.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Amongst the main projects completed during the year are:

- (a) Alterations in building A-1 (new visiting room).
- (b) Repairs to boiler number 3.
- (c) Hot water line under buildings B-10-11-12 to A-1.
- (d) Collector sewer for tenements.
- (e) Heating in canvas shop building C-6.

The Plant Engineer also supervises the operation of the motor car department, the main items being trucks for \$5,000 and construction machinery for \$7,000. The operating expenses for tractors, trucks, etc. have cost \$6,000.

Considerable maintenance is required to keep the various services such as power, light, plumbing, etc. on the penitentiary buildings, as well as the tenements on the Reserve.

CONCLUSION

I wish to extend my appreciation to the Senior Officers and staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and particularly to my Deputy Warden and Executive Secretary, for their constant and loyal support as well as their faithful assistance in the performance of my onerous duties as Warden. It is a tremendous task, which cannot be performed unless loyal support is extended by every one.

Our main problem, which is a very serious one, is the overcrowded condition in the Penitentiary shops. In my last Annual Report I stated that we should be provided with additional accommodation facilities. I was pleased to hear that plans are now being prepared for the erection of a new penal institution, which will be located on the present St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary reserve. This is a most urgent need, which must be met at the earliest possible time.

Our present accommodation facilities have been taxed to the limit for several months now and very likely conditions will still be worse this coming fall. The steady increased flow of newcomers is a cause of grave concern.

My concluding words will be to extend my appreciation and thanks to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the staff of the Head Office for the assistance and cooperation afforded this institution.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

D. M. McLEAN, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1958, totalled six hundred and seventy-eight (678), including four (4) "On Command" in Provincial Hospitals an increase of one hundred and seven (107) over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled four hundred and thirty-seven (437), including one hundred and fourteen (114) transferred from other penitentiaries, and one Ticket-of-Leave Violator. Three hundred and thirty (330) were discharged from the penitentiary as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	228
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	92
By Unconditional Release.....	2
By Transfer.....	5
By Death.....	3
	<hr/>
	330

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

There has been a decided increase in the work activities about the institution, and it is becoming increasingly evident that greater stress must be given to "on-the-job" training of inmates if we are to carry out the wide variety of work to an acceptable standard, and to meet the need for providing the inmate with skills and knowledge of a craft so essential to his civil re-establishment.

A programme of discussions and conferences of senior administrative officers and their instructors has been beneficial in the planning of the large new project, i.e., Exercise Hall, School and Library, Bldg. B-8. It is intended to amplify this type of administration in the future.

The industrial shops have been working very well with a considerable increase in production noted. Very little carry over of contracts were necessary at the close of the fiscal year. The modernization of the shops is proceeding in a planned and effective manner.

Storage of materials is still a great problem and we are hoping to eventually see development of a warehouse type of facility.

Considerable ingenuity is needed to provide worthwhile work for the very large prison population at this time. However, our large and varied construction programme is most helpful in this regard.

Following is summary of projects completed during the year:

Construction:

- Paving entrance roadway to Administration Bldg.
- 20-ton platform weigh scale.
- Extension Boiler House, Bldg. C-6.
- Single garages for tenements H-21 and 25.
- Manufacture of coal mats for boiler house, Bldg. C-6.
- Staff House H-50-51.

Alterations and Additions:

- Repair floor West Wing, Bldg. A-1.
- Install show cases for Hobby Room.
- Concrete slab at rear of Bldg. B-3.
- Improvements to Dairy Barn, Bldg. F-40.
- Renovation of Tenement H-21-22.

General maintenance work was also carried out during the year.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Boiler Room and Power Plant

Steam, water and electric power was supplied as required. It was necessary to curtail power to a small extent during the peak periods due to our main power cable being loaded to capacity. A number of tubes in Boiler No. 8 were renewed in accordance with recommendation of Provincial Boiler Inspector.

Installation of coal handling equipment was carried out. The steel work inside the boiler room was completed during the Summer. The erection of the coal silo and elevator housing was started during the winter months, made possible by the erection of a shelter with temporary heating. It is estimated that the silo will be completed the latter part of May, and that the elevator, electrical work, plumbing, etc. should be finished by July 1st.

The following work was carried out:

Electrical Department

- Improvement to radio system, including a second channel throughout the institution;
- Replacement of telephone switchboard and revamping of telephone lines;
- Renewing wiring in Red Barn F-14;
- Completion of wiring in tenements H-50 and H-51;
- Renovation of wiring in tenements H-21 and H-22;
- Commencement of wiring of tenements H-52 and H-53, under construction.

Plumbing and Heating

- Water service lines were renewed in K-3 duct and the pressure reducing station completed;
- Plumbing renovation carried out in Tenements H-21 and H-22;
- Water services installed in Red Barn F-14, with drinking bowls for cattle;
- Plumbing installed in milk-weighing room, Bldg. F-40;
- Hot water furnace in tenement H-8 renewed;
- Toilet and washing facilities were installed on third floor of Administration Bldg. A-1.

Pumping Station

No new work was carried out. Our water requirements were taken care of by the two deep wells, leaving the Quarry Reservoir for emergency.

General maintenance and repair work was also carried out by the Department.

Fire Department

Fire drills and lectures were held regularly during the year. All fire hose was tested. The recharging and checking of extinguishers is now under way, which has been delayed due to sickness of officer personnel.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The farm season for 1957 was about average. Owing to a very cold dry Spring some of the crops were late germinating. Carrot seed were slow in germinating, and beets had to be reseeded. The crops wintered well, and there should be enough potatoes to supply the kitchen until the new crop comes in.

Field Crop

The legumes were completely wiped out by winter killing, consequently the ensilage was of very poor feeding quality, as it was mostly timothy grass. There was a good crop of turnips, and a bumper crop of potatoes. The other field crops were about average.

Dairy Cattle

The dairy herd continues to improve. The butter fat test now averages 4.05 and milk production about 13,900 per cow. With the aid of artificial insemination, there is a marked improvement in the conformation of the herd. Health has been excellent, foot rot and mastitis is well under control. Six heifers were sold to the Halifax County Hospital. One cow received her Red Seal certificate for over 100,000 lbs. of milk, and another was listed on the honor roll of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Hogs

Kitchen requirements have been met in full, an average of eight pigs per litter were raised and butchered for kitchen use. Good results are being obtained in producing a better type hog desired by the Kitchen by using better bacon type boars. During the year there was an outbreak of erysipelas. However, the herd was inoculated for same, which has resulted in complete control of this disease. The hogs are inspected regularly by the Government Inspectors.

Poultry

An adequate supply of eggs was maintained for Kitchen requirements, and surplus eggs were sold to the Maritime Cooperative, Moncton, N.B. Hi-line birds have not proven satisfactory at this institution as they are too flighty for the type of help (inmate) we have here, consequently we have reverted to the heavier type of bird. The health of the flock has been good and mortality kept at a minimum. Average production has been good.

Machinery

The farm machinery is gradually being converted from horse to tractor, and from steel to rubber tired wheels. During the winter months the machinery was given a complete overhauling.

KITCHEN

Inmate Training

Inmates assigned to the Kitchen are first put to work as cleaners or dishwashers, etc., and if they take an interest in the work and keep themselves clean, they are selected as cook's helpers in the Bakery or on pots and ranges. They have a good opportunity of gaining a basic knowledge of the cooking trade.

Sanitation

The kitchen is kept as clean as possible. The floors are scrubbed down with soapy water each day and then washed with hot water. The refrigerators are scrubbed and scalded out at least once a week. The meat blocks are cleaned and scalded each day. The bakery is washed daily and all machines and equipment cleaned. The garbage is removed from kitchen after each meal and taken to piggery once a day from the garbage room. The kitchen was painted last year and completely washed down this year by the paint gang.

Personal Hygiene

Inmates working in the Kitchen are constantly watched as to their cleanliness and habits. The chart on "Personal Hygiene" is posted at entrance to lavatory and the attention of all inmates is drawn to same. Clothing room and show

room are maintained in the kitchen, and inmates can bath and change white clothing as often as they like, within reason. Careful watch is kept on finger nails and to see that none of the inmates have sores, skin abrasions, etc.

Preventive Maintenance

The preventive maintenance program is carried out as follows: An Assistant Engineer makes the rounds of the Kitchen on Wednesday each week, and checks all machines, oiling and greasing same according to maintenance chart of each machine. For repairs required on other days, a sheet with all equipment listed and numbered is maintained, and when Steward or Assistant Steward on his daily rounds finds any machine which, in his opinion, is not working properly, two sheets are immediately sent to Plant Engineer indicating which piece of equipment requires checking. He immediately arranges to have equipment in question repaired or adjusted, as may be necessary. He makes entry on both copies of sheet, retaining one in his office and returning the other to the kitchen, in order that both departments will have a complete record of all repairs, etc.

Administration Generally

The Assistant Stewards have access to all correspondence related to operation of the kitchen and are aware of their responsibility in seeing to preparation of meals, sanitation, and cleanliness of inmates. The officers on duty are responsible for some part of the kitchen. They are rotated so as to become familiar with all the work. The new clothing room and inmates lavatory were put into use last year and are proving very satisfactory. The instruction sheets on personal hygiene for inmates working in the Bakery, on pots, to butchers, cleaners, dishwashers, etc. are posted in suitable places for all inmates to see.

Following is summary of farm produce and meat furnished the kitchen:

Beef.....	17,328 lbs.
Vegetables.....	96,729 "
Fruits.....	2,090 "
Milk.....	35,780 gals.
Cream.....	400 "
Pork.....	49,780 lbs.
Eggs.....	16,543 doz.
Potatoes.....	222,700 lbs.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The average monthly attendance at school for adult and Young inmates combined was 35.

Number of Days schools held (Forenoons).....	176
Enrolment for the year:	
Adults.....	55
Youths.....	35

Since the beginning of the new school term in January, school has been held every forenoon from Monday to Friday inclusive, instead of Tuesday to Friday inclusive as in the past. Also all students may attend every morning instead of being separated into Adult and "Y" school classes as in the past. This in effect has given an individual student the opportunity of over double the number of school hours in class compared to formerly when the classes were separated.

The following correspondence courses were supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bookkeeping "A".....	5	Introductory English.....	2
Bookkeeping "B".....	1	Introductory Mathematics....	3
Diesel Engineering.....	1	Mathematics "A".....	2
Elementary Arithmetic.....	1	Nav. Ed. Test. Arith.....	1
Elementary Navigation.....	1	Practical Electricity.....	1
General Science "B".....	1		
		Total.....	19

<i>Veteran Students</i>	
8 with 1 Course.....	8
1 with 2 Courses.....	2
1 with 3 Courses.....	3
	<hr/>
	13

<i>Non-Veteran Students</i>	
6 with 1 Course.....	6

The following Courses are supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Architectural Drafting II....	1	Basic Telephone.....	1
Blueprint Reading.....	1	Elementary Electricity.....	1
Engine Operator IV Class....	1	Show Card Writing.....	4
English—Grade IX.....	1	Mathematics Gr. IX.....	1
		Total—11.	

New school books were purchased from the Nova Scotia School Book Bureau, also a variety of new film strips were purchased from the National Film Board and the British Overseas Information Service.

The School teacher attended a School Teacher and Vocational Officer Conference at Kingston shortly before Christmas. This was a very useful chance to exchange ideas with others in the same line of work and having common problems, also to find a common ground for dealing with the problems of education and training in the various institutions.

Library

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books—English.....	49,366
French.....	4,463
Magazines—English.....	114,559
French.....	6,614
Educational and Vocational Books.....	1,993
Private subscriptions received and issued.....	1,113

The issue to each inmate consists of four magazines and two novels per week, or if novels are not wanted, then a magazine is issued in place of a novel so that the regular issue consists of six issues per week. These are selected from a list supplied to the Library by each inmate.

There is also issue of books, both fiction and non-fiction, to inmates on request, and these are chosen from a catalogue which is supplied on request. The normal loan of these books is for one week only, but may be extended on request.

Trade and hobby books are also catalogued and issued to inmates on request. The normal loan of a trade book is for one month, but this may be extended on request. Educational books are on loan for a period of six months, if necessary, with the privilege of renewal.

Regular issue of books and magazines was made on all holidays. During the year seventy-two (72) novels were received from the Saint John (N.B.) Public Library and these were added to the catalogues.

New books were purchased and added to the various catalogues during the year.

New magazines were added to the list in an effort to offer a wider variety of reading, and to replace magazines that were discontinued or not published.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Roman Catholic Chaplain was still confined to hospital, and was being relieved by Reverend Father T. Gallant, c.s.c. The Roman Catholic Chaplain resumed his duties on May 1st.

The annual mission had already been preached by Reverend Father McCullough, c.s.s.r., from Saint John, N.B. Over 150 inmates followed this mission with keen interest. About 100 inmates went to confession and received Holy Communion at the close of the mission.

An average of eight inmates were interviewed daily, and were concerned with personal, spiritual and family matters.

When the ball season ended the regular weekly religious instruction classes were resumed. About 40 inmates attended these classes very faithfully every Thursday noon. Private instructions were given to five inmates on other days.

Illiterates were helped in their application for Tickets-of-Leave, and in their correspondence with relatives. The Roman Catholic Chaplain was in contact by correspondence and telephone with many relatives of inmates. Visits were made to dissociation and hospital. The Roman Catholic Chaplain responded to a few night calls to administer to some seriously ailing inmates.

On Saturdays the Chaplains heard an average of twenty-five confessions and distributed an equal amount of Holy Communions on Sunday. On Sundays and feasts of obligation regular services were held. These consisted of the celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explanation of the Gospels and singing of hymns by the Choir.

For Christmas and Easter some inmates had plainly, but very attractively decorated the chapel. Holy Mass was celebrated and about eighty confessions were heard and the same amount of Holy Communion was distributed on those two great occasions.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL

The redecoration of the chapel, begun in the winter of 1957, was terminated short of completion the same spring.

The chapel was, without doubt, used more for secular activities this year than at any time in the past, and it is good to see facilities being undertaken eventually to relieve this situation. In April the Moncton Y's Men's Variety show easily eclipsed in magnitude anything of this nature given here heretofore.

For the first time in this penitentiary inmates enjoyed the privilege of seeing a good portion of the 1957 World Series Baseball over live television. The T.V. sets were loaned to the penitentiary by T.V. stores in Moncton and Dieppe, N.B.

The Miramichi Sanatoria Concert Association came back with the same superb type of performance they first brought here last year; and the Bunkhouse Boys of radio station C.K.C.W. entertained in the Christmas Season. Inmates and another visiting group combined in a fourth variety concert.

Twice we were able to arrange week-day noon hour attractions. The Musical Arts Choir of Washington, D.C., made their third appearance here; and the Presbyterian College Choir conducted a predominantly musical service, their second time with us.

In five Sunday morning services we were visited by Moncton choirs; Easter Sunday, Central United Church Choir; Christmas Sunday, St. John's United Church Choir; a week later, the Salvation Army Band and Choir, as was the case also in their National Prison Sunday in April. The Junior and Senior Choirs of St. George's Anglican Church appeared together, filling the chancel.

Two ministerial associations were given conducted tours of the institution, the Chignecto Ministerial Association and the Moncton Deanery of the Anglican Church. When the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada was in annual session in Sackville, some eight of their ministers visited men here from their respective parishes, and in addition some seven ministers visited and participated in the Sunday service.

The Annual Mission was conducted by the Reverend Lawrence Blaikie, Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Moncton, N.B., and during the Chaplain's annual leave the substituting minister was the Reverend J. Earle DeLong, Pastor of the United Baptist Church, Springhill, N.S.

Within the year we were twice visited by Lieutenant Colonel Fred Merrett, head of the Salvation Army Prison Services for Canada. On each occasion he conducted a service on a week-day noon hour, and held interviews—June 1957 forty interviews, and March 1958 thirty-two inmates were interviewed.

The Salvation Army programme of "Christmas Cheer" first carried out here a year ago, was so well received in its first appearance that it was repeated here on Boxing Day this year.

The assistance of the Salvation Army in providing good used clothing and work clothes for men being discharged merits some mention over the year, and especially during the period of accelerated release due to the Queen's amnesty.

A number of inmates have been encouraged to take up Bible Study Correspondence Courses, chiefly through the Salvation Army, although a number of others have been arranged as well. In all, some twenty-three have been active in this way. It has been found possible to meet these lads for an assistance period when they come together to exchange assignments.

Alcoholics Anonymous, sponsored by the Protestant Chaplain, has had an outstanding year; the peak attendance of fifty-seven occurred at the last meeting in March, at which time enrolment stood at seventy-two. Both the foregoing figures are nearly fifty per cent above anything reported in the last previous year.

The group is exceedingly active at present, and their plans for the future included the gradual building up of a library related to Alcoholics Anonymous work, and also the printing of a monthly leaflet in connection with the group activity.

The ninth anniversary of Alcoholics Anonymous in the penitentiary occurred in January, and was marked by a highly successful anniversary meeting. Another event frequently mentioned by the members was the visit by Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries, R. E. March. His assurance of support have been re-quoted again and again.

Meetings with outside visitors are now held on Sunday afternoons; the change in schedule seems to have been beneficial, at least it leaves the meeting with those in attendance who are interested in their alcoholic problem, while the indifferent attend ball games or picture shows.

The attendance at the chapel services throughout the year has been in the vicinity of two hundred, and more or less constant despite population increases and decreases. Inmates conduct during the services has been good, as have been interest and attention.

HOSPITAL

General Health

The general health of the inmate population has been relatively good in the past year. A severe outbreak of influenza occurred during the months of October, November and December, resulting in the hospitalization of 209 inmates during this period. This necessitated placing extra beds in the hospital corridors and isolation cells with additional custodial staff to assist in caring for these inmates. This epidemic also sharply depleted our stock of medical supplies, which necessitated additional requisitions and local purchases.

All the hospital staff and key personnel were inoculated with the influenza vaccine.

Approximately 140 treatments were carried out daily to inmates on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds. A total of 514 inmates were admitted to penitentiary hospital.

Prolonged hospital care was required for an inmate suffering from a cerebrovascular accident. He has improved considerably in the past month. Also an inmate with myocardial infraction has improved to the extent that he has been discharged to the prison on light duty.

One case of Typhoid was discovered during the year. This occurred in an inmate that was transferred from the Kingston Penitentiary. All precautions were taken with the hospitalization of the inmate and a careful survey of water and food facilities was carried out. The entire inmate population received a series of T.A.B.T. inoculations as well as most of the staff. No other cases developed and the patient made an excellent recovery.

Sixteen inmates were admitted for mental observations during the year, and with a carry over of six patients, this makes a total of twenty-two inmates under observation for the year. Nine inmates were certified insane and transferred to mental hospitals for treatment.

Due to a large element of neurotic inmates a great deal of the time of hospital staff is spent in dealing with mental disorders. The additional of a part time psychiatrist as promised will generally help in earlier detection as well as in corrective treatment.

The accepted use of tranquilizing drugs for the treatment of the mentally disturbed, with their high cost, has subsequently resulted in a rise of our medical expenses for the year.

There were two deaths in the inmate population during the year—one result of a Coronary and the other, strangulation by hanging himself.

Tuberculosis and X-Rays

One inmate was treated in the Penitentiary hospital for T.B. during the year and on expiry of his sentence was transferred to the Moncton T.B. Hospital. This case was a carry over from 1956. No new cases were discovered during the year. All former T.B. patients, or those suspected were checked at the Moncton T.B. Hospital.

Two hundred and twenty-five x-rays were carried out at the penitentiary hospitals on officers and inmates.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Our milk and water reports were all satisfactory during the year. A few cases of Pediculosis Pubic were discovered on inmates at admission and subsequently dealt with. The addition of showers, etc. in the kitchen has resulted in better personnel hygiene in the kitchen inmate staff. Serology examinations were carried out on all incoming inmates.

Dental

Dr. J. S. Baxter has continued to give a highly efficient service in this department. He has processed 130 prosthetic cases and has maintained good dental hygiene among the inmates.

Officers

The number of officer sick days was 1,417. There were no deaths among the staff. Two officers developed rheumatoid arthritis, which necessitated their being absent for sometime. One officer has been absent for six months, but the outcome of his illness is uncertain. The increase in the number of sick days is attributed to the influenza epidemic and the long illness of two officers necessitating their retirement and of three having extended sick leave.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic

Two clinics were held at the penitentiary hospital during the year and a total of 625 inmates donated blood.

INMATES PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

The recreation programme for the past year followed much the same pattern as in the past. The usual periods for physical training were carried out, with diversified activities, such as, croquet, weight-lifting, tennis, handball, quoits, softball, volleyball, skating and snow hockey being provided for those interested in outdoor activities. Card games, checkers, ping-pong and shuffle board are provided for those who prefer indoor recreation. During the winter months, and in the summer, when weather conditions preclude outdoor activities, movies are provided.

Entertainment

Movies, as mentioned above, form a regular phase of winter and inclement weather entertainment. These are still shown in the Roman Catholic Chapel and until the Recreation building is completed will have to continue as it is the only suitable place available at present.

Inmate Variety Shows have again occupied inmate talent for about four months of the year, preparing the two offerings presented. These were well received by the inmate audience; it is considered that the preparation period utilized by performers also had a salutary effect on them.

Four variety shows were put on by outside talent; a mixed talent, musical comedy slight-of-hand show was put on by Mr. R. Buzzell and his troupe obtained through the efforts of the Physical Training Instructor.

Training of Officers

During the period covered by this report, formal training consisted only of a one week orientation course for new appointees, followed up by 'on the job' observation and further instruction by the I.S.T.O.

It is considered that the formal in-service-training carried on for eight weeks in 1956-57 is the more desirable form of instruction. During 1957-58 a one hour lecture period at noon hour was re-instituted, for reasons of staff economy, also for a period of eight weeks, thirty-six staff members were given the opportunity of attending a series of lectures by Profs. Tuck and Bird O.

Mount Allison University in a Basic Psychology; this type of instruction was very well presented and of interest and use to those taking the instructions. With permission of the lecturers their talks were recorded, transcribed and made available to any interested staff member.

Morale

Collectively, the morale is very good and the potential for improvement is quite apparent, and likely to improve still more, as facilities for staff become more pronounced. The quality of uniform, cut, basis of issue of footgear and housing give rise to some staff criticism, which though none are serious do indicate the care necessary in each phase of handling.

Hobbycraft

Hobbycraft still continues to be quite a popular pastime for a large number of inmates. At present there are approximately 187 inmates engaged in hobbycraft. During the year hobby sales amounted to \$8,515.65, a slight increase over the previous year.

General

The state of staff training, their loyalty, and their ability to interpret departmental policies is, I think, good. This ability will no doubt improve with further training and experience.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Vocational Training has, in general, followed the pattern of previous years. There have been somewhat more inmates enrolled for training this year. However, there still seems to be a very large body of young men who have not availed themselves of this rehabilitative measure.

This large group is generally youths for whom trade training could do much to assist in their civil re-establishment. An analysis of their education by testing indicates a low academic standing generally, a history of very little application in public school, and a very distinct apathy towards such pursuits while incarcerated.

We are most concerned about this situation and have made several positive moves towards its relief. We select trainees through the Classification Board on a treatment team concept, counselling newcomers immediately upon reception on the facilities available, and providing vocational guidance and employment information. A special class for the low academic trainees is available first, while waiting for trade training in the school, and secondly by related subjects while on a vocational trade course.

A wider choice of trade to be taught is being planned, with a control training group in shoe repair in operation now, and additional ones scheduled for the coming year. Consideration is being given also to increasing the choice in formal vocational trades.

A wide variety of building projects has provided our Carpentry and Brick-laying classes with some interesting and worthwhile practical trade exercises. We have some difficulties in obtaining projects for our vocational upholstery classes. Unfortunately, this could limit the number of men trained in this trade.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The results of the combined efforts of all members of the Classification Department during the year just completed are most encouraging and provide a source of deep satisfaction for all concerned.

As may be noted from the statistical summary which appears later in this report, activity in all phases of the classification process has spiralled upwards

with the development of a more fully integrated treatment programme. Production of reports is up 40 per cent over the previous year. Number of meetings held has increased by more than 100 per cent and interviews have also more than doubled in number. A very demanding schedule of routines is necessary to give effect to treatment policies and with our small staff it is becoming increasingly apparent that the establishment of priorities of operation must be introduced in order to preclude any indication of superficiality in methods or purpose.

The production of reports necessary to the efficiency of the classification process is monopolizing time to the extent that opportunities for effective counselling interviews both on an individual and group basis are sharply curtailed. Inasmuch as the changing of attitudes is basic to reformation and counselling a recognized technique, it is regretted that existing circumstances prevent its application as intensively and extensively as desirable.

The locating of all personnel of the Classification Department on the same level and the provision of an interview room for visiting Agency representatives on the second floor has resulted in a marked improvement over the former situation when the department was partly on the second and third floors, and the Classification Officer found it necessary to relinquish his office for the purpose of expediting agency interviews.

In the expansion and integration of the treatment programme at this institution during the year under review, the following events are noted:

- (a) Designation of Reception and Pre-Release Areas, and programming incidental thereto. This has resulted in improved orientation procedures and better preparation for release. Further development of this programme is desirable but is dependent upon availability of resources, chiefly time, staff and facilities.
- (b) Group Counselling—one group has been meeting weekly with good results. The possibility of forming additional groups is currently being explored.
- (c) Gradual Release Procedure—One selected long term inmate was released by this method. There is no doubt that gradual re-orientation to social customs and habits before ties with the institution are completely severed is very helpful, particularly where the institutional existence has been of long duration.
- (d) Integration of academic training with vocational training—concentration on subjects necessary to achieve the minimum academic level necessary to successfully participate in vocational courses.

Representatives of After-Care Agencies and Remission Services are utilizing the resources of this department in an increasing degree. In line with our conviction of the important contribution they are making in the rehabilitation of offenders, full co-operation is given and close liaison maintained at all times.

The first Regional Parole and After-Care Agency Conference was held at Moncton during the month of March. The proximity of meetings made possible the attendance of several institutional officials. It is anticipated that the results of this conference will be reflected in even closer co-operation through a better understanding of the roles and related responsibilities of workers in the various stages of the correctional process. Delegates were unanimous in endorsing the conference as an outstanding success.

The Classification Officer continues to participate in the In-Service training programme. The development of a much greater degree of individual effort on the part of officers to keep abreast of current trends through reading and study is desirable. The Library is not being utilized to the extent it might be. The provision of a reading room where current periodicals could be conveniently displayed and readily accessible might be conducive to increased interest.

One addition to the clerical staff of the Classification Department was made on May 27, 1957. Our complement now stands at four, one Classification Officer, one Classification Assistant and two clerks. It is obvious from an analysis of the statistical summary that all personnel are being employed as efficiently as possible. Nevertheless, the desirability of becoming more intensively involved in certain areas of our programme, to which we can give only cursory attention at

present, is recognized. The existing case load places severe limitations upon the individual attention which can be given by a proportionately small staff.

A great increase in the number of official visitors during the year evidences a growth in interest on the part of those entrusted with the administration of justice, and concern with the problems involved in the rehabilitation of offenders. A wide cross section of services from Federal and Provincial levels as well as community organizations were represented.

The Classification Officer was privileged to attend P.O.T.C. 69 (Penitentiary Administration) during January-February, 1958, and found the experience immensely beneficial in terms of both broadening perspective and intensifying knowledge of Penitentiary Administration. The Classification Officer and Classification Assistant also completed two regular University Courses at Mount Allison University on their own time and expense during the year, with a view to increasing their efficiency and usefulness in the Service.

The Classification officer wishes to record sincere thanks and appreciation of the excellent co-operation and assistance received from institutional officers, agency representatives, and all others who have in any way contributed to the efficiency of the Classification programme.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Interviews

Newcomers.....	435	
Reclassification Board.....	276	
Classification Board.....	298	
Pre-release.....	343	
Counselling, personal, work, Remission Service, etc.....	1,500	
Applicants.....	37	
Officers.....	203	
		3,092

Reports

Classification Board.....	330	
Reclassification Board.....	253	
Special reports.....	254	
Classification Officer's initial reports.....	279	
Discharge reports.....	322	
Institutional reports (J.H.S.).....	277	
Reports on applicants.....	37	
Work Assignment Board (Minutes).....	51	
Pre-Release Reports.....	29	
Other reports.....	10	
		1,842

Psychological Tests

Administered to Inmates.....	652	
Administered to applicants.....	37	
		689

Meetings

Classification Board.....	24	
Re-Classification Board.....	23	
Grading Committee.....	6	
Beacon Advisory Board.....	9	
Work Assignment Board.....	51	
Beacon Committee.....	12	
A.A. Group Meeting (Relief).....	3	
Educational Committee Meeting.....	2	
Group Orientation Meeting (Newcomers).....	4	
Staff Selection Committee Meeting.....	2	
Group Counselling Sessions.....	19	
		155

Agency Activity

	Visits	Inter-views
John Howard Society Nova Scotia.....	13	227
John Howard Society New Brunswick.....	44	398
John Howard Society Cape Breton.....	4	90
Remission Service Representative.....	36	250

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE AGENCIES

Number of interviews.....	1,195
Number of inmates interviewed.....	604
Number of visits by Welfare Agencies.....	142

<i>Number of Welfare Organizations Visiting</i>	<i>Number of Interviews by Each Organization</i>	<i>Number of inmates interviewed by each Organization</i>
National Employment Office....	429	167
John Howard Society (Nova Scotia).....	319	220
John Howard Society (New Brunswick).....	126	73
Salvation Army.....	317	140

During the past year the various Organisations gave excellent co-operation and assistance towards the rehabilitation of inmates, such as, finding employment on release, financial assistance, etc.

GENERAL

Considerable progress has been made during the year. A reception area was established for the housing of newcomers for a period of thirty days following admission. This is located on the west side of the North Wing and while complete segregation is not possible, it is proving of value from an administrative and treatment point of view.

A pre-release area is in operation in F-1, Block B-7, where inmates are assigned for the last thirty days of their sentences. Certain privileges and extra recreation time has been permitted to afford the inmates an opportunity to relax collectively at a time when they are facing the many problems usually associated with return to free society.

The ultimate development of these two facilities is hampered by the physical set up of the buildings and it would be incorrect to report they, even moderately, approach the ideal of reception or pre-release areas, but nevertheless their introduction on a limited basis is proving worthwhile.

Last year we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Professors Tuck and Burd of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., both of whom assisted in the In-Service Training programme. They delivered a series of eight lectures on 'Basic Psychology'. Lectures were held in the Officers' Mess two evenings per week for four weeks. A group of approximately thirty-six officers attended the course.

During February and March In-Service Training lectures were given in the Keepers' Hall on Tuesdays and Thursdays. These lectures not only stressed the need for good security, but also emphasized the need to counsel, direct and guide the inmates along lines of self-improvement. This is necessary in view of the difficulty encountered here in channelling the young inmates into vocational training.

In the academic field School Teacher Papineau has extended the teaching periods, and in so doing has added impetus to the programme.

It should be noted the acquisition of an additional school teacher should have top priority when considering staff establishment. Class Officer began an experimental class in group counselling, and from the experience to date feels this type of therapy is worthy of further study and development.

The foundation of the new auditorium was excavated during the Summer and the fan room completed. Every effort will be made to expedite this project and it is hoped the coming summer will see much of the building completed. The concrete driveway from the main road to the prison was finished and satisfactory progress made on other construction work.

The old graveyard at the entrance to the prison was cleaned up and now presents a more orderly appearance to transients and local citizens alike. A row of maples and elms have been planted on the west side of the driveway and if nature responds they will no doubt be giving a pleasing touch to the approach in the years ahead.

The inmate population took a sudden jump in the twelve month period, and is now at an all time high of 678. This was due to a steady intake from the Maritimes, plus the addition of two transfers from Kingston and one from St. Vincent de Paul. These transfers not only brought with them the problem of assimilating the slightly different cultures, but at the same time taxes the modern housing facilities of this penitentiary to the limit.

The general behaviour of the inmates throughout the year has been good. Some expansion has been permitted in the recreational field, but the value of work and study as a therapeutic medium has not been overlooked.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the representatives of the outside agencies for their attendance and good work. They lend in their own way something to the atmosphere of the prison, and help keep alive in the individual some measure of hope and faith in the future.

To the Commissioner and staff I wish to give my thanks for the co-operation and guidance which has been so freely given, and to the officers of Dorchester Penitentiary may I record my sincere appreciation for their loyal support during the period under review.

In conclusion my best wishes for the future to the many capable officers whose retirement became necessary due to age or ill health during the year.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

C. E. DESROSIER, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On Register, April 1, 1957.....	392	
Received:		
From Gaols.....	177	
By Transfer.....	42	
Ticket of Leave Violators.....	1	220
Discharged:		
By Expiry of Sentence.....	154	
By Ticket of Leave.....	28	
By Unconditional Release.....	2	
By Transfer.....	8	
By Deportation.....	4	196
On Register, March 31, 1958.....	416	
Includes:		
Insane, Section 58.....	1	
Insane, Section 61.....	5	

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

There was a slight drop in the average daily population of the penitentiary from last year, i.e. 407 this year as against 427 last year but the number of inmates treated at the hospital dispensary dropped almost 20 per cent from 5,011 last year to 3,963 for the year just ended. The average number treated daily last year was 13.72 as against 10.8 this year.

The number of cases detained in hospital was approximately the same as the year before, 109 as against 112 for the previous year but the total hospitalization days dropped to almost half from the previous year, 1,819 days as against 3,404 days the year before. The average number of patients in hospital daily was just about half that of the previous year, 4.9 compared with 9.3 days the year before. The average number of hospital days per patient dropped from 30.39 to 16.68.

We have had a number of patients hospitalized for considerable periods for nervous and mental conditions who do much to raise the average hospitalization time. Nine patients accounted for 1,147 days, which is about one-third of the total hospital days.

During the year 24 operations were performed in the penitentiary hospital, ten of a minor nature and fourteen major. These ranged from small operations for the removal of cysts to removal of knee cartilages.

There were two cases of syphilis but none of gonorrhea. Venereal disease is not as common now as it used to be years ago. One hundred and seventy-one Wasserman Tests were taken during the year.

The eye, ear, nose and throat specialist visited the penitentiary on five occasions during the year and examined 106 inmates.

The Red Cross Blood Clinic visited the hospital in the penitentiary and were quite pleased with the response from the inmates. On May 2nd, 1957, 213 donations were taken; on August 29th, 1957, 265 donations were taken and on December 27th, 1957, 216 donations were taken, a total of 694 donations.

Sickness among the officers was much the same as the previous year. A total of 117 officers lost time because of illness as against 107 the year before but the total days lost was the same, i.e. 676 compared with 678 days. The average number of days per sick officer was 5.7 this year as against 6.28 the previous year or an average of 3.82 as against 4.53 for the total staff. Generally speaking, the health of both inmates and staff has been good.

The Psychiatrist has reported the following activities in his Department:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Initial interviews on newcomers..... | 82 |
| 2. Psychiatric re-examinations..... | 284 |
| 3. Lectures to officers..... | 4 |
| 4. Additional Services, including (a) Frequent discussions with members of the staff, (b) Case discussions with the Psychologist, (c) Attendance at Classification Board meetings and other conferences. | |

The Dentist made fifty visits to the penitentiary during the fiscal year 1,030 inmates were examined for various complaints and extractions were done when necessary.

Fillings were done for 65 inmates. Thirty-five complete dentures and 27 partial dentures were made for the inmates. In addition several plates were repaired locally.

A Dental Mechanic attended at the penitentiary for the purpose of instructing the inmate orderly in the fundamentals of the work.

Dentures are made and completed at the laboratory in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. This, in the opinion of the Dentist, is not too satisfactory as the time involved is too long.

X-ray facilities, which ceased to exist last October, has made the work in the dental department difficult but it is hoped that this will be remedied in the very near future.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel

We are very happy to mention here that on April 24th, 1957, our Protestant Chaplain had the Degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him in recognition of the tremendous effort he has made in his work at Manitoba Penitentiary. Our hearty congratulations to Reverend Doctor G. W. McNeill.

Doctor McNeill has reported that during the year attendance at Chapel, which is voluntary, has ranged from 54 to 137 out of a Protestant population of approximately 135 inmates plus 18 inmates who have been excused attendance. There are six inmates listed as Hebrew, some of whom occasionally attend Chapel and others who attend only when the Rabbi pays his annual visit at Pass Over.

The Annual Protestant Mission was conducted by Reverend F. W. Armstrong, B.A. Lth. of St. James United Church, Winnipeg, during the week commencing February 23rd, 1958. As was the case last year, he was again assisted by his Choir Leader, Mr. Claire Kerr-Wilson. Commencing Sunday, February 23rd, the Mission was attended by 107 inmates. On subsequent days the attendance was 97, 98, 96, 137, 134. Saturday was omitted and on Sunday, March 2nd, 63 attended. Reverend Armstrong is very gratified by this attendance and he found the singing and conduct most excellent.

Citizens' Forum functioned well throughout the year with the exception of June, July and August, when the Universities and Colleges were closed and good speakers were difficult to acquire.

The A.A. Groups here have had a very good year. A.A. Groups from Winnipeg have been of great assistance at the meetings conducted in the penitentiary and to members who have been released in the finding of employment and continuing facilities for attendance at A.A. Group Meetings.

The institutional Brass Band and Orchestra have had an excellent year and reached a fairly high standard of proficiency. The Drum Set and Saxophone recently acquired are most welcome additions and are greatly appreciated. The Band and Orchestra are continually affected by the release of inmates who have made good headway and, of course, they are missed.

Roman Catholic Chapel

Father H. J. Bedford, s.j., has reported that regular Sunday Services were held throughout the year. Services were also held on all holy days, Good Friday and during the Annual Mission.

The behaviour of the men in Chapel is very good but a little more punctuality in arriving at Chapel is desirous. Appropriate sermons are preached at all services having in mind that the inmates of these institutions need, more than anything else, a good grounding in the fundamentals of Christianity. That the men do listen carefully is evidenced by their comments on the sermon after the service. Confessions are heard each Sunday.

A great number of private interviews in the Chaplain's Office are arranged. The men are encouraged to re-arrange their ideas and readjust themselves to life.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain has assisted in the sports program with particular emphasis on Basketball. He has, during the past winter, brought out an experienced man from Winnipeg to coach the inmate teams. Games with visiting teams have also been arranged.

Father Bedford exhibits a keen interest in discharges and endeavours to help them materially or otherwise when they visit him at St. Paul's College. He reports that the men and women of the Franciscan Third Order are still working

at prisoner rehabilitation work on a volunteer basis. The more groups of this type that the churches can enlist in the fight against crime the better it will be. He is trying to interest some of the Catholic Prison Chaplains in the new Manitoba Catholic Correctional Chaplains' Association in the use of the services of this group of Franciscan Tertiaries.

The League of the Sacred Heart has just completed its best year. The attendance was so good that it appeared necessary for a while to form a new group. However, the present group is of about twenty-four and is operating very well.

The Calix Group, which simulates the Alcoholics Anonymous Group, has had a successful year. The members are requesting a second monthly meeting.

His Grace, Philip F. Pocock, D.D., Archbishop of Winnipeg, visited the Penitentiary last November to confirm a number of the inmates and it was found that this visit made a profound impression on many of the inmates. He intends to visit each year and it is hoped that his next visit will correspond with the celebration of our patronal feast, i.e. that of St. Dismas, the Good Thief, whose feast days come in October.

Mr. Allan Caron, who has been organist and choir leader for several years retired early in 1958 and difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a replacement.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The rehabilitative program of the Classification Office has continued at a brisk pace during the fiscal year.

During the year 28 Tickets of Leave and 2 Unconditional Releases were granted to the inmates. During the same period one inmate was returned to the penitentiary owing to forfeiture of License. Many factors accounted for this respectable record, not the least of which must be credited to the expansion of the Remission Service itself. Credit is also due to the overall improvement in treatment, observation, and staff liaison.

Much time and effort has been spent on post-discharge work for released inmates but with the formation of the new prisoners' aftercare agency and its undoubted gradual improvement in facilities, this phase of the classification work is decreasing. It is gratifying to know that a highly qualified social worker in the person of Mr. K. Howard, is its Executive Director. This new organization is known as the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society of Manitoba and it is worthy of note that close and harmonious relations between this Society and the Classification Office here were not long in becoming established.

Visits to the penitentiary by groups of sociology and law students, with their professors, occurred during the year and, no doubt, the experience and insight thus obtained will prove of benefit to them in their careers.

Of special interest, and of much value, was the inauguration of the new pre-release procedure for certain qualified inmates. It consists of a number and variety of pre-release tours on the outside for the inmate, commencing a few days prior to his final release. Under the escort and guidance of volunteer officers and welfare agency workers, the long term inmate is gradually re-introduced to society.

Although this procedure was introduced here somewhat late in the year, it was enthusiastically adopted and engineered by our recently appointed Classification Officer, Mr. U. Belanger. The results forthcoming on the few cases handled left no doubt as to the efficacy and excellence of the program when handled with good tact and judgment.

We realize and appreciate the value and the role that the custodial officer plays and we are pleased to report that the responsibilities of a good many officers extends far beyond their routine duties. Their liaison with the Classification Department is of much value.

The following statistics summarize quite well the work that has been carried out in the Classification Department:

INMATE INTERVIEWS

Newcomers.....	180
Routine follow-ups.....	186
At own request.....	642
Referred by officers.....	63
Pre-discharge.....	184
Case history.....	87

<i>Agency</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>	<i>No. of Interviews</i>	<i>No. of inmates interviewed</i>
Judge F. A. E. Hamilton, Prisoners' Welfare Association.....	7	148	133
John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society of Manitoba.....	8	92	79
Salvation Army.....	20	300	227
National Employment Service.....	12	171	171
Canadian Institution for the Blind.....	2	2	1
Remission Service Representative.....	14	133	128
Totals.....	63	846	739

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

During the past year, some essential psychological testing equipment has been made available, permitting expansion of the scope of psychological examinations. A total of 912 tests were administered to 270 inmates. Testing has included newcomer screening, aptitude testing, tests to be used as the basis of personal counselling, psychiatric referrals and special placement reports.

Interviews totalled 233 involving 150 inmates. Interviewing tends to focus on personal counselling, interpretation of aptitude testing and vocational planning, special pre-psychiatric examinations, emotional catharsis to disturbed inmates and discussions held with potential inmate leaders in the group therapy classes.

The Psychologist has also taken part in the staff selection program. A total of 102 applicants were interviewed and 386 tests were given in the process. Tests are used to determine intellectual level, vocational interest, special aptitudes and personal suitability.

Two group therapy classes, with an average attendance of twenty each, meet each week under the direction of the Psychologist with occasional guest speakers from outside organizations. A promising new direction in the matter of group discussion techniques has been introduced by the beginning of study in the field of general semantics. Films relevant to the fields of psychology, psychiatry and rehabilitation are used on occasions to stimulate group discussion.

Close liaison is maintained with the Psychiatrist, the Classification Office, the C.T.I.'s Department, and with the newly appointed assistant hospital officer in charge of occupational therapy. The Psychologist has also been active in the pre-release program and in officer training.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

School was conducted five mornings each week throughout the past fiscal year with the exception of July and August when classes were called on only one morning each week. School recessed for a week and a half during the Christmas season and for one week at Easter.

On Mondays and Wednesdays, morning classes were held. One group was composed of illiterates and semi-illiterates while the second group consisted of those with an educational standard from Grade IV to Grade VII. Emphasis was placed on Arithmetic, English and Social studies. The average daily attendance in this group was 19.

Tuesday and Thursday morning were reserved for those students at the senior public and junior high school levels. The average daily attendance of this group was 16 and emphasis was placed on Mathematics, English and Science.

Friday mornings were reserved for examinations, interviews and special classes.

This year we have obtained our Educational Films from the University of Manitoba Film Library. The Fifty Dollars available under D-5 item financed this project and many fine films were shown. These resulted in many informative and educational discussions.

From January 15th to March 26th a half day per week of instruction in Arithmetic was given to the combined groups from the Plastering and Brick Schools. The educational standing of these men showed a wide range of previous school training from about Grade II to Grade IX. The work in Arithmetic was a review of the four fundamentals, viz. addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Emphasis was placed on the importance of learning the tables of weights and measures. Some drill of the problems in measurement of areas and solids was included.

The interest and attitude of most members of the class was very encouraging and improvement in accuracy and neatness in written work as well as a general review of basic methods of calculation was obtained.

A course of Creative Writing was conducted during January, February and March. This group of eight men met on Friday morning under the direction of the inmate Editor of the "Mountain Echoes".

Of major importance this year was the Dale Carnegie Course in Public Speaking which commenced here on Saturday, January 11th. At the writing of this report only one session remains. Of the 22 men originally selected for this class, 20 are still participating. One member was released on Ticket of Leave.

We are indebted to the sponsor of this course, Mr. A. Gray, of the Angus Commercial College, Winnipeg; Professor J. Nesbit from the University of Manitoba, and his assistants, for contributing so freely of their spare time for this worthwhile effort. At its conclusion, the class will have met on fourteen Saturdays. The best evidence of the inmate enthusiasm can be seen when we find 20 of the original class of 22 still actively engaged in the course. It should be noted that the men sacrificed their free time on Saturday afternoons to attend this class. We extend thanks and appreciation to Mr. Gray and Professor Nesbit and their associates.

Extra-mural studies with a wide spread use of Department of Veterans Affairs Correspondence Courses continued to occupy an important place in our Academic Educational Program. At the end of the fiscal year there were 88 Department of Veterans Affairs correspondence course out in this institution.

One inmate is studying extramurally in the French language, his course being obtained from the Neron Institute of Montreal.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

This Department continues to function in a very efficient manner. Complaints or mutilation of books is practically non-existent. The following statistics cover very well the operation of the library:

<i>General Library</i>	<i>Issued</i>
Fiction.....	36,254
Non-fiction.....	6,645
Technical vocational.....	108
School Texts.....	354
Total number of days on which books issued.....	157

Magazine Section

Number of institutional magazines and rebound volumes issued during the year.....	47,451
Number of days on which magazines were issued.....	151
Number of magazines issued daily.....	314
Number of magazines received by inmate subscriptions.....	1,224
Number of magazines received by inmates re-issued.....	2,025
Number of newspapers received and distributed.....	18,080
Number of inmate newspapers re-issued.....	5,200
Number of fiction and non-fiction books issued to officers.....	320

Fifty different magazines purchased at public expense were available to the inmate population. There were 63 subscriptions for daily newspapers and 37 subscriptions for weekly newspapers as of March 31, 1958.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Brick School continued under Mason Instructor F. Instance and the following is its record of achievement during the year. On April 1, 1957, there were 12 students nearing the completion of the three months trade theory course, 15 having started the course in January 1957.

Of the original 18 trainees 5 men had ceased training of their own volition from lack of interest and later one ceased training for medical reasons. One other man was paroled in April 1957. The remaining eleven men having successfully completed the course were presented with certificates of proficiency by Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin during his visit to this institution during September 1957. The Brick School had moved outside to practical work on projects in April 1957 and worked on the new Garage building and the new Slaughter House F.32. This work was continued until the end of the construction season and excellent progress was made on both jobs.

On January 9th, 1958, a new trade theory course was started under Mr. Instance with 15 students of whom four had attended the previous course. Preliminary mathematics was taught this class by Mr. W. Sweet, Schoolteacher, and a fundamental course in blue-print reading was given by the Assistant to the C.T.I. Of the 15 men who began the course, 9 have persevered till the present time, 6 having ceased training voluntarily through lack of interest. As of April 30, 1958, this last course has represented 3,787 man hours of trade training and 761 man hours of related training. The course is presently continuing with nine men engaged in practical work on outside projects.

The trade is being taught with the Department of Labour Trade Analysis being used as a guide, and a syllabus is being prepared by the instructor who is, however, handicapped by a shortage of office space and a lack of printing equipment. The syllabus is being drawn from the Structural Clay products training manuals of the California Department of Education syllabus.

We have no record of any ex-trainee from the Brick School having entered the trade on a full-time basis after his release, but two are engaged in construction work and are doubtless benefitting from their training here.

CONTROL TRAINING

In order to begin putting the control training program on an organized basis we introduced apprentice training cards on January 6th, 1958. The cards, which are designed to give a continuous picture of a man's progress in learning a trade and of his academic progress in the penitentiary have been raised for each inmate in the institution and are being processed in the C.T.I.'s office. They are available to interested officers at all times and are passed to the Classification Officer on the release of the inmate. They are filled out both quarterly and at the time of any work change by the officer most acquainted with the inmate's progress at that time.

For the purpose of recording skills taught in the shops it has been necessary to break down many of the trades. Wherever possible the Department of Labour Trade Analyses codes have been used, and in other cases we have developed our own analyses. These latter include the Kitchen, Tailor Shop, Shoe Shop and Canvas Shop. Arrangements for the teaching of trade mathematics in the shops are now being made with the Schoolteacher and our instructors are preparing to set aside short weekly periods for trade theory classes in their shops wherever these are practicable.

Control training on a sound basis has been undertaken by Instructor J. Morton who began a school in plastering on January 9, 1958, with 8 men. Mr. Morton arranged his classes so that the plasterer trainees could benefit from the related training being given the Brick School. Five of these men have continued this plastering training till the present, and are now doing maintenance plastering and work on outside projects.

ENGINEER TRAINING

The following courses have been successfully completed this year:

- (a) Alberta School of Technology 3rd class Steam Engineering by 3 inmates.
- (b) Alberta School of Technology 2nd class Steam Engineering by 1 inmate.

The following certificates have been granted:

- (a) Manitoba Electrician Journeyman to 1 inmate.
- (b) Manitoba 3rd class Steam Engineer to 1 inmate.

RECREATION

The interest in all branches of recreation has been at a high level during the past year. The activities include softball, football, hockey, tennis, curling, basketball, weight-lifting, volleyball, table tennis, handball, horse-shoes, badmington, soccer, chess, checkers and bridge.

Three softball leagues, each comprised of four teams, completed their schedules during the season. The Giants (all-stars) played 13 games on Sundays with visiting teams and won 9.

Four teams participated in the hockey league schedule during the winter. An all-star hockey team played 12 games on Sundays with visiting teams of which they won 4.

The annual field day on July 1st was an outstanding event with a record number of participants taking part in all phases of activity. During the Easter season a boxing card was held to which a number of prominent citizens were invited.

Tennis and Curling are somewhat in their infancy here but fair headway was made in promoting these activities. The Stony Mountain Curling Club supplied sufficient curling stones for one sheet of ice.

There are four teams participating in the basketball league and the all-stars played four games with various college teams of which they won one.

Moving pictures are held weekly during the winter months. The newly installed wide screen and other improvements in the projection room equipment are giving very satisfactory results and we are receiving the full benefit of the Vista-Vision films.

The Associated Canadian Travellers "Search for Talent Show" was broadcast from the institution on January 11th and a good response was obtained by way of donations to the fund for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

An excellent variety show was staged by Len Andree and a group of top entertainers on November 10th which was much appreciated by the inmate audience. On December 20th a variety concert which included everything from juggling to fire-eating was staged by the inmates. The inmate orchestra added very creditably to this performance.

A Christmas parcel with the contents valued at \$1.00 was purchased from the Welfare Fund for 85 inmates who had no personal funds. This was supplemented with fruit and candy donated by the Salvation Army.

HOBBYCRAFT

Some 263 inmates are participating in hobbycraft of one form or another at the present time. Petit Point is the most popular with 110 inmates doing this work. Leathercraft has 68 workers, Copper Tooling 48, and woodworking 17. The remainder are interested in the less popular crafts such as needle work, painting, jewelry, etc.

Total sales for the year amounted to \$10,692, of which ten per cent went to the Inmate Welfare Fund in the form of a levy while the other ninety per cent went to the Trust Fund Accounts of the inmates concerned. The chief sales outlet is through staff members who either bought outright or arranged the sale of these articles. Hobbycraft valued at \$4,337.50 was mailed to relatives and picked up during visits. This accounted for an additional \$433.75 to the Welfare Fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE WORK

Chief Trade Instructor

A great deal of work has been done on the numerous projects which have been, or are still in progress, at this institution. The following are the major projects which have been completed during the fiscal year 1957-58:

Addition to Lumber Shed, Bldg. C-11
 Addition to Root Cellar, Bldg. F-10
 Reroofing West Wing, Bldg. B-5 & 7
 Remodelling Refrigerator in Kitchen
 Painting Shop Dome, Bldg. C-1
 Painting Change Room
 Remodelling Cold Rooms in Kitchen
 Installation of Stand-by Diesel Unit
 Reroofing East Wing, Bldg. B-3
 Painting interior of Milkhouse, F-26
 Painting Houses No. 44-29-30
 Painting exterior of Dairy Barn
 Block Heater Outlets, Parking area

Some of the major items of shop production are:

Bookbindery

Magazines rebound.....	2,322
Books rebound.....	1,061

Blacksmith and Machine Shop

Buckets, wheelbarrow.....	12
Cells, prefabricated.....	6
Wheelbarrows, rubber tired.....	24
Slides, playground.....	12

Canvas Working Department

While a large number of small items have been manufactured in this Department during the year, as usual the repair of mail bags supersedes all others. 145,778 mail bags were repaired and the revenue realized \$43,733.40.

Tailor Shop

Coats, brown, denim.....	386
Overcoats, discharge.....	125
P-Jackets, brown, winter.....	230
Shirts, blue, inmate.....	625
Towels, hand and roller.....	1,088
Trousers, uniform summer.....	145
Trousers, brown, denim.....	807

Carpenter Shop

Boards, instrument.....	56
Cabinets, kitchen.....	8
Car-top carriers.....	3
Pot and plant labels.....	274,150
Playground equipment.....	14
Screens.....	934

Tinsmith Shop

Containers.....	48
Eavestrough, ft.....	587
Tanks.....	12
Garbage cans.....	39

Motor Transport Department

In this Department all heavy equipment was kept busy whenever the weather permitted on construction and hauling coal, snow, rubbish, lumber, ashes, gravel, fill, etc.

In the Garage practically all the work done was of a repair nature.

Shoe Shop

Shoes, uniform, mfrd, prs.....	403
Shoes, inmate, prs.....	368
Slippers, inmate, prs.....	245
Shoes, inmate, discharge, prs.....	185

Mason Department

Cement Blocks.....	12,104
Patio Blocks.....	180
Bricks, cement.....	82,063

Plant Engineer

The following are the major projects carried out by the Plant Engineer's Department during the fiscal year 1957-58:

Alterations to Kitchen, refrigeration.....	100%
Renovating House No. 26, Electrical.....	99%
Plumbing.....	90%
Constr. New Garage C-15, Electrical.....	75%
Plumbing.....	75%
Heating.....	75%
Service Lines, New Garage, Electrical.....	90%
Plumbing.....	80%
Heating.....	100%
New Slaughter House, Electrical.....	5%
Plumbing.....	15%
Heating.....	5%
Installation of Diesel Generator.....	100%
Rewiring House No. 28.....	100%
Renovation House No. 28, Plumbing and Heating.....	100%
Installation Turbine Pump in Deep Well.....	100%

Normal maintenance of steam, water, sewage and electric lines in buildings and tenements has been carried out. Daily inspection and maintenance was carried out on the refrigeration plant and sewage disposal plant. Operation and maintenance of boiler room and boiler room equipment was carried out regularly.

Fire equipment was checked regularly; fire drill was held monthly and lectures on fire prevention and fighting were given periodically. 38,278,205 gallons of water were pumped during the twelve month period at an average cost of .0335 cts. per 1,000 gallons. A total of 64,898,852 lbs. of steam was produced at a cost of \$43,574.17.

We have a very heavy construction program and this department has been seriously handicapped by the loss of one plumber by death and the difficulty in acquiring a replacement. The new boiler plant is reported to be operating much more efficiently during the past year and less trouble has been experienced with the boilers and stokers.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Weather and Seeding

During April 1957, the weather was cool except for the latter part of the month when temperatures rose to 80 degrees. Rains during the first part of April increased the amount of water lying on the fields from the previous fall.

May was a warm month, temperatures being between 60 and 80 degrees. Some rain fell during the latter part of the month. Cereal crops were sown beginning May 6th and finished May 27th. Potato planting was completed on May 29th.

Due to wet land conditions on the south-east quarter of Sec. #3, about forty acres were left unsown for summerfallow. About fifty acres along both sides of the sewage ditch were unsown also because of flooding.

Frequent rains in June with temperatures averaging higher than 65 degrees caused slow growth of the cereal and corn crops. Vegetable crops grew well but the wet weather and wet soil conditions prevented cultivation and hoeing.

July was very hot with temperatures frequently reaching 90 degrees. Crops and garden suffered from lack of rain. Ripening was premature. There was heavy infestation of the potato beetle and frequent spraying was necessary. Some rain fell in early August which probably prevented a crop failure. There was very little snow during the winter of 1957-58, about fourteen inches in all.

Grain, Corn and Hay

The hay crop yield was quite good due to favourable spring moisture and June rains. Breakages on the hay baler prevented some of the hay being put up in the best condition. 125 tons of brome and alfalfa ensilage put in the earth pit silo proved to be good feed for the dairy and beef cattle. Due to the cool weather in June and lack of moisture in July the corn yield was only 100 tons from 35 acres. The cool weather of June followed by the heat and drought in July contributed to a no better than fair yield of the cereal crops, particularly barley. Wheat yielded 20 bus. per acre, Barley and Oats yielded 20 bus. and 43 bus. per acre respectively.

Vegetables

The garden did not produce too well owing to the cool weather in June and drought in July. The August rains, however, did help some of the crops. Beets and celery were a good crop. Peppers and tomatoes were good also. A total of 13,625 lbs. of tomatoes were delivered to the Steward. 133 tons of potatoes were harvested from 35 acres. About 40 tons of potatoes were stored in the earth covered root cellars with fairly good success.

Dairy Cattle

On the average twenty-one cows were milking throughout the year. Mastitis is not the problem it used to be as the inclusion of Hi-Amine Salt in the rations has kept down its incidence considerably. The farm raised bull, M. P. F. Maple Lea Smokie has been used as a second sire in the herd. Nine surplus dairy heifers were sold in November by tender.

The present dairy barn is inadequate for housing the dairy herd. Dry cows are kept in the Horse Barn and dairy heifers in a paddock near the piggery. Consequently the dairy herdsman cannot devote his utmost care to the whole herd as would be desired. An extension to the present dairy barn is a necessity.

Beef Cattle

The beef cattle did quite well on the pasture, though some corn was fed in the late summer to supplement the grass. Nineteen holstein steers were slaughtered for the Steward. Another 41 beef cows and steers were also slaughtered. One beef cow died and one was sold to a packing house.

Hogs

The hogs did well during the year, there being sufficient to supply the Steward at all times. 326 Hogs, including sows, were slaughtered. 247 pigs were farrowed in 31 litters. The Hog pasture was moved to the east side of the piggery, further away from the prison. The new slaughter house when completed will be a big help in easing the task of slaughtering.

Poultry

Considerable loss due to cannibalism occurred among the young 300 series Ames-in-Cross pullets on the range pasture. An electric poultry debeaker was purchased and proved very valuable in reducing the losses.

Horses

Two horses were purchased in April 1957 and two were disposed of by sale to a local fox rancher. Two of the remaining five horses have a touch of heaves but all are in working condition.

Landscaping

A step has been made in the direction of major landscaping on the penitentiary reserve. The University of Manitoba will offer suggestions for a major landscaping plan. The grounds are in need of a face-lifting and the program for this should be commenced this year.

Greenhouse

The present greenhouse is too small to accommodate the increased planting of vegetables and flowers. This spring, as in the past, the greenhouse was very cramped for space.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward has reported that he and his staff continue to make every effort to train the inmates in the culinary art and related trades but unfortunately the number who become good at cooking, baking or butchering is small but, nevertheless, usually sufficient to carry on quite well the work that has to be done in that Department.

This year we are happy to be able to report that grumbling or complaining over the meals is becoming the exception rather than the rule. This is due to the hard work and cooperation of the kitchen staff.

Installation of new refrigeration equipment and some stainless steel equipment has improved the Kitchen considerably. There is still required a few items of machinery and when these are received the Kitchen will be fully modern.

Sanitation generally in the Kitchen is good but the personal habits of a small number of inmates leaves something to be desired. Every effort is made to change such habits or eliminate the individual from this type of work. The Penitentiary Physician, Chief Keeper and Principal Keeper have caused some improvement by regular weekly inspections of the Kitchen and examination of the inmates employed therein. With showers available in the Kitchen the entire staff bathe and change clothing daily. Barbers are available at all times which promotes cleanliness and tidiness.

The fact that the Steward was able to end his year with an over-expenditure of only \$82.16 is an indication of the careful planning that is maintained.

The manufacture of pickles and meats has been of great assistance in maintaining the per diem rate in this era of ever-increasing costs.

During the year this Department produced 152,888 lbs. of bread and 12,000 lbs. of buns. There was a total of 440,244 meals served to the inmates and 40,105 meals served to the officers.

The appointment of a Senior Assistant Steward in the near future will assist greatly in placing responsibility during the absences of the Steward.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS AND STAFF GENERALLY

The training program has been carried on under the direction of the Deputy Warden and In-Service Training Officer. The Chief Keeper has held periodic discussions with the Keepers and Guards Grade 2.

During the fiscal year nine custodial officers attended an induction course for a period of five days. New officers of non-custodial capacity were given some orientation training depending more or less on the urgency with which they were required in their own departments.

A basic training course of six days duration was conducted for six officers who had six months or more service. The results of this course were quite satisfactory.

Seventeen officers have attended P.O.T.C. during the year and four senior officers attended the Administration Courses at Calderwood.

The small bore rifle range in the attic of the Administration Building has been put into use and instruction in the handling of small arms is given twice weekly during the noon hour.

All officers have received instruction in fire-fighting and fire-prevention.

Among the officers who have separated from the service during the year, the following, who have given long service, retired to superannuation:

Farm Instructor J. W. Heaps

Guard K. G. Bennett

Censor Clerk H. Vinet

Assistant Hospital Officer W. G. Robinson.

Officer morale here has been very good and this, to quite an extent, can be attributed to the efforts of the Committee of the Manitoba Penitentiary Recreational Club who have been arranging social activities that bring the officers and their wives into social contact with each other. The Club has provided a Ping-pong table, dart boards, chess, checkers, cards and a pool table is expected in the near future. These facilities are available in the officers' duty room in the Administration Building.

Subsequent to the promotion of Mr. H. J. Wickey to the position of Deputy Warden, Mr. U. Belanger was promoted to the position of Classification Officer. Mr. W. Lucoc was promoted to the position of Farm Instructor and Mr. K. A. Appleyard to that of Assistant Farm Instructor.

In concluding this report I must express to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his Staff my appreciation for the assistance and guidance that has been forthcoming at all times.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the staff of Manitoba Penitentiary for their cooperation and loyalty throughout the past year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F. C. B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

The past year has been noteworthy at this institution for the initiation of a new pre-release mechanism adopted for certain selected inmates, who had served long sentences here. Three such "long-timers" were freed under a system of temporary releases, by which, over a period of several weeks they were let out daily into the outside world, to mix with the free population, under supervision if thought necessary, returning at night to prison. Two of these had been convicted under the "Habitual Criminal Act", and had little hope of ever seeing freedom again. The other one, a problem case, had been considered a pyromaniac, who would be a menace when free.

The first of these, 44 years of age, had been condemned by the Courts as a Habitual Criminal. He was serving an indeterminate period of preventive detention, he had been a drug addict, and he had a long record of criminal activities. On the positive side, while in prison, he had developed a continuing healthy interest in athletic activities, particularly in softball. He had been a professional hockey player in his youth. He learned a trade. He participated in a Dale Carnegie Course in Effective Speaking and Human Relations in the year 1953, and in 1957 acted as director of a similar course, assisting Mr. Wal Angus in the conduct of same. Upon receiving the necessary authority from the Remission Service, at Ottawa, a series of temporary releases was conducted for a period of several weeks. He walked daily out of the prison with a lunch pail in his hand, to employment which had been found for him with a large industrial firm in the City. At night, alone and unattended, tired but happy, he returned to the penitentiary, knocking at the front gate, to be readmitted for his night's lodging. On other days, selected officers, invited him to their homes, he went with them to football games, a hockey match, watched television in the evening, or took part in recreational activities. Now, in an Eastern Province of Canada, he writes letters to the Warden telling him how his life is developing. It is developing well—he has a substantial monthly pay cheque, and says he has never been happier in his life.

There is no single factor which can assure success in such a case as this. It requires all the resources which we have at our command, such as the Dale Carnegie Course, which engenders confidence to associate with and meet people in spite of handicaps; trades-training, with which to find and retain employment; recreational and sporting activities within the institution; the counseling and guidance of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, who found him his first employment during the execution of the programme; the assistance of the John Howard Society, and the individual attention given by selected members of the Penitentiary Staff, such as the Deputy Warden, the Classification Officer and others; all of which combined to instill in the man himself the

will to make good. All of these factors were necessary and essential to the gradual dissipation of the tremendous tensions experienced by a "long-timer" when confronted with the outside world.

The second man was a pyromaniac, considered as extremely dangerous, in that respect, prior to his admission here. He had spent ten years in continuous custody. During his confinement, his mind gave way temporarily, and he was transferred to a Mental Hospital, where understanding medical personnel gradually restored him to sanity, and in due course returned him to the penitentiary. In prison he was then encouraged to take up bookkeeping, public speaking and personality development courses. The Dale Carnegie course was, and still is, a vital factor in his development. It was felt, that if suddenly released, on expiration of his sentence, he also might not be able to adjust to the change and would become engulfed in crime. But the programme of temporary releases authorized by the Remission Service filled in the difficult transition period. This was noticed as he visited the homes of prison officials, dressed in civilian clothes like those of his escorts, spending the time in social amusements in a normal environment. The contribution of the Roman Catholic chaplain was invaluable in his case. He assisted him in the practice of his religion, encouraged and reassured him continually, accompanied him to his home and to his friends and prepared him for the final plans of his release. Prior to his discharge, arrangements were made with fire prevention and police officials in the areas where he would reside to make them familiar with his case, and to ensure that should, by chance, crimes occur in his vicinity, he would not be the subject of sudden routine interrogations as a possible suspect. It was thought that, if he found himself under suspicion of crimes of which he had no knowledge, all the intensive work in his rehabilitation might be completely negated. The planning of the John Howard Society for him also covered educational facilities, suitable residence and availability of counselling, together with an environment among pleasant people of his religious faith, and continued contact with him to help him in his adjustment to normal living. The planning of temporary releases were responsible for the fact that this case, which without their aid, would almost certainly have been doomed to dismal and tragic failure, instead culminated in evident success.

The third of these men was also serving an indeterminate period of preventive detention. He was actually the first man in Canada ever to be sentenced under the "Habitual Criminal Act". Though having a long record of criminal convictions, in prison he had been industrious, and had acquired skills in hobbycraft. By means of the sales of these products, through the Warden, Staff members, and visitors to the penitentiary, he accumulated the sum of \$1,500 in his Trust Fund. He also was released daily under the system of temporary releases authorized by the Remission Service, and encouraged, under supervision and guidance, to look for a small business in which he could earn his livelihood, while continuing the skills he had learned here. With the aid of wise counselling by qualified persons, he did purchase such a business, paying \$1,000 in cash for the same, which still left him over \$500 in cash for working capital. After-care agencies report he is doing well, and the free world, which once he sought to attain by the medium of an escape from the penitentiary, has now become his, by virtue of honest work well done.

The first and third of these three cases, will necessarily report to Welfare and Police Authorities as licensees under the Ticket-of-Leave Act for a long period. As time passes, their prospects for successful, useful and honest lives become ever brighter.

These three cases have been mentioned as they are illustrative of the fact that the Penitentiary Service is not only concerned with custody, but that it is also actively interested in doing everything possible to reform and rehabilitate those who are in our charge.

While the population at the end of the fiscal year showed an increase of only two inmates over that of a year ago, this is due to the fact that 136 inmates were transferred during that time to other penitentiaries, owing to the over-crowded condition which existed here.

434 inmates were received and 432 were discharged. Of the discharges, 240 were released upon expiration of their sentences, 46 by Ticket-of-Leave Licence, 1 by Court Order, and 136 by transfer. Two deaths also occurred, while 7 were discharged by Unconditional Releases. Included in the total of 136 transfers, were 23 female inmates transferred to the female prison at Kingston Penitentiary.

It would seem that the population of this penitentiary will continue to increase at an alarming rate, and that a further bulk-transfer of inmates to another penitentiary will be needed in the near future.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates has continued to be excellent, in spite of the continuous heavy influx of newcomers, with the consequent over-crowding of available space. Facilities of the hospital department were taxed to capacity during a severe influenza epidemic in the late fall of 1957. Key personnel of the institution were inoculated with vaccine provided by the Department of National Health. No complications of importance developed, the severity of the epidemic being lessened by the treatment and medication administered.

At the daily sick parade, medications were dispensed, and minor ailments treated. Thus 4,100 inmates received attention by the hospital officers, 5,151 medications were given in the hospital, physiotherapy was administered to 1320 men, and general medical examinations totalled 1,820. X-ray investigation was given to 513 men, and laboratory investigations totalled 1,954.

Dental records show that 1,489 appointments were made by the Penitentiary Dentist. The work done consisted of 1,139 extractions, 216 fillings, 139 full and 54 partial dentures. 44 dentures were relined, also there were 126 prophylactic treatments and 97 dental x-rays. It is again noted that inmates of recent admission have received little or no prior dental treatment, with the result that 44 per cent of all requests are for artificial dentures, full or partial. All inmates requiring treatment for eye, ear, nose and throat, were referred to the visiting specialist and received necessary services. 146 appointments were made, and there was one case of surgery performed within the hospital unit.

Physiotherapy within the institution, through the use of ultra violet, infra-red rays, heat, hydrotherapy and massage have contributed toward a reduction of hospitalization both within the hospital unit, and with consulting outside agencies. A total of 58 patients were removed to Shaughnessy Hospital for examinations and returned the same day, while 13 patients were hospitalized at that institution in the course of the year for a total of 297 patient days. The full use made of the advanced techniques in Laboratory, radiology and physiotherapy procedures have had as a result that no inmates were sent to the Chest Clinic for plates, and only three received diagnostic x-rays at Shaughnessy Hospital.

Stress has again been placed on Staff Training within the Hospital unit while particular attention was given to selected inmates who were instructed on

an In-service basis in x-ray and fluoroscopic techniques, as well as laboratory investigations. Instruction in first-aid was continued, with selected groups of inmates participating towards graduation for St. John Ambulance certificates. A total of 12 such certificates were obtained by interested inmates, while one obtained a certificate for advanced studies (voucher examination) in this subject.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service visited the institution in July 1957 and again in January 1958. 687 pints of blood were donated, over 60 per cent of the inmate population voluntarily giving their blood for this good cause.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports increased activity in his department. Individual interviews numbered 774, while with the inclusion of group therapy, the total reached 1,423. 101 Group Therapy sessions were also held. Individual counselling took place with 53 inmates, individual therapy was administered to 65. Request and referral interviews numbered 497. Pressure of work has necessitated referring preliminary interviews to the Psychiatric Assistant, who took 308 such examinations.

Group therapy classes were always full, with a waiting list of men desiring counselling. Two groups, a senior and a junior one, are kept at full strength, vacancies in the senior group being filled by the most promising men of the junior one. When the new psychiatric quarters are completed, four or five classes will be held, conducted by the Psychiatrist, his assistant, the Psychologist and a Classification Officer. Suitable subjects for group therapy are selected on the basis of individual interviews and psychometric tests administered by the Psychologist. The policy of admitting only those for group therapy, who have requested this service, has been continued in the past year.

Four inmates were committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital, of whom one died there, and one was returned to the penitentiary, with his condition improved. Facilities are not available at the penitentiary for the satisfactory therapy of an insane individual. Full cooperation has again been extended by the Provincial Mental Hospital Authorities at Essondale.

It is the intention to use the manual issued by the American Correctional Association, by Norman Fenton, Ph.D. for use in group therapy in the future.

The Psychiatrist participated in courses for Junior Officers (2 courses) and also one for Senior Officers. The value to Senior Officers of taking such a course, and refreshing their memories on matters perhaps forgotten, was demonstrated to the full on this occasion. Panel discussions were found to be successful and favourably received by all participants. It is felt that an exchange of annual reports between various Psychiatrists of the Canadian Penitentiaries yearly would be of general benefit to them in the problems they have to face.

The Penitentiary Psychologist reports great activity, which will be multiplied when the new quarters, now being built, are placed in operation, with resultant greater possibilities for even closer cooperation with the department of psychiatry. Very extensive psychometric tests were carried out by the department of psychology with inmates, both newcomers, and men referred by the Psychiatrist, the Classification Department, the Remission Service of Ottawa, and others. Aptitude tests are administered in selecting inmates for participation in Vocational Training Courses on referral from the Chief Vocational Officer and the Classification Board. Basic lectures on psychology, applicable to the penal system and crime generally, were again delivered to the Officer In-Service Training courses. Close cooperation within the institution resulted in the submission of 398 reports for the classification department, 48 for ticket-of-leave cases, 15 for the psychiatric department, 46 attendances at classification board meetings, 15 meetings with the vocational training committee and 11 weekly case conferences on special problem cases.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular work and services have been well maintained. About 45 per cent of the total Protestant population attend regularly, while at special services, the attendance is noticeably higher.

The Annual Mission was conducted by the Reverend F. Filer, of the Grandview Baptist Church, lasting from February 17th, to February 23rd, 1958, the attendance and interest shown being gratifying. Special services were conducted by Canon F. Plaskett of Holy Trinity Cathedral, several times during the year, including special communion services. The Easter service was conducted by the Salvation Army, with their choral group and band in attendance. On Good Friday, the Drama Department of the First Baptist Church, presented a play "Thecla", a full dress presentation, which was thoroughly enjoyed by 230 inmates.

The policy of showing a religious film monthly, after the day's service, was continued. It is found to be valuable in depicting the wonderful stories of the Old Testament, in a manner which arouses the intense interest of the inmates. Regular Bible Classes have been maintained throughout the year, and again it has been the policy to obtain the active support of outside clergymen, to address these classes whenever possible. The fine cooperation of the clergy in this respect is appreciated. The inmates are also encouraged to conduct these classes under supervision, with favourable results. The Salvation Army conducts the class once monthly.

Broadcasts of our services were recorded over radio station CKNW from August 12th, to 18th, 1957, inclusive, as part of that station's Morning Devotion period, with participation of the Chapel Choir. The number of telephone messages and letters received from the outside public has again testified to the usefulness of this activity. Religious publications are distributed in large numbers to the inmates, while outside bands and choirs visited on 12 occasions.

Personal interviews are conducted with all inmates on their arrival and on subsequent occasions. Assistance is given in their personal and family problems whenever possible. On two occasions the Protestant Chaplain entertained at his home inmates who were being accorded temporary releases as part of their preparation for final discharge from the institution.

It has again been gratifying to have the full cooperation of Brigadier Nyrerod of the Salvation Army and his Staff, that of Canon Plaskett, whose zeal for souls has been of such assistance to the chaplain over the years, and to the many members of the clergy who do not hesitate to contribute of their time and energy to bring a message of good hope to the men imprisoned here.

The Reverend Father M. J. Barry, Catholic Chaplain, reports that all activities of his department have been maintained. A total of 237 inmates of the Roman Catholic faith were on register at March 31st, 1958.

Two missions were held, one in July 1957 and the other in Lent of 1958. The Reverend John Hennessey, S.J., conducted both of these, with beneficial results, arousing a spiritual reawakening among the Catholic inmates.

The Catholic Chaplain participated actively in the pre-release programme of temporary inaugurated for certain long-timers, accompanying them outside the prison, and helping them in their plans. Continued participation has been effected in the In-Service Training Courses, the Classification Board, the Censor Board, and the Alcoholics Anonymous Association. The Catholic Chaplain has again been the initiator of the programme of week-end entertainment provided for the inmates during the winter months—November to April—by "Live Shows" of talented artists who have given of their unstinted efforts towards the diversion of the inmates without any remuneration other than a knowledge of the happiness they provide.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,714 fiction, 1,084 non-fiction, and 607 reference books on hand in the library. 272 library books were purchased at a cost of \$675.12. One hundred and thirty three school books, including dictionaries were also bought, while ninety nine books were condemned by the Survey Board as beyond repair. In the magazine section, 197 subscriptions were purchased with public funds and placed in circulation. This amounts to 4,960 magazines issued during the year. Also available for general library use are 163 private subscriptions when returned to the library by the original subscriber. Eighty three private subscriptions to daily newspapers were received during the year. A total of 41,466 books were issued and 216,310 magazines. In addition, 40,015 magazines, weekly newspapers, and daily newspapers were issued to inmates who had subscribed to them. All issues amount to a monthly average of 24,816 exclusive of school and study books.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 36 technical books and 30 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in the various shops. Also 317 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library for inmates studying in special fields.

The bookbinding department bound or repaired 1,652 books and 4,800 magazines, which includes 369 volumes for other Government Departments, 75 for Churches, and 455 books for various School Boards. Twelve thousand envelopes were made for the institution, and 6,000 copies of the inmate magazine "Transition" were trimmed. The facilities of the bookbindery are badly overtaxed, and the solution is an expansion of this department, which the physical space does not permit at present.

Elementary and High School correspondence courses were obtained from the British Columbia Department of Education and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. As of March 31st, 1958, 142 students were on register for 199 courses. During the year 186 courses were commenced, 46 were completed, 56 were left incomplete due to the release of the inmates concerned, and 27 were cancelled for lack of interest. During the year 186 new students were enrolled for courses, 32 completed same, 39 were discharged before completion, and 23 courses were cancelled.

The Special Lecture programme arranged through the Department of Extension, University of British Columbia, consisted of four lectures delivered by members of the University faculty. Average attendance, which was voluntary, amounted to 184 inmates.

A Seventh Class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations, again conducted by Mr. Warwick C. Angus of the Dale Carnegie Institute, and assisted by two inmate graduates, commenced on January 24th, 1958, and will terminate with Graduation Ceremonies at the annual banquet, about May 10th, 1958. At that time, 27 inmates are expected to receive their diplomas. Prior to the present course, 177 inmates had graduated from previous classes, so that a total of over 200 may be expected to have passed when the Seventh Class celebrates its commencement exercises in May. The benefits to those inmates who have undergone the training inaugurated by Mr. W. Angus, are very great. The Fraser Heights Dale Carnegie consisting of graduates from previous classes within the institution, continues to hold meetings on alternate Saturdays, thus keeping alive the principles and enthusiasms of the Dale Carnegie organization.

The programme of cellular activities continues its expansion. As at March 31st, 1958, three hundred and ninety seven inmates were on register for hobby-work of some kind. Eight cell tiers and an adjoining corridor are allotted to men with noisy hobbies. Twenty one loans, totalling \$347.87 were approved for hobbyists from the Revolving Hobby Fund. Since its inception in April 1953, the total loans approved amount to \$3,763.37. The amount of orders covering

purchases of all kinds for inmate hobbyists during the year amounted to 5,035. The total value of hobbycraft handled during the year, including sales, and also hobbycraft sent to relatives or taken out on discharge by the maker, amounted to \$30,000.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer, B. K. Stephenson, reports another year of extreme activity, the volume of work being increased by the large number of admissions, totalling 434 men. The addition to the Classification Staff of another assistant is, therefore, all the more welcome, through the case load will even then continue to exceed that recommended by the Fauteux report. Classification board meetings totalled 50, work board meetings 47. Initial reports were forwarded on 375 inmates, pre-release reports 127, special reports 201, administrative reports 113. A total of 1,625 interviews were held, which included 350 initial, 175 prior to discharge, 45 follow-up, and 276 for the Remission Service, also 440 in connection with personal problems of inmates and 89 therapy interviews.

Participation was taken in the Officer-in-Service training courses. A class for senior officers showed the existence of a bond of common interest between trainees and lecturers, which was brought to light by the panel or group discussions, which characterized this latter class. It developed that there is no difference between custody and treatment, in the broad programme of rehabilitation, which is the primary objective of both.

Good public relations were maintained with the many social and welfare associations who contribute to the inmates welfare. The Penitentiary was recognized as an accredited "Social Agency" by the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver during the year.

Participation in the Classification Board has been characterized by free discussion on many problems of mutual interest, with resultant improvement in the over-all team work in the solution of such matters. Close work has been done in conjunction with the Chief Vocational Officer and instructors in the selection of 38 inmates from a total of 108 applicants for four vocational courses. The weekly case conference of Senior Officers, the Psychiatrist, Psychologist and Classification Personnel, dealt largely with problem cases, needing particular attention. Weekly case conferences were held with the Psychiatric, Psychological and Medical Departments, which resulted in a clearer picture of competency, so that referrals between departments were achieved quickly, for the benefit of the individual inmate.

Support and encouragement has likewise been extended to the Alcoholics Anonymous Group, both at their bi-weekly meetings, and at their study group discussion periods. Letters of successful sobriety, from discharged members, testify to the worthwhile nature of their work. The group has had a very successful year.

Pre-release extensive counselling was attempted on an experimental basis with a small number of selected inmates. The procedure consisted of interviews, including supervision of visits and discussions with families of the inmates concerned. It demonstrated the usefulness of clearly indicating to an inmate the problems which he will face on discharge, and to his relatives what they may expect from him.

Employment problems faced by inmates on discharge have again received the intense consideration of the National Employment Service, Special Placement Section, as well as the John Howard Society of Vancouver, B.C., and of Vancouver Island, B.C. The John Howard Societies held 1,323 interviews with inmates during the year.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Chief Trade Instructor points out that overcrowding and lack of space in the industrial shops, continue to interfere with efforts to keep all inmates gainfully employed. Applications for work in the shops are in excess of the space available for work or instruction. None the less, industrial shops and maintenance crews have been kept comparatively busy, though more contract work for blacksmith and tinsmith shops would have been welcome.

Protective fencing in front of Tenement H-2 to H-11 has been completed, and it now presents an improved appearance from the main street below. Extensive roof repairs were carried out to the main buildings of the Institution. The incinerator building C-8 was rebuilt, and is now much improved. Considerable work was effected towards completion of the sports building A-10, and also in the Central Bookkeeping Accommodation Building F-1, in which the shelving and storage space is finished, and decorating under way. Visiting facilities in Building A-1 were completed, and now present modern and comfortable premises for visits, with adequate adjoining office space for the supervisory personnel. Considerable work was carried out in renovating Tenement H-1, and general maintenance and repairs throughout the institution were actively continued.

Industrial production in the shops totalled \$90,295.38, Maintenance charges in the shops \$2,981.82 and Construction charges \$8,881.04, making an all-inclusive production of \$102,158.24.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Vocational and Control Training

Vocational Training courses are being conducted in the following trades: Motor Mechanics, Draughting, Carpentry, Sheet metal, Diesel Mechanics, while a Commercial Course, fully comparable to those held in outside Commercial Schools is also in operation. Two new courses are under consideration, a Hospital Assistant's Course, which appears to be feasible under existing facilities, and a welding course. In the case of the latter, the lack of accommodation presents the greatest difficulties, but as it is generally considered that this course is essential in view of the increasing importance of this trade in industry, it is hoped that the existing obstacles will shortly be overcome, and the welding course will be instituted to supplement the vocational training programme of the institution.

All courses have developed well during the year, towards the required level of instruction. The preparation of courses has been assisted through the Trade Analysis supplied by the Department of Labour, all materials for the courses being reviewed, revised and reproduced under the direct supervision of the Chief Vocational Officer.

The students for courses are screened as to suitability by a Vocational Training Committee. Inmate monitors are used to assist the instructors, they being selected from graduates of previous courses. A total of 121 inmates undertook vocational training courses during the year, while the cumulative total since inception of the training is 381 inmates. The special placement section of the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, have both been helpful and successful in the placement of large numbers of inmate trainees in gainful employment.

Organized Control Training programmes are in full operation in seven industries, in conjunction with their regular work schedules. The industries in question are those of Machinist, Draughting, Shoe-repairing, Upholstery, Engineers' of the Fourth class certificate, Electrical industry and First Aid. It was generally agreed at the Penitentiary Officers' Training Course No. 68, that this form of training is invaluable both from the point of view of the individual

inmate, who receives particular training which fits him for employment on release, but also for the institution, in connection with the regular work schedules of the respective shops.

Fourth Class Engineers are examined and certified by the Provincial Boiler Inspector, and Controlled Trained First Aid Students by the St. John Ambulance Association. Other control trainees receive, on request, a letter stating nature of course, length of training in hours, and degree of proficiency attained, along with a statement on related training, which he may have acquired, such as draughting to Machine Shop, Engineers, Upholstery etc. Such letters have been of value to inmates in obtaining employment on release. 145 separate enrolments were recorded as taking such courses during the year.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The Plant Engineer reports a year of active productivity. A change-over was made during the year to a cheaper grade of fuel oil, and combined with a mild winter, this resulted in a reduction of fuel oil expenditure of \$6,632.48, the total being \$37,847.67 this year as compared with \$44,480.15 the year before. All boilers were inspected by the Provincial Boiler Inspector, and found to be in a good state of repair and in safe condition. Installation of an additional fuel oil heater has eliminated the problem of maintaining proper combustion conditions.

The Plumbers' department has worked at a maximum efficiency, all projects have advanced satisfactorily, tools and stock well preserved, and repairs effected. A new extractor and tumbler dryer were installed in the laundry, and the heating system in the North Wing and East Wings were completely renovated.

The Electrician Instructor's department has also had a busy and successful year—good progress was maintained on all projects and repairs. Control training has been expanded to include a course in electronics, which has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm and keen interest among the inmates. A total of fourteen 16-mm sound films, supplied by the Westinghouse Company were shown, as well as educational films provided by the Canadian Electric Company. Vocational training has again been emphasized, with eight inmates obtaining their fourth class certificates of Competency as Stationary Engineers from the Provincial Authorities.

It should be noted that Transformer Capacity is rapidly reaching the saturation point, which must be considered, if an extensive construction programme is inaugurated, or the purchase of power consuming equipment is contemplated. Fire drills and fire lectures were held regularly, and all equipment checked and maintained.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Unceasing vigilance prevails in ensuring cleanliness and sanitation throughout the Steward's Department. All floors are washed daily, the steam tables after each meal, and the basement cleaned thoroughly after completion of each day's work. Garbage is removed twice daily, the edible swill going to the piggery, and the dry garbage to the incinerator. Spraying operations control insects effectively. Great emphasis is likewise placed on personal hygiene of the inmate staff. Showers are available to the men at all times, and are obligatory twice a week. Two complete changes of clothing are made weekly, while extra issues are available for the cooks, bakers and butchers whenever required. Cuts, burn and other minor accidents receive immediate attention in the hospital, and men suffering them, are only returned to the kitchen with the recommendation of the physician.

Machinery and equipment are maintained in good condition by the Engineer's department to whom a monthly servicing requisition is furnished, and records kept of the work effected on each item of equipment. An average of 36 men have been employed in the Steward's Department during the year. 800 gallons of vegetables were processed from 8,045 lbs of the raw product, 20,600 lbs of meat products with a value of \$5,836 were also processed.

The total of inmate meals served reached 771,552, while the meals served to officers amounted to 33,250. Food prepared throughout the year has always been of excellent quality.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The new orchard is showing well, and as fencing material has arrived, work will be undertaken without delay to encircle this property. 9,020 lbs. of apples were produced and sold to the steward, who was also provided with all requirements of prime and heavy pork, amounting to 56,849 and 1,257 lbs. respectively. The cost of producing one pound of pork was 12.97 cents. Eggs produced were 8,039 dozen, the cost being 38.85 cents per dozen. High cost of feed and bedding is a factor in the production cost. The eggs produced were sold, as in previous years, at 30c. per dozen to the Steward, thus showing a loss in this area. A new strain of chickens purchased this year is expected to result in an increase of production and a reduction in cost. The quality of the baby chicks purchased has deteriorated in the past few years, the present quality showing a marked improvement.

Crops of vegetables were generally good. Cabbage totalled 36,000 lbs., carrots 29,500 lbs., beets 16,000 lbs., cucumbers 10,000 lbs., parsnips 14,000 lbs., potatoes 83,800 lbs., tomatoes 10,500 lbs., and turnips 28,500 lbs., being some of the larger items.

RECREATION

A very successful year was experienced in the domain of sports. The recreational programme covers a wide field, the objective being to enable every inmate to find some measure of participation in such activities. The mild weather during the winter months facilitated games in that period of the year. Softball, soccer, touch football, basket ball, volley ball, hand ball, weight lifting, chess, checkers, table tennis, boxing, tennis, horse-shoe throwing, contract bridge, combined with a variety of competitions in these games, have given everyone an opportunity to keep himself fully busy in his leisure time.

The softball season commenced in April, and saw the Penitentiary "Seals" give an outstanding performance in an organized outside league, losing only 2 games, and finishing in first place. Twenty five men comprised the team. The inside league programme consisted of three inside leagues, of which "A" league had five teams, "B" seven teams and "C" eight teams. About 320 men participated in these popular softball games. Touchball commenced in October, and was organized into eight teams with about 160 men participating, in addition to eight inmate officials. Good sportsmanship and enthusiasm were noticeable features of this exciting sport. Soccer was played from the Fall until April. A league consisting of eight teams was formed, with twenty men in each team, thus giving as many men as possible the chance to play. In this way 160 men were actively engaged. The Penitentiary "Penguins" team competed as a regular member of the Mainland Soccer League, in which fast, tough, first-class soccer opposition is met. The good sportsmanship of the Penitentiary "Penguins" is recognized by all visiting teams.

Tennis has increased in popularity in the institution, and is played nearly the whole year. Championship play-offs are held in the fall months. Seventy

regular players participate, in addition to many part-time players. Boxing too, has many enthusiasts. The training and self-control involved, is found to be invaluable. Several competitions are held yearly, each final event being reduced by previously conducted elimination rounds, until a card of about eight bouts is finalized. An attendance of 100% of the inmate population has been attained at such boxing events.

STAFF TRAINING

There were three In-Service Training Courses, of three weeks duration each, conducted during the year, at which fourteen men with short service, attended, and there was also one course of more senior officers, having from two years to ten years of service, also held this year. The latter course was in the nature of a refresher course, and was operated largely by means of group or panel discussions.

A total of fourteen grade 1 guards, and one assistant steward attended Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67 and 70, at the Staff College at Calderwood.

An educational Conference P.O.T.C. No. 68 was attended by Schoolteacher Fleck and Chief Vocational Officer Halfhide. Administration Course P.O.T.C. No. 69 was also attended by Classification Officer Stevenson and Hospital Officer Pritchard. The great benefit to the individual officers who attend these courses continues to be a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

GENERAL REMARKS

These have been indications during the past year, that the great reformative programme instituted by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, is beginning to show remarkable results. As an example, I would like to mention the immense benefit which accrues to the individual inmate, who occupies his leisure time, while confined at night in his cell, voluntarily in the production of hobbycraft. I have already spoken of one inmate, serving time as a Habitual Criminal, who was able to purchase a small business with the proceeds of his handicraft, when the day of his release arrived.

Another case seems also worthy of mention. This man arrived at the penitentiary with little or no money. His sentence was a short one, two years in fact, which was reduced by Statutory Remission. Yet when he left, after this short time, he had in his possession, the sum of \$701.41, derived entirely from the sale of his hobbycraft articles. In addition to that sum, he had sent \$300 home to his family, so that the total proceeds of his hobby work during one and a half years, was over \$1,000. When he came to prison, he decided to occupy himself with the hobby of designing and manufacture of costume jewellery, and through this interesting work, done at a time he otherwise would have been idle in his cell in the evening, he possessed at the time of his release sufficient funds to carry him over the difficult period of transition, until he could re-establish himself in his own trade, that of photography.

During the past year it has been necessary to transfer three groups of inmates, each group comprising 35 to 36 men, to other penitentiaries. It seems noteworthy that these bulk transfers were effected without shackles or handcuffs without any untoward incident, and that the Canadian National Railway authorities report that the railway vehicles used on these journeys, covering thousands of miles, arrived not only in an undamaged state, but actually in *better condition* than at the start.

This surely is indicative of the fact that discipline within the penitentiary can be instilled without arousing the animosity of the individual, and that one

of the main obstacles to the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates, namely their ingrained hostility to society, can be removed, making them more receptive to readjustment when released.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation to the Commissioner, and the Staff at Headquarters Office, Ottawa, for the assistance which has been rendered me during the past year. I also wish to thank the Staff of the Penitentiary for their loyal devotion to duty throughout the year, which has been so great a contributing factor to the efficient administration of the Institution.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

T. W. HALL, *Warden*

On March 31, 1958, the total population of the Penitentiary was 647, as compared to 600 at the same time March 31, 1957, an increase of 47 inmates during the year. This increase could be attributed to the transfer of 70 inmates from the British Columbia Penitentiary to alleviate the overcrowded conditions at that Institution.

In the total count there are two inmates under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, twelve inmates under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, one inmate attending outside Court as witness and one inmate in outside Hospital under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.

The majority of our inmates were sentenced from Alberta, the number being 461, from Saskatchewan 103; from British Columbia 64, from Ontario, 4, Manitoba 1, North West Territories 11 and the Yukon Territory 3.

In the period April 1, 1957, to March 31, 1958, we received 314 from the Gaols in Saskatchewan and Alberta, 70 inmates by Transfer and 2 inmates received to serve the balance of Ticket-of-Leave. During the same period, 269 inmates were released by Expiration of Sentence, 56 by Ticket-of-Leave, 4 by Unconditional Release, 6 by Court Order, 2 by Transfer and 2 by Death, for a total release of 339. These has been a slight decrease in the number of releases by Ticket-of-Leave as compared to the previous year, but this no doubt can be attributed to the serious unemployment conditions throughout the Country.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Physician in attendance at the Penitentiary reports that the general health of the inmates throughout the year has been good, except for mild epidemics of influenza and gastroenteritis both of the mild variety. Gastro-intestinal series done on the various inmates revealed over 95 per cent suffering from peptic ulcers, and those affected are receiving the necessary medical care and attention.

It has been noted that the number of cases of athletes foot and staphylococcus infection has been unusually high, and the necessary steps taken to control this infection.

There is only one inmate receiving chemotherapy for a tubercular condition and two others have non-active healed lesions.

There were two deaths in the inmate population, one inmate on the register but in Bordeaux Hospital for the Insane, died at the Hospital and one inmate died in the Penitentiary. In the latter instance the Coroners Jury stated death was from unknown causes, and no blame was attached to the Penitentiary.

Two thousand eight hundred and ninety inmates appeared on the sick parade during the year and one hundred and forty one were admitted to the Prison Hospital for care and attention.

One thousand one hundred and sixteen inmates received attention from the Dentist, with eighty three dentures being supplied and fifty four repaired. I

would like to state that the dental plates we receive from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are of high class workmanship and no complaints have been received on the quality of the plates furnished.

The Physician at the Penitentiary continues to check into the Kitchen as to the inmates employed there and the preparation of the food. The Physician reports that the meals are nutritious and well prepared, and the special diets have been prepared by the Steward in accordance with the Physician's recommendations.

The eye specialist in attendance to the Penitentiary examined one hundred and eighty inmates and made the necessary recommendations in line with his findings.

Dr. Nelson, the Psychiatrist at the Penitentiary, interviewed four hundred inmates during the year, this number comprising initial interviews, inmates referred to him by the Classification Board and other special inmates who were problems in the Institution. The services of Dr. Nelson have been of inestimable value in dealing with our problem inmates, and his assistance is always given in a most cooperative manner. Dr. Nelson attends the meetings of the Classification Board when his specialized services are required at such meetings.

Two Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics were held at the Penitentiary during the year and 690 bottles of blood were donated by the inmates, and several members of the Staff. The response from the inmate body was very good and the thanks of the Canadian Red Cross Society to the inmates for their generous response to the blood clinic appeal, and the cooperative way in which the members of the Red Cross Society, and passed to the inmate body as a whole.

RECREATION

One of the most important features in Institutional life for the inmates is still the recreational and entertainment facilities, and every effort is made to assist the Physical Training Instructor in furthering and enlarging the recreational facilities to include both young and old in the Institution.

The summer sports are tennis, horseshoes, soccer, touch rugby, bridge, chess, checkers, ping pong, weightlifting, boxing and field and track events. In the winter, hockey predominates, and a new winter sport which has been inaugurated here is curling. This latter is proving to be a great attraction, and in addition to the rinks formed within the institution, outside teams from the local Curling Club come in the Prison on a Sunday and play against selected teams within the Institution.

The institutional softball team was again admitted to the Prince Albert and District Softball League and finished second in the league.

One of the highlights of the summer season was the evening exhibition game between the "All Stars" from the Institution against the combined "All Stars" from the remainder of the League teams. Visitors were in attendance at this game and the large crowd witnessed a very exciting game. The Institution team won the contest by one run. The deportment of the inmates during this exhibition game was very good.

The Prison softball leagues functioned well during the season, with three leagues being in operation and many fine exhibitions witnessed.

Tennis is gaining in popularity among the younger men in the Institution but by reason of limitation of space, only one court can be laid out for those playing this game. However, the limitations in this sport do not match the enthusiasm with which the game is played.

The requirements of the older type of inmate who do not take active part in the softball, tennis and other sports which require a great amount of exertion are met by horseshoes and eight pitches are in regular use. In addition they play chess, checkers and other card games permitted.

No Institutional Soccer League was in operation due to the sport of Touch Rugby. However, exhibition soccer games were played with outside teams and much enjoyed.

Shop Leagues were formed for Touch Rugby and this sport is gaining in popularity each year.

Boxing of course, now ranks as one of the main sporting activities in the Institution and although the number of spectators is far ahead of the actual participants, this sport creates the greatest amount of spectator interest. Two boxing cards were held at which staff members were permitted to bring a limited number of male guests. The boxing cards were very good and well enjoyed by everyone.

On August 1st, the Institution held its annual track and field meet. The success of our annual field day the previous year gave us the incentive to match our athletes against outside competition. The competition was provided through Mr. Bob Adams, Canadian Olympic Athletic Coach in Saskatoon, and a number of track stars from Saskatoon appeared. It was most unfortunate that the weather turned very bad and the track and grounds for the events turned into fields of mud. However, all events were held as per schedule despite the weather and while our athletes displayed determination and ability, the outside competitors proved to be the better competitors under the conditions. The entire population appreciated the appearance of the people from Saskatoon to take part in the Field and Track Meet.

On Sunday afternoons a number of the better chess and checker players in Prince Albert visited the Institution and played against players at the Institution. At the end of the season, the scores showed that the Institution players came out very slightly ahead of the City players.

The winter hockey season commenced on December 11, when the ice was suitable for hockey games, and finished on March 6, 1958. This year two Leagues were in operation, one for the Seniors and one entirely for Juniors. In addition to the regular league games, the Institutional "All Star" team played exhibition games with outside teams and proved to be equally as good as the best teams in the District. What is more important is the fact that on all occasions fine sportsmanship was displayed and no untoward incidents occurred at any time.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL

The Reverend Mr. Rainbow, Protestant Chaplain to the Penitentiary continues to devote his full time to his duties. He is now a friendly and familiar sight to see around the various parts of the Penitentiary. He is most conscientious in his duties and is ever willing to assist the inmates in their problems, both at the Institution and with those who remain on the outside.

Services were held in the Protestant Chapel each Sunday, and the Chaplain is most happy with the attendance at Divine Services now that attendance is voluntary. The Chaplain notes that at the time of inception of voluntary attendance, the number attending Services decreased for a time, but it is now back to where it was and continues to hold at the high level.

Following the Sunday Services, a Celebration of the Holy Communion was administered. During the year the number of Communicants steadily increased. Six hundred and ninety four inmates received the Sacrament on the fifty two Sundays.

Each Saturday, a service of Prayer was held in the morning and the attendance was most gratifying.

The Annual Mission was held from December 1st to 8th, 1957, inclusively, the Missioner being the Venerable W. F. Payton, Archdeacon of Prince Albert. The Mission Services were much appreciated and the personal interviews later brought much satisfaction to those attending.

Each Friday Reverend Mr. Rainbow holds a Bible Class in the Chapel. The attendance remains steady and the men appear to be profiting from such attendance and instruction.

The Chaplain attends at all meetings of the Classification Board, and attends at the A.A. meetings whenever his many duties do not conflict with the dates of the meetings.

During the year the Chaplain held one thousand four hundred and twenty eight interviews in his office, and many other interviews, informal, on his rounds of the Institution.

The Chaplain has been most helpful to the inmates' relatives at the time of visiting the Institution, and his pleasant manner has been instrumental in putting the visitor in a relaxed and easy frame of mind at the time of the visit. He has also arranged visits from the Clergy of the District where many of the inmates came from.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The Reverend Father Daoust continues to minister faithfully and efficiently to the members of the Roman Catholic Faith, and he too, appreciates the fact of voluntary attendance at Divine Services, although the attendance at Services has not yet regained attendance figures prior to the inception of voluntary attendance.

Father Daoust has about fifteen inmates taking a correspondence course in Christian Doctrine, and Father LeBlanc of Prince Albert comes to the Penitentiary with Father Daoust to instruct and help those inmates taking the course to better understand the teachings.

Father Daoust held the Annual Mission for members of the Roman Catholic Faith also on December 1st to 8th, 1957, the Reverend Father Fitzgerald, c.s.s.r. being the Missioner. Attendance at the mission was very good.

Father Daoust hopes to have His Excellency the Bishop of Prince Albert continue to say Mass on the Feast of St. Dismas, when he can administer the Sacrament and deliver the sermon to the inmates.

Choir practices are held in both chapels during the week, and attendance at both the protestant and Roman catholic choirs is very good. Mr. Maurice Casgrain is the organist and teacher for the Roman Catholic choir, and Mr. George Dobson the organist and teacher for the Protestant Chapel. Both these gentlemen are very well respected by the inmates for their efficiency and understanding at all times.

SCHOOL

The Schoolteacher reports a very successful year although for various reasons, quite a few of the inmates selected for the higher studies dropped out. In the period April to June 1957, the number attending school dropped from 30 to 24. School was not held during the months of July and August. In September the Vocational Selection Committee interviewed 43 inmates and selected 21 inmates to attend school on an experimental basis. This class was composed of inmates with educational standing of Grade V to VII the objective being that they would complete Grade VIII and be given their certificate prior to the being released from the Institution. School was held on an all day basis, and the original 21 who started, 2 found the classes too difficult, 2 were released on Ticket-of-Leave. Seventeen wrote the final tests in December, 10 were successful and 7 failed.

This experimental class was considered so successful that another class was commenced from January to June. Of the original 23 inmates selected by the

Vocational Selection Committee, 21 were still in attendance at March 31. Class average on all subjects on tests during the last two weeks in March was 69.3 per cent which is considered very good.

The subjects taught are composition, grammar, General Science, Agriculture, Social studies, and spelling. In addition to such studies, this class is also taking a St. John's First Aid Course under the capable guidance of Mr. B. Boucher of Prince Albert.

Inmates taking courses under D.V.A. correspondence (Veterans) were on April 1, 1957, 19, and at March 31, 1958, the number was 18. Non-veterans taking D.V.A. correspondence courses on April 1, 1957 numbered 65, as against 54 at March 31, 1958. A requirement now in effect at the Institution is that all students taking D.V.A. courses, must submit to the Schoolteacher, at least one course of study each week. It is hoped that such action will stimulate those taking courses to a greater effort, and also will decrease the number who discontinue courses because of a half-hearted interest. Those who fail to submit the one weekly lesson are brought to the Schoolroom, and are interviewed by the Assistant Schoolteacher, to see if they are having any difficulties with their lessons, and to offer all the help possible to the inmates. During the month of March 1958, 407 lessons were sent out for correction, this being more than double the number sent out in any previous month.

All newcomers are given standardized tests as soon as possible after admission. Such tests include arithmetic, spelling, english, reading and Revised Beta. Altogether since inception of the tests, 288 inmates have gone through the tests and the results passed to the Classification Department to assist in case history.

During the fiscal year, nine inmates have taken and still are taking correspondence courses in Radio electronics, Steam engineering, 4th Class Mathematics, General Salesmanship and Business management.

In the First Aid Class in the Spring of 1957, 16 inmates received Certificates, and 1 inmate received a Label. In the Fall Class in 1957, 11 inmates received certificates, 3 inmates vouchers, 2 inmates medallions and 1 inmate received a Label.

The Provincial Department of Natural Resources held a three day class in Prospecting and Mining at the Penitentiary on March 18, 19 and 20. Thirty six inmates attended the classes and the interest was very high throughout.

Two inmates wrote and received 4th Class Certificate in Engineering for the Province of Alberta.

Both the Schoolteacher and his Assistant are very pleased with the accommodation provided in the New Auditorium. Light, heat and acoustics are much better and the appearance of the School and Library has improved greatly.

Instructional films are received from Visual Aid Department in Regina and assist greatly in the education of the inmates.

LIBRARY

The Librarian reports that at the beginning of the year, there were 3,990 general library books on hand, with 105 received during the year. In the same period 246 books were condemned, and with the 413 books received from Canadian Legion, the total on hand at March 31, 1958, was 4,262.

The number of magazines subscribed for by the Penitentiary is 172, and magazines subscribed to by inmates themselves totalled 93. The exchanges for the year which included magazines, fiction books, educational books and special books, totalled 71,376. It is worthy of note, that we have not had any inmate appear at Warden's Court in the past year for damaging or defacing any of the books or magazines issued. This is due mainly to the close scrutiny on the part of the Schoolteacher and his Assistant to the issuing of books and magazines.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS GROUP

The Institution Group of the Alcoholic Anonymous movement continues to function very energetically. This group under the sponsorship of the Deputy Warden and In-Service Training Officer, with Keeper Norfield holds regular weekly meetings. Two open meetings were held during the year in May and November of 1957, at which meetings were outside delegates from many parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Special speakers attended both meetings and a very good attendance from the inmate was noted.

The approximate number attending both open meetings was 75 at each meeting. The attendance at the weekly Institution Meetings averages thirty seven.

The A.A. Magazine for the Institution Group is still a very much looked after privilege, and many fine comments are received on the work of our Group from other Groups, in Canada and the United States.

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS

While this group came into being in the year 1956, it has not reached the point of group interest as much as Alcoholics Anonymous. We hope that a greater interest will be shown in this Group and the Administration will do its utmost to assist wherever possible.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT

The Acting Plant Engineer reports that the Departments under his control have functioned very efficiently during the year. The Electricians have completed the lighting and power to the Kitchen, with the exception of the Garbage Room. Light and power have been completed in Shops Building C.20, comprising farm office, vocational carpenter shop, masons and Physical Training Instructors room. Lighting in the Chief Vocational Officers Office has also been completed.

Work commenced late in the Fall on the revamping of the electrical system. A switching station has been erected and equipment placed. Work has commenced on the new carpenter shop and paint shop Building C.2.

In addition to the above considerable repair work has been done, a number of motors being rewound and earphones repaired.

The Plumbing Department has installed service lines to the residences of the Warden and Deputy Warden for maintenance of the lawns, and a temporary water supply was installed in the field for the farm. Twenty new toilets and basins have been installed in "A" wing which was sorely needed. New service lines were installed to Building C.20, Shops Building and steam and plumbing was completed to the Kitchen with the exception of the garbage room. Steam lines were renewed in the East Wing of the Piggery and necessary maintenance work was carried out by the Department throughout the year.

The Boiler House operated efficiently during the year with a steam pump being permanently installed. The ash conveyor was completed, and overhead coal storage bunker enclosed. Considerable maintenance was done in this department. Chemical tests of the water for the boilers are made daily.

A special class has been started under Assistant Engineer Parrot to assist the inmates employed in the Boiler house to obtain their 4th Class Steam Certificates, and this course of study is proving to be most helpful to the inmates to aid in their hopes for 4th Class Engineering Certificates. Arrangements are being made with the Inspector of Boilers for the Province of Saskatchewan to hold the necessary examinations on the men who are ready to sit, and arrangements will also be made with the Province of Alberta to hold examinations for men wishing to write for Alberta Certificates.

PATHFINDER MAGAZINE

The magazine for the inmates the *Pathfinder* has operated very successfully during the year, with the articles submitted by the inmates themselves proving to be of high class calibre. The articles in general were very well written and sincere, and many letters of commendation on the style and articles in this magazine are received from subscribers. The average paid subscription list for *Pathfinder Magazine* is 575.

ENTERTAINMENT FILMS

With the continued use of the Cinemascope projector at this Institution, the quality of the films has improved greatly. The Inmate Recreation Committee, working with the Treatment Officer, select the films they desire to have shown from the various catalogues of the film distributors. Lists are then despatched to the distributors requesting booking dates and the most suitable dates are selected. The showing of the entertainment films during the winter months always practically attracts the entire population and it can be said the films we have received so far, are of a very high class entertainment calibre.

The New Auditorium is also used when the Inmate Concert Party puts on the Annual Show for the Staff and friends, and interested people in Prince Albert. The Auditorium is also used for the Amateur Hour to assist in the fight against tuberculosis. This Amateur Hour is sponsored by the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League, and Radio Station CKBI in Prince Albert.

The Amateur Hour emanating from the Penitentiary netted donations in the total amount of \$747.40 for the League, and with a letter of thanks for the efforts of the inmates who put on the show, a cheque was received in the amount of \$30. as prize money for the inmates who drew the most donations. This prize money was not placed to any individual artist, but went into the Recreation Fund for the good of all inmates.

HOBBIES

Hobbycraft for inmates continues to expand each year, and we are always on the look-out for additional outlets where the hobbies can be disposed of. The workmanship of the hobbies is still maintained in a very high standard which reflects greatly in the yearly sales. The amount sold this fiscal year was \$16,060.30, the highest figure reached for any year since the inception of hobbies at the Institution.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor reports that the grain and root crops did not come up to expectations due mainly to very adverse weather conditions. The prolonged drouth which continued for two months in the growing season caused the late growing crops to come up very spotty, and the reseeded of some of the crops was not very successful. To further complicate matters, heavy precipitation during harvest caused the swathed grain to sprout which cut down on the crop. Early in the planting season, heavy frosts killed off the entire tomato crop and retarded the potato growth that the crop was only fair.

The grain crops harvested 4,770 bushels of oats, 2,020 bushels of barley, and 1,600 bushels of wheat. Hay and straw to the total of 160 tons and 270 tons respectively was baled.

The root crops harvested were 7,000 bushels potatoes, 9,845 bushels beets, 63,615 lbs. cabbage, 29,812 lbs. carrots, 11,395 lbs. parsnips, 15,385 lbs. turnips, 24,000 lbs. mangles, 11,791 lbs. onions, besides 29,655 lbs. of miscellaneous vegetables such as beans, cauliflowers, corn, peas, etc. The growing of these field crops was aided greatly by the use of city water in the garden.

The dairy herd had a good year generally, although the first part of the summer was so dry that it caused the milk production to drop due to poor pasturage. During the year T.B. affected five of the cows and they were disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the veterinary surgeon. Follow-up tests on the herd proved negative. Milk production for the year was 37,649 gallons.

The young feeder steers progressed very well during the year. Sixty nine steers were slaughtered for the Steward, all weighing approximately 550 lbs. Thirty nine steers were purchased during the year to supplement the herd and four died. Beef supplied to Steward's Department was 35,492 lbs.

The hog herd throughout the year was in the very best of condition. The Steward was supplied with 57,372 pounds of pork for the year, and the breeding programme of the Farm Manager is now arranged that we will always have a sufficient supply of pork for the Institutional use.

A very slight amount of scurvy was detected during November and the situation was watched closely and brought under control.

The Farm Manager is very pleased with the Ames-in-Crops birds. The mortality rate is very low and egg production very high—80 per cent. The dressed weight of the birds is very good and averages one pound heavier than the Plymouth Rock breed. Egg production for the year was 16,215 dozen.

The use of peepers to prevent cannibalism is preferred by the Farm Manager over the system of de-beaking. Since the use of peepers on the flock, no birds have been lost by cannibalism.

The flock on the whole for the year has been very good and T.B. tests have all proven negative.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Chief Vocational Officer reports that progress in the various departments under Vocational Training has been fairly satisfactory during the year. Five full time courses are now in operation, Rural Repair, two courses, one in Plumbing, one in Painting-Decorating and one in Carpentry. A total of eighty seven inmates were enrolled for training, including the carryovers from the previous classes. Of the eighty seven inmates enrolled, thirty inmates graduated, twelve ceased training, four were non-graduates and at the end of the fiscal year, forty one were still on various courses.

Three part time courses were commenced during the year. One course in Welding with five inmates participating as at March 31. A part time course in Steam Engineering commenced in September with seven inmates taking part, and six remaining as at March 31, 1958. Course in barbering commenced in March with eight inmates enrolled and remaining at the end of the year.

In conjunction with the training in Rural Repairs, a total of 163 custom cars were repaired and serviced, together with 81 miscellaneous items repaired and manufactured thus supplying the trainees with practical experience on all phases of machine shop and automotive practices.

A similar situation existed in the Vocational Plumbing, with 102 articles manufactured and repaired. This class also gained some practical experience in installing urinals in the Institution.

While the number of items of custom work done in conjunction with Vocational Painting and Decorating, were not as large as for the other classes, very valuable training was gained by the group in the finishing of articles of furniture for the Industrial Carpenter Shop.

Two inmates were trade tested for Plumbing and received Second Class Certificates. One inmate wrote a test in welding and received a Journeyman's Certificate. One inmate wrote the Provincial Electrical 100 Amp Test, but at the time of writing, the results are not known.

The Chief Trade Instructor reports that the selecting of inmates for vocational training during the year was very difficult, in view of the inmates available and interested in vocational training, not being up to the standard hoped for, nor which we had in past years. This has shown up in the number of inmates who have dropped from courses at their own request, and also those who were considered not suitable for continued training.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor

The Departments under the Chief Trade Instructor maintained a steady work program during the year, and some of the capital projects completed were Rehabilitation of the East and West Wings in the Old Shops; renovation of the Boiler House; construction of oil storage house, partitioning in Dissociation Building; metal cages and catwalks; renovation of coal dock, steam duct from Building C.20 to Main duct and return steam line B-5 to Central Dome.

Capital projects presently underway and continuing are extension of water lines to residences; revamping electrical distribution system, carpenter and paint shops (industrial); motorizing South West Gate; Rehabilitation Vocational Paint Shop and old Shops Dome; alterations and modernization of Kitchen, and Kitchen garbage room; construction of shops building and Exercise Hall, School and Library Building.

Maintenance projects completed during the year were, Re-roofing of Dairy Barn; Storage Shelves in Stores; Lighting for Printing and Bookbinding Shop; replacing window and door frame in Milk House; covering coal storage bin in Boiler House; redecorating Dissociation Block and stuccoing Exercise Hall.

Maintenance projects continuing are, rebuilding South West Gate, maintenance coal bunker and trestle; redecorating towers; exterior painting and piggery; redecorating South Wing Cell Block and plumbing replacements in A. and B. Wings.

The industrial shops completed work for our own Institution, other penitentiaries, other Government Departments, penitentiary officers and approved outside customers, to the amount of \$75,394.23.

The sum of \$12,390.63 was expended in the maintenance of fixed assets, such as Buildings, walls and ducts, Houses and Tenements, Service lines, fences, farm drains and roads, culverts, etc.

The sum of \$67,585.50 was expended in the new construction of building and service lines.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

As in preceding years, the Classification procedures have been carried out as closely and as fully as possible in accordance with the approved policy. Despite the increased intake of inmates caused by transfers from British Columbia Penitentiary, and the large number of releases due to the granting of the Queen's Amnesty, interviews and reports have been kept up to date. Re-classification, follow-up and pre-release planning has been maintained, the total of such interviews numbering one thousand three hundred and eighty eight, an increase of two hundred forty two over the preceding year.

The Classification Officer participated in the meetings of the Vocational Selection Committee and Grading Committee in addition to his responsibilities to Work and Classification Boards. The Vocational Selection committee interviewed two hundred fifty eight inmates for consideration for various classes and vocational courses. The Classification Officer also maintains close coopera-

tion with the attending Psychiatrist, particularly in cases of inmates under consideration for release by clemency, particularly when the offences are of a sexual nature.

The work load pertaining to the functions of the Remission Service has increased during the year with a total of three hundred twelve interviews being held, one hundred sixty two of which required the completion of necessary forms for Ticket-of-Leave application, or special reports in connection therewith. The program of pre-release measures as requested by the Director of Remission Service was instituted, and can be termed successful. The first inmate affected by the new plan was one serving an indeterminate period of preventive detention, and he was deeply appreciative of the social, vocational and religious activities afforded him prior to release, which accustomed the inmate to a degree of normal relations and eased the tension of his post-release adjustment. It is expected that a greater use will be made of this program, especially for those inmates serving long terms of imprisonment, and who are to be granted release under Ticket-of-Leave.

Close liaison has been maintained with the various After-care Agencies. Representatives of the John Howard Society of Alberta visit the Institution bi-monthly for discussions with inmates of their post release plans and for whatever assistance can be given by the John Howard Society. Newcoming inmates from Alberta are advised to make and maintain contact with this organization throughout their sentence, and many of the inmates do. A better knowledge and appreciation of the problems, needs and personality of the inmate is developed, all of which not only makes it possible for the John Howard Society to function more efficiently in its primary role—that of rehabilitation and welfare of ex-inmates, and also makes it possible for the John Howard Society to effectively participate in parole supervision which has become an important function of this organization. Seven hundred seventy-one interviews were held with the John Howard Society representatives which is comparable to the preceding year.

The John Howard Society of Saskatchewan are still without any professionally trained caseworkers, but the local Secretary visits the Institution each month, and has been most cooperative in providing whatever assistance may be required for inmates released locally.

Regular weekly visits are made to the Institution by the local Correctional Service Officer of the Salvation Army and one hundred and eighteen interviews were conducted with forty-five inmates on home matters and other welfare problems. A very good relationship is maintained between Captain Boorman and the inmates of Saskatchewan Penitentiary who see him in connection with their problems.

Representatives of the local Branch of the National Employment Service have visited the Institution regularly for the purpose of registering for employment, those inmates so requesting this action. The applications are then forwarded to the Special Placement Officer of whatever branch of the Employment Service closest to the stated destination of the inmate on release.

The total number of interviews conducted through the Classification Office was five thousand one hundred thirty five, which was an increase over that of the previous year.

With the growth of the Classification program and procedures, the Classification Officer is looking forward to the time when he can move into the new quarters which will afford badly needed space for this officer and his staff.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Under the supervision and guidance of the Steward and his Assistants, the Kitchen has maintained a high standard of efficiency in the preparation and dispensing of meals. This was made possible in the main by the alterations and rebuilding of the Main Kitchen being completed during the early part of the fiscal year.

The program of instilling in the inmates who work in the Kitchen, cleanliness of their person and tools, has been carried on vigorously. Posters and pamphlets dealing with the machines in the Kitchen are displayed prominently in the Kitchen, and inmates are instructed in the use of the machines before being placed to work.

Monthly meetings with the Steward and his Assistants are held regularly, and the results of the discussions are forwarded to the Head Office for transmission to the other Penitentiary Stewards. In this manner common problems with each Steward come to light and improvements can be effectively made on a broad basis.

Since the completion of the Kitchen, the following new equipment has been purchased and installed, which has also added to the general improvement in efficiency in cooking and serving. A new loaf moulder, refrigeration plant, electric toaster, meat tenderizer, tea and coffee urns, serving tables, stainless cooking tables, deep fryer, electric range and steam roaster. New equipment was purchased in the amount of \$9,300.

During the fiscal year, the Penitentiary farm supplied the Steward with 36,981 pounds of beef at \$11,094.30, pork 57,372 pounds at \$8,032.08, poultry 2,070 pounds at \$455.51, eggs 16,215 dozen at \$4,864.50, potatoes, 5,260 bushels at \$1,578, and vegetables of various kinds to a total weight of 154,708 pounds at a cost of \$1,547.08. Milk was supplied at a cost of \$7,222.16 for 32,828 gallons.

Total bread production was 268,160 pounds at a cost of \$10,741.49. Cake and pastry costs for the year was \$9,690.10.

Total meals served on the line during the year was 633,306. Duty meals and revenue meals for staff totalled 38,716.

During the year the Physician continued to check closely on matters of cleanliness and hygiene in the kitchen, in addition to the preparation of diets as prescribed. I am pleased to state that the cooperation between the Kitchen and Hospital Departments is very good.

The Steward processed farm produce such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, onions and tomatoes, to the total amount of 3,708 gallons. Beef and pork was processed to cornbeef, bacon, ham, hamloaf and fat, to a total of 18,633 pounds.

STAFF GENERALLY

In-Service Training continued throughout the year, with the training being under the supervision of the Deputy Warden and In-Service Training Officer.

Two in-service classes were held in November 1957 and February and March 1958. In all fourteen officers attended the classes and the results obtained were very good. The courses consisted in class room work on Administration, on-the-job performance, film showing and participation at a Classification Board meeting. Marksmanship and the use of arms and preventive equipment was given by the in-service training officer.

With the authority of the Commissioner, the attendance of Mr. A. Fraser of the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta was a special feature of the Training courses. Mr. Fraser's lectures were most educational and inspiring. At the

lectures, members of the Provincial Correctional Institution, Salvation Army, interested welfare people from Prince Albert, as well as those members of the Staff were permitted to attend.

The Department of Justice appreciates the cooperation of Mr. J. George Strachan, Executive Director of the Foundation, in making it possible for Mr. Fraser to assist in our training program.

During the year, Training Courses at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston continued. Six general courses were held, a conference of Chief Vocational Officers and Schoolteachers was held, and all Wardens attended a conference in Ottawa.

It is believed that with the general improvement in salary scale for Penitentiary employees, a good effect is noted in the morale and this is reflected in the number of resignations to accept higher salaries in other types of employment. During the year, officers resigning from the service were 2 guards, 1 Instructor Mason, 1 Instructor Shoemaker, 1 Fireman and 1 Tailor Instructor. Staff employed during the same period was 4 Guards, 2 Firemen, 1 Instructor Mason, 1 Assistant Steward, 1 Instructor Shoemaker, 1 Bookkeeper, 1 Senior Clerk Stenographer, and 1 Part-time Dentist. Promotions in the staff were 2 Bookkeepers from P.A. 3 to P.A. 4 levels, 1 Guard Grade 2 promoted from Guard Grade 1 and one Classification Assistant promoted from Grade 1 level to Grade 2 level.

During the year Engineer J. Parker retired from the Service after thirty five years service. We all wish Mr. Parker many happy years of retirement.

As is always very welcome and looked forward to, we were visited by members of Headquarters Staffs in the various capacities, and such visits always serve to bring forth problems affecting both Penitentiaries and Headquarters with mutual benefit arising out of the discussions of such problems.

I wish to thank all members of the Staff for their continued cooperation during the year. I also thank the Commissioner and his Headquarters Staff for their most helpful assistance on the many problems we have submitted.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1958, was 441 including two inmates out of Penitentiary, one inmate was attending Court and one inmate had escaped and had not been apprehended. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer	
From Kingston Penitentiary.....	251
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	3
From British Columbia Penitentiary.....	1
Total.....	255
Discharged	
By expiry of Sentence.....	194
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	57
By Unconditional Release.....	2
By Transfer.....	33
Total.....	286

On the evening of July 19th, 1957, while employed on the institution farm assisting with the haying operations, one inmate made good his escape by saddling one of the scout horses and riding off. He was noticed almost immediately riding north on the Reserve and the alarm was raised, inmate was pursued by officers of the staff but he managed to enter the dense bush north of the institution and the pursuers lost track of him, search parties searched

throughout the night. Approximately twenty five hours after his escape, the inmate was spotted prowling around the parking lot of the Kingston Nylon Plant which is situated directly south of the institution. Kingston Police were notified by Nylon Plant employees and inmate's recapture was effected.

During the early morning hours of November 6th, 1957, while locked up in Cell Block No. 3 on the Reserve of this Penitentiary, along with 89 other inmates, an inmate effected his escape by removing a section of the bars in the window of his cell, it is believed that bars were removed by the means of a hacksaw. A search was started immediately. As of March 31st, 1958, this inmate had not been apprehended.

On Monday afternoon, November 11th, 1957, while on the exercise field, two inmates attempted to escape custody from this institution. When they were reported missing a search was conducted and both inmates were found inside the walls hiding beneath the athletic equipment shack on the exercise grounds. This apprehension was made approximately twenty eight minutes after they had been reported missing.

On Monday afternoon, February 3rd, 1958, while employed in the General Labour gang, four inmates made good their escape from this institution. These inmates along with three other inmates were under the charge of one officer, and were detailed to load bags of cement from our cement shed to a truck. Approximately ten minutes after loading had commenced the officer was struck on the head, from behind, by an unknown instrument and knocked semi-unconscious. When the officer recovered from the blow, the truck and four of the inmates under his charge were missing, he looked towards the highway which fronts the prison and saw the truck proceeding down the road which runs along the east boundary wall of the institution, truck then turned onto highway No. 33 and proceeded west. The officer immediately gave the alarm and a chase was started. The truck and the four inmates was stopped approximately six miles from the institution on highway No. 33. Three of the inmates were apprehended at once but the other inmate ran down an embankment and proceeded across Lake Ontario on the ice to Amherst Island, he was followed by a number of Penitentiary officers and was found hiding under a pile of pole wood. Three of the inmates were returned to the institution approximately forty minutes after making their escape and the other was returned approximately two hours after his escape.

CLASSIFICATION

On July 1st, 1957, Senior Clerk Stenographer Douglas Cumpson, was promoted to Assistant Classification Officer. Classification Officers Chabot, Rynasko and Assistant Classification Officer Cumpson continue to carry on the work of this department in a very efficient manner. The increase in the number of interviews over the past years has been mainly due to the increase in staff of this department, also with the increase of staff more time is being able to be spent on the interviews, this tends to put inmates more at ease and much better reports are received.

The number of interviews made by the Classification officers during the past year increased from 2,029 last fiscal year to 2,348 this year.

The Treatment Team with Classification Officer Chabot as secretary has concluded another year of successful operation. As in the past this team continues to be the nerve centre of the treatment and training programme. All newcomers entering this institution came before this team and plans were made regarding each inmate's rehabilitation, and inmates were assigned by the team to work that was best suited for them.

Classification officers continue to serve as members of the Grading Committee, Work Board and the Vocational Selection Committee.

During this past year Mr. D. C. S. Reid of the John Howard Society, was transferred from the Kingston office to the Toronto office, he was replaced by Mr. W. F. McCabe from whom we have received the same high quality of cooperation as in past years. Mr. McCabe was assisted during the year by Mr. Claude Nadeau who joined the John Howard Society during the summer of 1957. The increase to the Kingston staff of this society has meant improved service to the inmate body as a whole. There were 170 inmates due for discharge during the year interviewed by the John Howard Society.

Mr. Brooks of the National Employment Service and Placement Officer in the Kingston area, interviewed 220 inmates before discharge, and his efforts have been very much appreciated. Mr. Brooks made 39 visits to the institution during the year and interviewed a total of 288 inmates.

During the year the Department of Veterans Affairs Counsellor has made five visits to the institution and interviewed 13 inmates.

The John Howard Society made 119 visits to the Penitentiary giving 338 interviews to inmates.

The Children's Aid Society of Kingston, made 13 visits to the institution giving 54 interviews.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army made 29 visits to the institution and gave 113 interviews during the year.

The Legal Aid Society of Kingston, made 13 visits and gave advice and help to 54 inmates.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The Penitentiary Physician reports that with one exception there were no real serious illnesses during the fiscal year. As usual there were quite a number of admissions to the hospital, these were chiefly for acute respiratory infections. One inmate developed meningitis and was hospitalized in the Kingston General Hospital for a considerable period, but fortunately made good recovery and has since been discharged.

Sanitation conditions during the year have found little to complain about. On the whole showers, washrooms and cells have been found by the doctor to be clean and orderly. Ventilation and heating is quite adequate throughout the institution. The food supply has again continued to be excellent and Dr. Gibson again wishes to compliment the Steward and his staff on their efforts to set up various diets recommended by the doctor during the year.

The general health of the staff has been very good during the year. Hospital Officer J. Corrigan was forced to retire due to continued ill health and his position as Chief Hospital Officer was taken over with the promotion of Assistant Hospital Officer R. Lanos to that of Chief Hospital Officer. Doctor Gibson reports that Mr. Lanos is doing a most efficient job in his new position. Mr. J. E. Bennett was promoted from the guard staff to the position of Assistant Hospital Officer vacated by Mr. Lanos. No serious illnesses and no deaths have occurred on the staff during the year. The total number of officers reporting sick was 469 resulting in 1,470 working days being lost through sickness. Total number of accidents to officers on duty was 6 with 31½ days being lost, none of the accidents were of a very serious nature, and all officers have made complete recovery.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, visited the institution on one afternoon each week throughout the year. The need for the services of Dr. O'Connor seems to increase each year, especially from the younger inmates who seem to need this service for the guidance and direction of their lives.

Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist made regular visits to the institution and performed emergency eye operative procedures on selected cases besides carrying out regular refraction parades. One inmate with a strabismus condition was operated upon by Dr. Rutherford and the eye was corrected successfully with great improvement to the appearance of the inmate.

Specialists Drs. W. J. S. Melvin, D. M. White, E. P. White and C. W. E. Danby received a number of inmates for consultations regarding many different ailments during the year.

Dr. R. P. Millan, Penitentiary Dentist, carried out a total of 639 treatments during the year at this institution.

Hospital admissions during the year totalled 341 with a total of 2,522 days spent in hospital. Twelve inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, Psychiatric Ward, on the recommendation of Dr. Maurice O'Connor, and four inmates being transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgery. There were nine accidents to inmates during the year, all were of a minor nature. Eighty three cases of minor surgery and one major surgery was performed in our hospital the past year.

Once again the Ontario Department of Health travelling clinic visited the institution and x-rayed 450 inmates and 125 officers.

The Red Cross Blood Clinic attended the institution on two occasions during the year with 488 pints of blood being donated by the inmate population of this institution, the response of the inmate body was excellent and the society has expressed appreciation.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels each Sunday throughout the year. This year one Sunday each month was set for voluntary church attendance, the results have been most gratifying with a very good attendance at all voluntary services.

During Holy Week the Roman Catholic Chapel conducted a Mission which was conducted by Reverend Henry F. Smeaton, s.j., of Loyola College, Montreal. The Mission lasted four days and was very well attended. The effects of this Mission have been very noticeable during the year, as men who had long since broken off relations with their faith, returned to it at that time and have continued faithful ever since.

High Mass was conducted in the Roman Catholic Chapel on Easter Sunday and the choir under Mr. H. Birchall's leadership is to be given much credit for having mastered the intricate Latin of the High Mass. Many inmates made their Easter duty at this time.

Two Confirmation Services were held in the Protestant Chapel by the Right Reverend K. C. Evans, Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario. In all ten men were baptized and twenty eight confirmed during the year. A number of these men have since been released, and contacts with the Protestant Padre reveal that they have been able to establish church contacts, for themselves and families on the outside, because of their return to the church while incarcerated in this institution.

Both Chaplains carried on interviews daily with the inmates of this institution. Most of these interviews were concerning spiritual matters, family affairs and ticket-of-leave. Again the Chaplains have taken all discharged inmates to the station or bus terminal on the day of their discharge.

The Chaplains Reverend Father F. Devine and Reverend Canon M. Swan continue to make periodic trips to other cities in order to visit the families of certain inmates, in a great number of cases these visits have been instrumental

in bringing inmates and their loved ones back together again. In some cases financial help has been given by the Chaplains to tide the families over a rough period.

There seems to be an ever growing appreciation on the part of the inmates of the things that the Chaplains are trying to emphasize and a great number of inmates are making a definite effort to be faithful to their religion.

Both Chaplains continue to give lectures to each course at the Penitentiary Staff College and also have lectured to each class attending In-Service-Training at this institution throughout the year.

Once again this year the Roman Catholic Chaplain has been assisted on numerous occasions by priests from the Regiopolis College, Kingston.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group of this institution continues to operate under the direction of the Chaplains, quite a number of guest speakers have attended the meetings during the year and these were very much appreciated by the inmates attending.

Rabbi Bassen continues to hold services for inmates of the Hebrew faith and all Jewish holidays have been observed by these inmates during the year.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Again this year inmates have been permitted to leave their cells each evening except Friday, they enter the corridors of the cell blocks and are permitted to play cards, chess, checkers, etc. Those not wishing to play any games are allowed to study and converse with each other.

A two channel radio has been installed with speakers in some of the cells and earphones in others. Radio is operated from close of prison each evening until 1030 hours. A large record library is maintained at this institution; most of these records have been donated by families of the inmates; these are enjoyed by the inmates as a whole at certain times during the evenings.

During the fiscal year in the winter months 30 motion pictures were shown on Saturdays and Sundays, also quite a number of educational films were shown on Saturday afternoons with a great number of inmates attending. Eight concerts with outside talent took place during the year, with two professional shows being put on by T.V. artists from Toronto. All shows and concerts were well attended and were very much appreciated by the inmates.

Six dart boards were set up on the exercise grounds for the inmates and competition at this game was very keen. Construction of a tennis court was started this year and it is hoped to have it in operation by July of 1958.

During the World Series games of 1957 two television sets were loaned to the institution by a Kingston firm, a few of the games were seen and very much enjoyed by the inmate body.

Outside sports during the fiscal year consisted of volleyball games, horseshoe pitching, handball, soccer and baseball. Baseball continues to be the most enjoyed sport and several outside teams were permitted to enter the institution and play exhibition games against inmate teams.

On July 1st, 1957, a very successful Field Day was held. The day was a complete success with several prominent citizens attending. Picnic lunch was served, also ice cream and soft drinks were supplied during the day. A good time was had by all and the day finished off with each inmate receiving half a brick of ice cream to take to his cell.

It is worthy of note that not one breach of discipline was reported during the year from players or spectators during recreational periods.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The replacing of our temporary wooden shop buildings by permanent buildings and the building of new buildings during the year kept every available inmate busy throughout the construction season. Brick and block construction is steadily progressing which increases the construction and maintenance programme of this institution each year.

A Hay and Straw Shelter 34' x 204' in area was erected to house our very heavy crop. Construction entailed the excavation of the area, forming and pouring of 40 concrete piers and footings. Trussed rafters, 103 in number spanning the 34' width were fabricated in our carpenter shop, and 7,000 sq. ft. of Asbestos Trafford Tile was laid to form the roof.

A double garage for staff house II-10 and the proposed new staff house was built during the month of May 1957. This building is 24' x 24' and 11,000 cement bricks were laid to form walls, 7,000 FBM of lumber was laid and covered with roofing to form roof. Two overhead doors 8' x 8' and two entrance doors were made in our carpenter shop and installed.

A Cement Storage shed was started in May 1957, 1,650 - 4" and 1,170 - 8" cement blocks, together with 16 precast sills and lintels to form exterior of building were laid. Sixteen trussed rafters spanning the 24' width were laid and 850 sq. ft. of Asbestos Trafford Tile was placed to form the roof. Two sliding doors were made and installed by the carpenters. Building was completed in July 1957.

A Farm Gang Building was built during the year with approximately 450 sq. ft. of floor space, this building was built as an assembly point for the various farm gangs. It is constructed of cement block and stucco with a galvanized iron roof. Building was completed in October 1957.

As the old temporary quarry outpost tower was badly rotted and unsafe, it was demolished and replaced by a modern steel tower approximately 40' high. Steel legs 30' high and steel ladders each 10' high were made in the blacksmith shop of this institution.

Construction of a new Vocational Building was started in July 1957. Building has a floor area of 8,400 sq. ft. and will be divided into two shops to accommodate Vocational Plumbing School and Vocational Sheet Metal classes. Inclement weather during winter months forced postponement of this building and it is expected that it will be completed and occupied during the summer of 1958.

A cattle barn for a dairy herd was started this year. When the site of this building was decided upon it was immediately apparent that extensive grading would have to be done as the site picked out was on the slope of a pronounced knoll. To grade this it was necessary by use of Power Unit, front end loader and trucks to move approximately 25,000 cubic yds. of earth, grading an area of approximately 500 ft. square, 450 cu. yds. of earth was then excavated and 195 cu. yds. of concrete poured to form footings. Approximately 90,000 sq. ft. of form work was erected and 217 cu. yds. of concrete poured to form insulation walls. Fifty concrete piers to support steel columns were formed and poured and then 5,000 - 8" and 5,600 - 4" concrete blocks and 78,000 bricks were laid to form exterior walls. All security windows and glass block windows were installed, 118 pairs of laminated rafters had been placed on the North Wing by March 31st, and the building is considered to be approximately 40 per cent completed.

Construction of a new South-West tower was started in the spring of 1957 and was completed this year. The old tower was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1956, and a temporary tower was used until a new tower could be built.

The temporary stage in the auditorium was in a state of dilapidation and was replaced this year. Work entailed a framework of timber 3' high, and a platform of $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick plywood covering an area of approximately 800 sq. ft. being laid to form floor, floor was covered with asphalt tile. Two dressing rooms 8' x 10' were provided, and lights were installed and auditorium painted.

Construction of a storeroom under the Administration Building was started and completed this year. This storeroom was to provide storage facilities for old records and files from the Warden's Office and other departments. Construction is of cement blocks and adequate ventilation is provided. A steel door frame and barrier was manufactured and installed with an inside wooden door. Shelving was placed around all walls and an independent rack was built in the middle of the room.

To prevent waste and facilitate better control over hard coal, stone fines and forge coal, four bins each 400 sq. ft. in area, were constructed of concrete blocks on a concrete slab and capped with a concrete coping.

Miscellaneous construction included a new counterbalance gate powered by electric motor being built and installed at the South-West tower. Extra office facilities were made available for the classification department. Two new overhead garage doors manufactured for tenement. A concrete wall was erected in the basement of the Automotive Building to facilitate use of steam washer in wash rack without damage to other vehicles. Alterations were carried out in the Administration Building to provide space for Central Bookkeeping, C.T.I. and Assistant C.T.I.

An extensive program of painting was carried out throughout the year with all cells, corridors and ceilings of Cell Block B-1 being painted. Fifty cells, showers, central hall, community hall and stairways of B-3 were painted. Complete painting of Change Room, Laundry, Tailor Shop, Shoe Shop, Barber Shop and all showers and offices in this building was completed. All cubicles in Dormitory B-5 were painted along with ceiling, window trims, showers and cupboards. Interior painting was carried out on two tenements which included the painting of bedrooms, bathrooms, upper and lower halls, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens and basements. All exterior painting was done on Separator Shed including steel roof.

Quarry operations continued throughout the year with approximately 3,500 sq. ft. of dimension stone being delivered to the Stone Shed, 5,500 cu. yds. were quarried and crushed for use in our road building and concrete work, 750 cu. yds. of shale were hauled from the quarry and used as fill on our roads. Stone fines were hauled to Cement Block Plant for use in the manufacturing of concrete blocks and bricks.

A new road was built running from Highway No. 33 along the west boundary wall to the site of the new cattle barn which is being constructed.

A concrete block plant went into production about the middle of April 1957 and is supplying all bricks and blocks for our new buildings.

Our industrial Carpenter, Sheet Metal and Blacksmith Shops have been fully employed throughout the year and their production has been excellent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The past year can be considered to have been quite successful with 92 inmates taking courses and 54 inmates being issued with certificates of Merit. There were many trainees who, although they gave their best during the courses were unable to achieve a passing standard, this was mainly due to inability to absorb all the material of the courses, however, even those who failed to meet the required standards gained much of value and are now considerably better equipped to face life upon discharge successfully.

The total number of graduates released from April 1, 1957 to March 31st, 1958, was 60. The total number of graduates released from this institution since the start of Vocational Training ten years ago is 439.

During the fiscal year the following courses continued in operation: Machine Shop Practice, Motor Vehicle Repair, Sheet Metal, Electrical, Plumbing and Steamfitting, Carpentry, Brickmasonry and part time Barbering. The part time training which is given in the Barbering trade is still progressing very successfully. Twelve inmates were on course as of March 31st, 1958, with two inmates receiving certificates during the year and being released. While the number of certified graduates released from this course each year is small, the results of the training within the institution are very satisfactory. The training fills a very real need and there has never been any lack of suitable applicants for inclusion in this course.

A ceremony marking our ninth graduation took place October 7, 1957, and the following presentations were made:

Certificates of Merit to Vocational Training Graduates.....	42
Certificates for Grade VIII Entrance to academic class.....	13
American Society of Tool Engineers Scholarship.....	1
Certificate of Proficiency in Welding.....	1
Certificates of Merit mailed to Voc. graduates released.....	12
Total presentations.....	69

Mr. Gordon G. Cushing, then Executive Vice President of the Canadian Labour Congress was the principal speaker at the graduation ceremonies. Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin gave a talk to the graduating class and wished them luck in their chosen trades. Many distinguished civilian guests who are interested in the progress of our vocational training program were in attendance.

Ten training credits were granted to trainees in the Motor Vehicle Repair "A" Mechanical course during the year, ranging from 1½ year credit to 4 year credit.

The contacts and cooperation with after-care agencies has continued to be excellent during the year. John Howard Society and the Placement officer of the National Employment Service have again conducted a series of lectures and discussions with all vocational classes, each class was given the opportunity of undertaking two discussion periods with each representative. These discussions were very much appreciated by the inmates.

Once again with the kind permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and Warden V. S. J. Richmond, several instructors were accorded the privilege of undertaking field trips at public expense. These are very necessary endeavours in assisting our vocational staff to keep up to date with all new developments in their work field.

During the year the industrial shops under the charge and supervision of the Chief Vocational Officer were engaged in a considerable amount of work for other Government Departments and institutions. Twenty vehicles from the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys were overhauled and repaired in our garage. The maintenance machine shop undertook the overhaul and repair of seven gasoline engined electric generator sets. The training and experience to be gained by our graduates of the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade and Machine Shop Trade by working on these vehicles and generator sets is considerable and very worthwhile.

While no new courses have been inaugurated during the year, considerable thought and time was given for the inception of a full time course in Welding in the immediate future.

A very important activity during the past year has been the continuation of the establishment of relations with management and labour groups, this culminated in the inauguration of the Trades Advisory Committee in Toronto on February 5th, and the Trades Advisory Committee in Kingston on April 8th. The formation of these two committees marks a big step forward towards the goal of obtaining recognition of our efforts in the provision of marketable skills for those we are endeavouring to assist towards their rehabilitation.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISORS DEPARTMENT

During the past year this department, under the supervision of Mechanical Supervisor G. H. Nurse, maintained and operated 12 trucks and 23 other pieces of gasoline operated equipment, also all gasoline farm and quarry equipment plus our fire-engine were serviced and maintained in good working order.

Beside running repairs to the above equipment, general overhauls were carried out on several trucks, tractors and other power equipment.

As in the past with the ever increasing construction at this institution, the use of equipment from this department was extensive. A great deal of excavating and hauling was done in connection with the building of the new vocational school and the new cattle barn.

Maintenance to all existing roads and the building of the new road from highway No. 33 to the cattle barn was carried out by this department. Considerable filling, grading and rolling of ground was accomplished on various projects throughout the institution.

Trucks from this department continued to haul materials to various shops, Kingston Penitentiary, Ottawa and freight from the railway siding at Collin's Bay Village.

During the winter months all snow was plowed from all existing roads in and around the institution and cinders were removed from the Boiler House as required. Approximately 90,650 lbs. of milk was hauled by truck from Kingston Penitentiary to this institution, a trip being made each day.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

As in past years this department continues to function very efficiently under the direction of Chief Engineer H. Hamnes; under his direction the power plant, heating and plumbing systems, electrical systems, water supply, and all fire fighting equipment have been maintained in excellent working order.

Work projects carried out by this department during the year included the completion of the installation of a new 25,000 lbs/hr boiler which is now in operation. The 60,000 gallon capacity elevated water tank was rebuilt, tested and re-connected to our water system. Chlorinator and pumping equipment was completely overhauled and chlorinator installed in the new extension pump house. Floor drains were installed and steam and water services extended to the new vocational building. Extension of a 6" water main to the new dairy barn was completed and drains partly completed. Oil storage facilities for main kitchen were increased and additional oil burning range installed and put into operation.

The Power Plant generated and distributed steam throughout the institution for heating, cooking and general use, consuming a total of 4,146.7645 tons of coal which was a decrease of 131.6935 tons over the previous year.

Water for this institution was supplied by Kingston Penitentiary to our underground reservoirs, it was distributed by our pumping system and was given

a booster dose of chlorine when passing through our pumps. Monthly water samples were tested by the provincial health authorities and no harmful contamination was found during the year. The total amount of water supplied during the year was 50,006.250 imperial gallons.

As in the past considerable maintenance was carried out during the year, all fire fighting equipment was inspected and tested and fire fighting drills and lectures were conducted as required. Routine inspection and repairs to all electric motors and equipment was carried out and defective electric motors were rewound in the institution. A great deal of time was spent in repairs to insulation of steam and return lines, this resulted in a marked temperature drop in all service ducts.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

Once again this department has had a very busy year with the continued increase in the amount of construction going on at this institution. The new stores building has again this year proven its worth, the control of all stock is much more accurate since new facilities have become available. New shelving purchases have added greatly to the ease of segregating items of stock into proper places according to types and quantities, this eliminates loss, spoilage and waste. Loading and unloading facilities are also greatly improved with very little chance of accident to either inmates or officers.

The Storekeeper reports that 89 railway cars were spotted on our siding during the year which required unloading. Outgoing shipments were 11 cars for Kingston Penitentiary and one for this institution.

The gasoline consumption for 1957-58 fiscal year was 19,839 gallons, this is an increase of 1,383 gallons over last fiscal year and is mainly due to the increase construction.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

This department has operated most satisfactorily during the present year under the direction of Steward McLeod and his assistants. Meals prepared were of a very high standard and the cleanliness of the kitchen and all equipment are to be commended.

During the year the bake shop attached to our main kitchen produced 222,380 lbs. of bread and 5,317 lbs. of buns; all cakes and pastries consumed in the institution were baked by this department.

The following quantities of meats totalling 30,079 lbs. were processed during the year by the Steward's department:

Bacon.....	5,377 lbs.	Pressed Ham.....	8,457 lbs.
Hock Loaf.....	3,335 lbs.	Sausages.....	12,910 lbs.

Pest nuisance in the kitchen has been overcome during the past year by having a contract with a Pest Control Company; they are doing a very thorough job, no cockroaches or other pests have been seen since their second treatment.

The purchase of a 90 lbs. capacity deep fat fryer has proven a big help in all kinds of deep fat frying, its speed and capacity is worth twice the two old 45 lbs. fryers. A new McClary oil stove has proven very satisfactory and has given much needed extra oven space.

Any inmate assigned to the kitchen and who shows an interest in the cooking, baking or butchering arts, is given every opportunity to learn the various phases of the work.

Each evening after close of prison one of the assistant stewards and four inmates remain in the main kitchen, for approximately an hour, they make sure that all steam tables, cups and trays are cleaned and ready for breakfast the next morning. This also helps in the control of pests, leaving no dirty equipment or trays throughout the night.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The schoolteacher reports that the aggregate attendance of inmates at school during the year was 2,469. This number included those inmates taking subjects in Grades I to VIII. In addition 120 inmates were taking a total of 172 correspondence courses. Twelve inmates were successful in their examinations for High School Entrance.

The Director of Extension, Queen's University, assisted with the planning of a series of winter lectures for the inmates. With one exception, the speakers were from the university and their lectures were given in the Auditorium as follows:

<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Topic</i>
Dr. A. W. Joliff.....	Prospecting
Dr. G. A. Harrower.....	Outer Space
Professor John Young.....	Nepal and the Gurkhas The Country and the People
Mr. Clifford A. Hudson.....	Origin of Wit and Humour
Manager, Kingston Chamber of Commerce.	

Attendance at all lectures was voluntary, and averaged 150 inmates per lecture, the conduct of those attending was excellent.

The circulation of books from the library shows a slight decrease from last year, this can probably be attributed to the increased interest in hobbycrafts also the number of inmates receiving daily newspapers.

The following issues of books and other reading material were made during the year:

Fiction and Bound Volumes.....	26,107
Non-Fiction.....	5,031
Institutional magazines.....	40,855
Private subscriptions.....	921
Newspapers.....	30,832
Technical books.....	710
School books.....	994
Total circulation.....	105,450

The number of new books added to the inmates' library during the year was as follows:

Non-Fiction and Fiction.....	218
Educational books.....	107
Technical books.....	185
Total.....	510

Last year fiction and non-fiction catalogues were combined. This year catalogues were issued to only those inmates requesting them, the catalogues were numbered and issues recorded, each inmate being responsible for the catalogue issued to him; this procedure has resulted in a great saving in catalogues and their return in good condition.

A School and Library Bulletin was published four times during the year.

An increase in the number of inmates participating in hobbycraft activities is again shown this year. During the year 244 inmates participated in hobbycraft of some sort, this is 53 per cent of the inmate population. The hobbycraft officer interviewed and counselled 219 inmates regarding hobbycraft orders. Miscellaneous hobbycraft orders and parcels received at the institution during the year numbered 456.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Another good year was experienced in this department with very good crops being grown, weather conditions were quite favourable, and the following quantity of crops were produced under the supervision of Farm Instructors J. W. Clark and W. R. Patterson:

Ensilage—Corn.....	tons	200
Hay.....	tons	500
Straw.....	tons	100
Grain.....	lbs.	498,859
Onions Green.....	lbs.	628
Beans Yellow.....	lbs.	606
Radishes.....	lbs.	333
Beets.....	lbs.	4,246
Cabbage.....	lbs.	17,588
Carrots.....	lbs.	28,611
Corn Sweet.....	lbs.	4,025
Cucumber.....	lbs.	2,301
Lettuce.....	lbs.	275
Onions.....	lbs.	6,323
Swiss Chard.....	lbs.	1,452
Tomatoes.....	lbs.	11,241
Turnips.....	lbs.	17,441
Rhubarb.....	lbs.	1,300

This year our grain crop showed an increase over last fiscal year of approximately 4 tons; grain crop consisted of Oats, Wheat, and a quantity of mixed grain, barley and oats together. There was sufficient grain produced at this institution to winter all the feeder stock and a surplus of approximately three thousand bushels was transferred to Kingston and Joyceville Institutions.

The hay crop was similar to the previous year with approximately 250 acres being seeded which produced 500 tons of hay. Weather conditions were very favourable and the quality of hay was exceptionally good. Hay shelter, horse barn and beef cattle barns were filled to capacity and it was found necessary to store 100 tons in outside stacks.

There was an exceptionally good crop of vegetables grown during the year. Again the root cellar was filled to capacity and there was a surplus of winter cabbage, carrots, beets, onions and beans; 21,500 lbs. of vegetables were sold to the staff and 33,420 lbs. sold to Kingston Penitentiary. The remaining surplus of various varieties of vegetables was put through the root cutter and used as feed for the beef cattle.

A good year was experienced in the Poultry department; this year a Guard Herdsman in charge of poultry was appointed and is doing a very efficient job. 1,800 baby chicks were purchased in April 1957, and a number of the older hens were sold to the staff to make room for the 1957 pullets when they were brought in from the range. No disease and very little difficulty was experienced with the poultry during the year. There were 24,310 dozen eggs produced with 13,960 being used at this institution and 10,350 dozen being sold to Kingston Penitentiary.

This year as in the past year feeder cattle were purchased for beef requirements, this again proved very satisfactory; 380 head of cattle were purchased and very little trouble was experienced, with any type of disease. The slaughtering continues on our premises and beef rations were supplied to our own institution as well as Kingston Penitentiary.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

During the fiscal year 19 officers from this institution attended courses conducted at Penitentiary Officers Staff College. Courses were conducted in the following categories:

General Courses.....	14
Administration.....	2
Educational.....	3
Total.....	19

Seventeen officers who joined the staff of this institution during the fiscal year received a minimum of one week Orientation Training before posting to any duties.

Nine special courses and exhibitions, within and without the institution were attended as follows:

National Home School.....	1
Advanced Technical Education.....	3
Psychology and Political Science.....	1
H.E.P.C. Training School.....	2
Institute Film Utilization.....	4
Montreal Technical School.....	2
Institute Power Engrs. Convention.....	1
School Institutional Technique.....	3
Ont. Agriculture College (Poultry).....	1

Seven officers enrolled for correspondence courses with the Civil Service Commission in "Theory of Office Management".

Regular monthly meetings of Industrial and Vocational Instructors under the C.T.I. and C.V.O. have continued to be of great benefit to the attending officers.

Monthly demonstrations and lectures have been held during the year by the Chief Engineer, covering the use of fire fighting equipment and fire prevention methods. A few training films were also shown to the staff on this subject.

Annual Rifle and Revolver competitions were held and a marked improvement in quality of shooting has been noted. This possibly can be attributed to added training and practice received during In-Service-Training courses and the continued interest in recreational shooting during the noon-hours by many members of our staff.

GENERAL REMARKS

There were 8 resignations from the staff of this institution during the year and 2 officers were retired to promote efficiency. Seventeen new officers were taken on strength during the year.

One officer, Guard D. McCarthy, was retired due to age and one officer, Hospital Officer J. E. Corrigan, was retired due to physical reasons. Of the seventeen new officers taken on the staff during the year 12 were of custodial positions, one clerical, one assistant engineer and one carpenter instructor.

One officer, Assistant Instructor Concrete Products, was transferred to this institution and taken on our establishment.

The unemployment situation throughout the country has resulted in many requests for applications for all types of positions on the staff of this institution.

Inmate morale and conduct has been excellent through the year. Except for the escapes no unusual incidents occurred.

This year the Remission Service established an office in the City of Kingston under the charge of Mr. C. A. M. Edwards. This has established a much closer relationship between the inmates and the Remission Service. Inmates under consideration for Ticket-of-Leave are interviewed and counselled by Mr. Edwards.

The John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Salvation Army, Alcoholics Anonymous Society and the National Film Board have continued to play a very important part in the rehabilitation of the inmates of this institution and their excellent cooperation has been deeply appreciated.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation to the members of my staff for their splendid cooperation throughout the past year.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On register April 1, 1957.....	340	
<i>Received</i>		
By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	337	
Total.....		677
<i>Discharged</i>		
By expiry of sentence.....	113	
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	146	
By unconditional release.....	13	
By court order.....	1	
By transfer.....	31	
Died.....	1	
Other reasons.....	3	
Total.....		308
On register March 31st, 1958.....		369

The average daily population was 344, an increase of 12 in comparison with last year. As a result of improved selection and screening procedures in the course of last winter, there was a substantial increase in our daily population during February and March, when it averaged 369. As a result of such improved techniques it is anticipated that, in the course of the forthcoming fiscal year, our daily population should average in excess of 390.

The population on register at the close of the fiscal year was distributed by ages as follows:

30 to 39 years.....	20
25 to 29 years.....	44
21 to 24 years.....	72
the remaining 233 (63 per cent) belonged to the following age groups:	
20 years.....	56
19 years.....	61
18 years.....	43
17 years.....	33
16 years.....	35
15 years.....	4
14 years.....	1

there were 73 in the age group 14-17, compared with 37 last year.

Three hundred and thirty-nine (90 per cent) were Roman Catholics, and with the exception of one hebrew, the remainder were protestants of various denominations.

With the exclusion of the inmates transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 159 or 57 per cent benefited by conditional release under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. This is a slight decrease in comparison with the average proportion (64 per cent) of previous years.

STAFF

Our establishment of staff, which totalled 203 officers at the end of the previous fiscal year, was further increased by the creation of four additional positions, namely: Assistant to the Deputy Director, Assistant Schoolteacher, Vocational Training Instructor General Duties, and one Senior Clerk Stenographer. The position of Part-Time Protestant Chaplain was abolished. Six officers were promoted.

During the year 25 officers were taken on strength, and 19 left the service for various reasons.

The chances of promotion for custodial officers in our service are very limited, and now only apply to 20 per cent of them, providing they have had at least 3 years exceptionally satisfactory services.

There are local officers with as many as seven years service (and presumably a large number of guards in other penitentiaries with 20 years service or more) who are good custodial officers, trustworthy and dependable, but who have been left behind, insofar as promotion to grade 2 is concerned, because of the outstanding qualifications of custodial officers junior to them.

Once the vacancies in grade 2 are filled, there is little opportunity for either younger or older officers to obtain a promotion, since such opportunity mostly occurs upon a promotion from grade 2 to keeper, and vacancies in the latter rank are very few and far between.

We have here (and I am sure this also applies to other institutions) younger officers who, even before gaining 3 years experience, stand out amongst others, and for whom promotion would be clearly indicated even before their completing the present required minimum period of 3 years. From past experience there is sound reason to believe that unless promotional avenues are made available for such above average officers, they will not remain in the service indefinitely and will seek (and usually find) better remunerated employment somewhere else.

As we move forward toward the total implementation of our rehabilitation programme we realize, as I have previously stated, that because of the numerous and detailed demands devolving upon our limited treatment team, we must of necessity complement that team by the selection of custodial officers specially fitted and qualified to participate actively in the rehabilitation process to act as assistants to the key members of the treatment team. Such principles are strongly advocated by top level penal authorities. I am quoting two of them, who are well known on this continent.

In his newsletter of October 1956, the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons stated as follows:—

"Perhaps no single development during the past 25 years of the Bureau's history has been of greater significance than that which has been the responsibilities of our correctional officers broadened to include over increasing participation in the processes of treatment. The concept of the officer as a guard has been replaced by the concept of his having a direct role in teaching, guiding and directing men under his supervision. California in its more recent experiments has placed considerable emphasis upon the training of its officers as leaders in a broad program of group counselling. While there may be room for critical discussion about both the content and

the results of this program, there can be little argument with the effort to draw upon the resources of this large body of personnel in an effort further to strengthen the over-all program of treatment and to break down the traditional barriers which have long existed between inmates and staff. This development suggests the importance not only of continuing to explore the practical ways in which all of our personnel may more effectively use their abilities in the re-education and retraining of offenders, it also places particular emphasis upon the need for broadening the scope of our training programs in order that personnel may gain the necessary background and skill to carry on the new tasks of which they are capable."

"But utilizing resources does not rest alone with providing personnel with new and interesting ways to share in the treatment program. Actually, there is in every institution today a virtually untapped resource which can be found in the knowledge, insight and understanding which line personnel gain in their day-to-day relationships with individual offenders which, if shared with the institution staff, would contribute directly to more effective program planning. The basic reason why this important information does not figure in program planning is that adequate lines of communication frequently do not exist between personnel at different levels."

Dr. S. R. Laycock (who was chairman of the Saskatchewan Penal Commission which made its report in 1946) in an address given to the first graduating class of Saskatchewan jail employees in April 1956, stated in part:

"I have come to believe that the most important single key in prisoner rehabilitation lies in the quality of the correctional officers who are in daily contact with the prisoners. Please do not misunderstand me. Farseeing Departmental officials, including the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the Director of Corrections, are vital for the success of a rehabilitation program. So are the superintendent of Warden of the jail, his deputy, the treatment supervisor, the psychiatrist, the psychologist and the other specialized personnel who are now available, and, of course, a full-time chaplain, carefully chosen and specially trained for prison work has a special contribution to make to prisoners through his unique counselling relationship. However, vastly important as the work of all these administrators and specialized persons is, there is danger that it will be relatively ineffective unless it is carried through from day to day by a well-selected and well-trained staff of correctional officers. In a sense, therefore, the correctional officer carries the ball."

At the present time, with a typical custodial staff of 100 officers, not more than 20 can expect promotion (involving a maximum increase in pay of \$300 per annum) after 3 years continuous service.

To promote incentive, interest and recognition, and, in an effort to obtain and retain the best possible calibre of custodial officers, it is considered that the existing restricted possibilities of promotion amongst the custodial staff should be substantially broadened; and that, instead of the present ratio of 80 per cent penitentiary assistants 3 (Guards grade 1) and 20 per cent Penitentiary Assistants 5 (Guards Grade 2), provision be made for:

- 40% Penitentiary Assistants 3 (Guards grade 1)
- 30% Penitentiary Assistants 4 (Guards grade 2)
- 20% Penitentiary Assistants 5 (Guards grade 3)
- 10% Penitentiary Assistants 6 (Guards grade 4)

To meet the added demands resulting from our increasing population, and in fairness to officers of various categories whose duties and responsibilities are correspondingly increased without the benefit of added assistance, recommendation shall be offered through next year's annual estimates submission for the creation of additional positions and the reclassification of a number of existing positions.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

The 25 officers taken on strength during the year were each given a condensed two-week orientation training course. Nine officers took advantage of the offer made by the Civil Service Commission and enrolled for the correspondence course in "Theory of Office Management".

Notwithstanding the language handicap faced by the majority of officers of this institution when attending formal courses of training in English at the Staff College (as represented in my last year's annual report) it was nevertheless possible to nominate custodial and other officers for attendance at the several courses during the year, as follows:

POTC 63	}	10 custodial officers
64		
65		
66		
67		
68 (Educational Conference)		2 officers
69 (Administration Course)		2 officers

Our miniature rifle range continues being made use of regularly each week, with marked improvement in the marksmanship of the majority of officers, as reflected in the annual rifle competition report. At the request of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, our range facilities have been placed at the disposal of officers of the neighboring institution, one evening each week.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Operations during the year have again shown a substantial increase. The usual lull of January, July and August did not materialize. Delivery of materials was substantially improved by an expediting system taken care of by the Senior Clerk Stenographer. The improved procedure relieves the department of the usually large volume of work at the end of the fiscal year, when firms must be pressed for deliveries during February and March. This was reflected by the small amounts listed for transfer into the current year.

Inventories were taken as scheduled in all departments, between September and February. Materials stored in the warehouse were systematically checked by the storemen several times during the year, with gratifying results. Very few shortages or overages were experienced. Stock cards are compared with the Kardex periodically by the bookkeepers. Invoices have been processed by the invoice clerks and kept up-to-date right along. Postings are likewise kept up-to-date by the bookkeepers.

While taking inventory in the various departments, overstocking was given special attention, and quite a number of tools, as well as sizeable quantities of materials, were returned to the stores.

Refuelling of all vehicles is handled by the stores department. There were some 500 refuellings, for a total of 4,500 gallons of gasoline.

Nine hundred and twenty-six acceptances were issued by the Purchasing Agent, and 710 purchase orders were made out locally; 508 requisitions were prepared; 2,874 invoices were processed and 5,967 delivery notes were issued.

Goods in the value of \$295,130.81 were received, while \$254,750.46 represented the value of goods issued. The year's total transactions amounted to \$549,881.27, an increase of 7 per cent compared with the previous year. Inventory figures at the end of the year totalled \$497,985.53, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year's, when it amounted to \$457,615.18.

There has been a definite improvement in the administration and operation of the Stores' department in the course of the past two years, as a result of increased personnel and the loan on a permanent basis, for the last two years, of a supervisor filling in as storeman.

The volume of goods, merchandise and equipment received and issued daily is beyond the capacity of one storeman, and it is hoped that the recommendation offered for the creation of an additional such position (and the consequent release to the police staff of the custodial officer now on loan and acting in the capacity of storeman) shall be favourably considered.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The kitchen crew, which consists of 27 inmates, includes dish and pot washers and general cleaners. Although a proportion of this crew lacks maturity and experience, standards of operation have been maintained at a satisfactory level.

Expenses for G-5 equipment totalled \$1,322.17, and provided mainly for replacement of worn equipment. 382,710 meals were served to inmates at a total cost of \$66,039.42, for an average of .52 cts. per diem. 28,659 duty meals were served to officers at a cost of \$8,117.60, for an average of .283 cts. per meal. As usual, our daily bread was provided by St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, at a cost of \$8,203.75, for a little over 164,000 lbs.

Kitchen sanitation is well looked after by the Steward. Floors are mopped and disinfected 3 times a day, while the white tile dado is washed daily. Cooking equipment and refrigerators are cleaned daily. Garbage is taken out of the kitchen after each meal and is removed either to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary piggery or the incinerator every day in the week, even when the prison is closed.

The weekly preventive maintenance programme previously referred to is strictly adhered to, with continuing satisfactory results. In addition, a thorough inspection is made of the whole kitchen area every four weeks, and building maintenance requirements are brought regularly to the attention of the Works Officer, and attended to between inspections.

With the successive increases in staff over the past few years, the location of the officers' mess in the proposed bakery proved too small for requirements. The officers' mess was removed to one of the dining halls unoccupied by inmates. This has proven a definite improvement from the points of view of food service and discipline. At my request, the Steward started in the course of the year, to submit a weekly report of meal service. The report is signed at the conclusion of each meal, either by the Steward or his assistant in charge, and by the senior custodial officer in attendance during the meal service. Complaints made by the inmates or last minute changes on the regular menu are either reported or explained on the report. I am pleased to state that this form of control has proven a valuable source of information, and that very few minor complaints have been brought to attention.

HOSPITAL

The Physician was absent on sick leave between December and March, and was replaced during that time by Dr. Henri Lepine, of Montreal.

Generally speaking, the health of inmates was quite good. However, between October 8th and November 3rd, 87 inmates suffered from the epidemic of asiatic flu without, fortunately, any serious complications.

Three hundred and fifty-six inmates were hospitalized for a total of 1,740 days, an average confinement of 5 days each, in comparison with $4\frac{1}{2}$ days for each of last year's 248 cases. Seventy-two inmates met with minor accidents. There were four cases of fracture. One inmate died following an accident. One hundred and forty-three inmates were examined by various specialists. Dr. Sinaud performed 4 minor and 7 major operations at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital. During the Physician's absence on sick leave, two additional major operations were performed by an outside surgeon.

Two blood donor clinics were held during the year. Out of a possible 545 donors, 496 (or 90 per cent) readily volunteered. This is exactly the same proportion as in the past two years. A clinic was held by the Anti-Tuberculosis League on August 19th. Three hundred and forty-five inmates and 129 officers were X-rayed. No T.B. cases were detected. One hundred and seventy-five were paraded to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital for various X-Rays. During the month of March, 17 inmates were escorted to the Queen Mary Veterans Hospital for eye examinations, because of the inadequacy of local facilities during that month.

Last August, a four-year old girl suffered third degree burns in a fire at her parents' home. An appeal was made to us by the Children's Memorial Hospital for possible skin donors, as skin grafting was deemed the only possible way to save the little girl's life. Following my explaining the case to the inmate population, 124 inmates readily agreed to give skin, notwithstanding the fact they knew that such donation involved considerable pain, hospitalization and long convalescence. Unfortunately, the child died almost immediately following the appeal made by the hospital authorities. The ready response of such a large number of inmates was a matter of deep admiration by the hospital authorities concerned and the undersigned.

Dental treatment has been provided as in the past, on Thursday morning of each week, by Dr. E. Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. 693 inmates were paraded for examination and treatment. There were 210 extractions and 38 various treatments were given. Fifty complete dentures and 37 partials were made, and 59 dental plates were repaired.

Absenteeism of personnel from any cause is summarized hereunder:

Sick leave with pay—167 officers	1,235 days
Sick leave without pay—7 officers	96 days
Accident leave with pay—6 officers	45 days

an average of 7.6 days per capita, a slight increase in comparison with last year, when the average was exactly 7 days.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Vocational Training Shop Building No. 15, whose construction by local was started in February 1956, was completed last November. This building is 135' x 51' and now houses the cabinetmaking department, with facilities for related training in upholstering and furniture finishing. It is, in all respects, the best training area of the institution.

The construction of fire station building No. 19 was commenced in January. It will eventually consist of an addition to building No. 4 and will measure 28.9' x 18'. The provision of service lines for the same building was started in March and is progressing steadily.

The renovation of Staff House No. 1 had started in September 1955 and was more than half completed in October 16th when the interior was completely destroyed by fire of undetermined origin. Only the four walls now stand up: they will be completely demolished, since the shell is no longer serviceable.

An exercise yard 75' x 75' was hard-surfaced for the use of inmates in dissociation. A parade ground 200' x 95' was likewise hard-surfaced on the west side of the recreation hall. It is used many times every day in the week, in connection with the movement of inmates. A concrete sidewalk 375' long was put up between the four dormitories. 150' of sidewalk and a road 375' x 20' were constructed in conjunction with staff houses Nos. 2 and 3. In all 27 construction projects, most of which consisted of alterations to buildings, were either continued or undertaken in the course of the year. 21 were completed. House No. 1 having been destroyed by fire, 5 remained in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

To expedite general repairs and maintenance of a minor nature, an instructor electrician was assigned a work crew of 5 inmates, comprising of 2 electricians, 1 plumber, 1 carpenter and a handy-man. As a result, repairs have been handled more satisfactorily and more economically, besides saving time and labour.

Considering the large number of motorized and portable equipment which require periodical inspection and maintenance, and the numerous metal and welding jobs which crop up regularly in the maintenance department, it is considered essential to add a millwright to the maintenance crew. At the present time, there are 9 instructors under the direction of the Works Officer, and as many as 100 inmates are employed under these instructors. Because of the diversity of the jobs handled, the volume and value of materials and tools required throughout each working day, it is also considered a storeman should be available for proper issue and accounting. Recommendation shall be offered through the next year's estimate submission for the provision of such additional personnel for this department.

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

As previously mentioned, the Vocational training staff was increased by one instructor for general duties, for the relief of other instructors in that department when absent on annual or other leave, and to ensure continuity of the various training courses. Ex-vocational carpenter instructor Coutlee retired on December 31st, and has since then been successfully replaced by Instructor Thomas. Carpentry Construction Instructor Roy was reassigned to the newly created position of Instructor General Duties, and was replaced by Carpenter Instructor F. Larose.

Part-time vocational training courses in wheel alignment were given throughout the year, and a part-time course in welding was inaugurated in November. This course was given during two hours on Monday evening, for 16 weeks.

The Chief Vocational Officer took advantage of the fact that training is suspended every Wednesday afternoon, (for the purpose of general issues to the inmate population) to hold 25 meetings with his staff. 17 instructors took part in 10 industrial visits, also on Wednesday morning. The Assistant C.V.O. attended a five-day J.R.T. in Montreal, and he also attended Administration Course No. 69. The Deputy Director gave a series of four talks to the vocational training staff on management and leadership. The C.V.O. attended an educational conference held at Kingston, between December 6th and 14th; the Provincial apprenticeship congress, held at Joliette, Que., last November; the annual C.I.T.A. conference, in his capacity as an official of that organization.

Vocational and other training, under the direction and control of the C.V.O., together with related details, are summarized on the statement next attached.

MOVEMENT OF APPRENTICES

	Voc. Trng.	Control Trng.
In the several shops, April 1, 1957.....	105	15
Added during the year.....	164	55
Total.....	269	70
Removed		
Graduates..... 69	152	43
Released..... 51		
Unsuitable..... 31		
Died..... 1		
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1958.....	117	27
Graduates in shops (not otherwise accounted for).....	11	
Control training.....	27	
Total.....	155	

The highest number of trainees was recorded during the week beginning February 24th when the combined number of inmates given trade or control training was 171.

78 films, projected over a period of 93 hours, were used as visual aids in conjunction with related training. These films were graciously supplied by:—

Green Fire Brick Company
Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Crane Limited
McColl Frontenac Oil Company Ltd.
Honeywell Regulator Company
General Motors of Canada
Ford Motor Company
Canadian Industries Limited
Sovereign Films
Service Ciné-Photographique Provincial
Office National du Film

Our sincere thanks are offered to these several organizations for their worthwhile cooperation.

TRADE TRAINING

Shop	Average		Number of Trainees	Total Graduates	Training—Man-Hours		Training—Man-Hours	
	School Grade	Age			In the Shop	Related Training	Outside Shops	Total
Machine Shop.....	8.6	19.8	8	1	9,542	405½	nil	9,947½
Brick-masonry.....	4.8	20.1	18.5	19	26,917½	1,014½	1,313	29,245
Carpentry construction.....	4.8	19.5	8.5	7	7,483¾	558¾	3,792½	11,835
Cabinet making.....	4.8	18.6	14.7	10	21,073	715½	nil	21,788½
Electricity construction.....	7.6	20.2	9.75	8	11,501	1,244	1,485	14,230
Basic training.....	6.5	19.9	10	N/A	12,840	80	nil	12,920
Pre-vocational.....	2.2	17	8.3	N/A	11,400	924	nil	12,324
Motor Mechanics.....	7	21.4	8	7	11,190	611	nil	12,801
Plastering.....	4.6	19.2	9.4	8	11,484½	745	2,569½	14,799½
Plumbing-heating.....	5.3	19.1	9.5	7	12,808	1,162¾	960	14,930¾
Metal Work and Welding....	4.8	21.7	9.8	2	14,242	695	834	15,771
Body and Fender Work.....	5	23.2	8.1	0	8,515½	452¾	nil	8,968
Average.....	5.5	19.9						

CONTROL TRAINING

Shop	On course April 1/57	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/58	Man-hours
Haircutting.....	6	10	9	7	8,740
Printing.....	1	0	1	0	55.5
Bookbinding.....	0	1	0	1	488
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	5	17	13	9	12,513
Welding.....	0	20	14	6	550.5
Wheel aligning.....	3	7	6	4	304

Alterations in vocational training shops were handled as a rule by graduate trainees, Custom work for officers involved expenditures totalling \$1,482.27 with a corresponding net revenue of \$452.16.

I am highly satisfied with the sustained progress being made in the vocational training department as a whole. In my estimation this is clearly evidenced by a comparison of man hours which were 183,399 in 1956-57 and which went up during 1957-58 to 201,211, representing an increase of 9 per cent.

Our total vocational training facilities (discounting control training) can take care of 160 trainees. Up to about one year ago, these facilities were sufficient to provide vocational training for about half of our population. About 50 per cent of the inmate population is interested in, and have required aptitudes and qualifications as potential trainees. With a population of 400, we should have corresponding training facilities for about 250 inmates. I first had in mind the construction of a large training area, located between building No. 13 and buildings Nos. 14 and 15, to provide additional shops for some 60 inmates. This would represent an estimated outlay of \$50,000. After due consideration and consultation with heads of departments concerned, it is recommended that Building No. 13 be extended, to provide a training area for an additional 24 inmates, and the construction of a larger vocational training shop could possibly be considered next year.

I might add that, at the present time, we have a waiting list exceeding 100 potential trainees, more than half of whom are interested in motor mechanics or related training.

The field of electronics has expanded by leaps and bounds in the past few years, and it is looked upon as an exceptional opportunity for vocational training and eventual employment by a limited category of inmates. For a number of years this type of training has been given by the Deputy Director himself, with remarkable success, and the majority of inmates so trained have had the advantage of exceptionally good placement upon release. It is considered that the addition of this type of training to our existing programme would be well worth while, and should give as satisfactory results as those obtained at British Columbia Penitentiary on a control training basis, as outlined in your letter of May 8th last, file 12-21-23, etc. The moving picture booth area could serve initially to set up this additional course.

Recommendation will be offered in my estimate submission for next year for the addition of two vocational training instructors to provide a possibility of training for a corresponding additional number of inmates.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHANGE ROOM

The activities of the change room, managed by Tailor Instructor Galardo, under the control of the Assistant Director, are summarized hereunder:

<i>Shoe Shop (5 inmates employed)</i>			
<i>Quant.</i>		<i>Cost</i>	<i>Value Rec.</i>
274 prs.	Officers Uniform Boot and Shoe Repairs...	\$328.75	
89 prs.	Civilian Shoes (Custom).....	59.39	\$67.60
363 prs.	Total.....	\$388.14	\$67.60
652 prs.	Inmates Boot and Shoe Repairs.....	\$513.63	
570 prs.	Inmates Slippers.....	\$ 77.35	
<i>Laundry Shop (2 inmates employed)</i>			
	Kitchen Whites.....		<i>Wet Wash</i> 14,047 lbs.
	Hospital Whites.....		4,162 lbs.
	Blankets.....		11,025 lbs.
	Change Room (Winter Season).....		26,087 lbs.
	Change Room (Summer Season).....		23,256 lbs.
	Total.....		78,577 lbs.
<i>Tailor Shop (12 inmates employed)</i>			
<i>Units</i>		<i>Material</i>	<i>Cost</i>
	stockings.....	628½ lbs. yarn	\$901.09
450	sets pyjamas.....	3154.8 yds.	1257.84
693	sheets.....	901.5 yds.	811.30
	Total.....		\$2970.23

This department does not work on a production basis. The bulk of work is on repairs and pressing. Officers' clothes are pressed and repaired. Discharge suits are altered and pressed. Inmates' clothing such as kitchen whites, trousers, shirts, jackets, underwear and overcoats are altered and repaired. Socks are made and darned for the inmate population.

SCHOOL

The revised school programme applied in January of 1957 and referred to in my last year's report, (which I had occasion to briefly outline in the course of the Wardens' Conference, last June, and which was explained at length by my schoolteacher to members attending the educational conference at the Penitentiary Staff College, in December 1957) has proven worth while and effective in promoting the degree of education required by a number of potential trainees prior to being accepted for formal apprenticeship. Unfortunately, two assistant-schoolteachers left the service in the course of the year and, while substitutes were found for them in the course of the winter, it has not been possible to fill the third position of assistant-schoolteacher which was created last year. As a consequence, it was not possible, as in the past, to give required attention to the needs of illiterate and semi-illiterate inmates, whose number this year was 22 and 93 respectively. The schoolteacher was left alone to teach school for a period of four months during the year. The senior clerk stenographer taken on strength last June has fortunately been able to act as librarian, besides performing his clerical duties. Teaching was provided as practicable and possible throughout the year, with the exception of July for annual leave, and during a period of three weeks in October, because of an epidemic of asiatic flu prevailing at the time.

As has been previously indicated, schoolteaching in this institution is taken care of by the schoolteacher and his assistants and no inmate monitors are used in any capacity whatsoever in the educational department. Because of the relatively low degree of education of the majority of the inmate population and,

on the other hand, of the minimum educational standards prospective trainees must possess to meet standards laid down by the parity committees and other organized labour bodies, it is self evident that the existing staff is inadequate. I do not think any reasonable comparison can be made between the population of this institution and other penitentiaries, insofar as academic needs are concerned, because:

(a) The relative youth of our total population is considered in itself a major factor of the need for a larger school staff on a per capita basis;

(b) The large number of illiterates and semi-illiterates who need individual attention in order to qualify for apprenticeship;

(c) The bilingual character of the inmate population and the consequent duplication of teaching facilities. (Approximately 10 per cent of our population are English speaking and it is considered only fair they should be provided with the same opportunity as their French counterpart, insofar as schooling is concerned).

(d) The average educational pre-requisite for vocational training course is the 7th grade, while the average level of education of our population hovers between 4th and 5th grade—a clear indication that prospective trainees require accelerated schooling to qualify as trainees. (It is pointed out that the school staff devote practically all of their time in teaching to this particular group);

(e) Normally library work absorbs a good deal of the time of one of the assistant schoolteachers. (As previously mentioned, the school clerk currently attends to most of this work, as the two assistant schoolmasters' time is fully taken up otherwise).

During the year, the schoolteacher and some of his assistants were able to meet in a limited way the schooling needs of part of the population, because they willingly and frequently work extra time, over and above their regular working hours, without any thought of remuneration or compensation. If the school department is expected to contribute fully to the total rehabilitation programme of this institution it should, of necessity, be increased by two additional assistants, and recommendation shall be offered along those lines, in connection with my estimates submission for next year.

LIBRARY

Some 300 fiction and non-fiction books were added to our stock, so that at the present time over 3,700 books are at the disposal of the inmate population. Library books are issued on Wednesday morning of each week. 16,000 books were issued to the equivalent of 3,467 inmates.

Our usual 45 subscriptions provide us with a monthly average of 49 French and 68 English magazines. These magazines are retained in the library reading room and are available to the inmate population practically every evening in the week. There were 129 reading sessions in the course of the year, 1,709 inmates taking advantage of such facilities. This procedure has now been established for some years with gratifying results. Inmates have acquired the habit of taking good care of these magazines whose longer life makes for the enjoyment of their reading by a larger number of inmates.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services have been conducted regularly, in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels, every Sunday and Holy days throughout the year, by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Father J. A. L. Clermont, M. C., and the full-time Protestant Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Reverend J. L. Pollard, who also looks after the spiritual needs of our Protestant congregation. Services in the Protestant chapel are taken over by the Salvation Army once a month, in accordance with the established custom.

In his annual report, the Roman Catholic Chaplain expresses a deep satisfaction with the continued voluntary attendance and the numerous confessions and communions, on a voluntary basis, of a relatively large number of Roman Catholic inmates, on the first Friday of each month.

The annual mission, of five-day duration, was conducted by Reverend Father Roger Jeannotte and Reverend Gilbert Oliver, in the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels respectively, during the week ending February 28th. Once again the missionaries were deeply impressed with the deportment, attention and devotion of inmates during these special services. To follow the practice initiated last year, an English speaking priest was invited on 2 or 3 different occasions during the year, to give a one-day recollection to the English speaking Roman Catholic inmates.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends at the institution regularly five days a week, including Sunday. He devotes a good part of the other two days to maintain outside contacts with families, friends, agencies, hospitals, etc. The Protestant chaplain calls regularly on Wednesday afternoon. He has organized a Bible Class and discussion group, which have become a regular feature of his activities in this institution. Four inmates of his congregation are working on introductory bible courses, given by the Salvation Army and the General Board of Religious Education of the Anglican Church of Canada. Reverend Pollard considers this to be a worth while application of time and thought.

The two chaplains have the opportunity, at any time they wish, to contact members of the treatment team to discuss individual problems of inmates, and it is my privilege to have frequent interviews with both of them. They are both appreciative of the facility and ease of such contacts.

The highlight of the religious side of the inmates' life in prison was, as usual, the celebration of Midnight mass and religious services in both chapels, on Christmas Eve with the two chaplains officiating. The whole of the population, most heads of departments and other staff members, together with invited guests from the several welfare organizations attended. Once again, the behaviour, deportment and attitude of inmates were beyond reproach on this memorable occasion. After the services, inmates were served in their dormitories with a snack, amply complemented by the contents of their Christmas parcels. Through the generosity of local welfare agencies and other individuals, all inmates without funds were provided with a Christmas parcel. Once again, inmates were permitted to stay up until 2.30 a.m. on Christmas morning, and their partaking of a substantial meal, besides enjoying seasonal music provided through radios or pick-ups, no doubt lessened to a degree the sadness and heartache of being separated from their loved ones at that very special time.

CLASSIFICATION

The appointment of a second classification officer in the person of Mr. P. Gariepy, last October, has been a welcomed addition to the classification team. It will permit coping more easily with the many new problems and situations which arise from day to day, and which increase in proportion with our larger intake. Mr. Gariepy will be mainly concerned initially with the case histories and immediate problems of newcomers. On February 1, 1958, the position of Classification assistant was filled from within the ranks. These two additions will assist materially in relieving past pressure, particularly in speeding up reports in connection with remission matters, and allow the introduction of individual treatment files, with complete and up-to-date information and reports.

The combined classification and work assignment boards continue meeting regularly on Friday of each week. The Deputy Director and Classification Officer, as chairman and member respectively of the screening committee, have

visited St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary at least once a week, for the selection of potential transferees. 367 inmates were interviewed and 337 were accepted and transferred during the 12-month period.

During the year, 494 interviews were granted to 245 inmates on the occasion of 77 visits, by representatives of welfare agencies, as follows:

<i>Organization</i>	<i>No. of Interviews</i>	<i>No. of inmates interviewed</i>	<i>No. of visits of Welfare Organizations</i>
Société d'orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale.....	231	178	30
John Howard Society.....	185	37	22
Salvation Army.....	6	2	3
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	72	56	22

The local representative of the Remission Service and/or one of his assistants called at least once a month, to interview inmates in connection with matters of clemency.

Reference was made in my last year's report to arrangements concluded for a representative of the National Employment Service to call here on a weekly basis, in conjunction with our proposed pre-release programme. 137 inmates, released in the course of the year, visited officers of the National Employment Service, mostly in the Montreal area, and 49 of them obtained employment. It might be mentioned also that quite a number of ex-inmates, who had filed an application for employment to this service, did obtain a job some other way. This is most encouraging, considering that in a number of cases placement was realized during the winter months, when employment was a nationwide problem.

The main activities of the classification board are summarized hereunder:

<i>(1) Interviews</i>		
(a) Newcomers.....	316	
(b) Reclassification or follow up.....	902	
(c) At inmates' request.....	2,212	
(d) At officers' request.....	282	
(e) Screening at St. Vincent de Paul.....	367	
(f) Special interviews in P.C. and Hospital.....	246	
(g) Special reports and letters to and for Director and Deputy Director.....	137	
(h) Interviews with parents (inmates').....	186	
Total.....	4,648	
<i>(2) Reports</i>		
(a) Progress Reports.....	220	
(b) Institutional Reports for Remission.....	182	
(c) Pre-Release reports.....	30	
(d) Preliminary reports.....	54	
Total.....	486	
<i>(3) I.Q. and other tests</i>		
(a) Applicants.....	173	
(b) Inmates.....	24	
Total.....	197	

TREATMENT

Newcomers

14 orientation courses were given to newcomers. These courses were reduced from 4 to 3 weeks to accelerate our intake, particularly during the last months of the fiscal year. In the light of the experience gained in the course of the past four years, a committee has been appointed to revise the orientation course, which was initiated in the fall of 1953. The revised course will concrete proven procedure and practice, and serve as a ready reference and guide for those now or to be eventually concerned with this initial phase of our treatment programme.

Hobbies

Although relatively limited, (as a result of other local facilities), hobbies, nevertheless, have been keenly enjoyed by inmates interested in this form of recreation and relaxation, which, in a number of instances, also proves financially rewarding. 86 inmates, released during the year, enjoyed this privilege and, on March 31st, there were 57 engaged in this form of pastime. 4 additional hobbies were added to the previously approved list. A total of over \$8,000 was spent by inmates out of their personal funds for hobbycraft materials or other authorized articles, for their personal use.

Inmate publications and newspapers

Over 100 inmates subscribed to 24 different approved newspapers published in practically every corner of the province.

Horizons, edited exclusively by inmates, was published at regular semi-monthly intervals. As a complement, and to frequently disseminate relatively important information, a one-page weekly bulletin has also been published, to keep news of particular interest up to date. The editors were quite successful in securing the assistance of "correspondents" amongst the population.

The two A.A. publications (one in French and one in English) are also issued regularly, distribution being restricted to A.A. members. The fact that outside sponsors meet with the group regularly each week gives the movement added importance, and its positive influence reaches far beyond the problem of alcoholism. It can certainly be considered an added and efficient instrument of rehabilitation for all those who participate in this group activity.

Moving pictures and T.V.

Our limited budget for the rental of recreational films has again been supplemented through the generosity of outside organizations, including the Knights of Columbus and the Dalse Welfare Club. Through these and other individual benefactors, it has been possible to provide this appreciated form of entertainment at least once a week. Inmates continue enjoying T.V. programmes in the recreation hall during the evening, when seasons or adverse weather conditions make outdoor activities impractical or impossible.

Sports and recreation

Because of their relative youth, exuberance and a natural inclination for recreation, the majority of inmates thoroughly enjoy general sports, athletics and physical culture and training throughout the year, either as participants or spectators.

The following leagues were organized:

- Hockey: inter-dormitory broom hockey
- Baseball: (5 teams)
- Softball: (2 leagues—5 teams each)
- Softball: ("farm" league)
- Basketball

All teams are managed by inmates under the coaching of P.T. instructors. In addition, various groups of inmates participated actively in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, body building exercises, calisthenics, etc.

Interest in these several activities was boosted by the opportunity given our "all star" players to compete against outside teams. In September, a field-day attended by outside guests, and in which the majority of the population participated, proved the high light of the year's sports activities.

The P.T. instructors were kept busy with the various scheduled programmes of physical training and recreation for the newcomers' course, the younger

inmates, and evening recreation for the whole population. In addition, the Senior P.T. instructor, on referral by the physician, gave physiotherapy to a number of officers and inmates.

Because of the 40-hour 5-day week, it has been necessary to stagger hours of duty for P.T. instructors, so as to have one of them on duty every evening of the week. It will readily be understood that with a dozen or more activities going on simultaneously, it is well nigh impossible for one man to give proper instruction to inmates, adequately supervise sports activities, act as coach and as manager of the recreation hall. As we endeavour to provide a well rounded and efficient programme of sports and physical recreation, intended to eventually result in positive physical education, and as needs increase in proportion to our population, we realize the inadequacy of the personnel currently available, and consider this phase of our programme should, like other main areas, be headed by the type of personnel advocated in the Manual of Correctional Standards 1954. This important question shall be dealt with in my estimates submission for next year.

CITIZENSHIP PARTICIPATION

Our citizenship participation programme has again this year contributed in no small measure in making inmates realize they are not altogether rejected or ignored by society. The several following projects were continued, namely:

(a) Knights of Columbus, with an added contribution to the welfare of inmates by way of a gift of a television set and living room furniture for our pre-release section, and this, in addition to the maintenance of a sizeable fund, for either the purchase or rental of religious or educational films.

(b) Choir leader, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Westmount.

(c) The John Howard Society citizens committee, which supplied a number of musical variety shows and, exceptionally, the organization of a panel of lawyers who discussed legal matters with a group of approximately 80 inmates. This panel discussion was a real success.

(d) Provision of sports and athletic events and variety musical shows by the Irish Athletic Club, through Mr. Ed. Supple.

(e) The Dalse Welfare Club provided entertainment films every other week; a softball team made up of members of the club met our own players; they also put up a boxing and wrestling show.

(f) In addition, other theatrical and musical entertainment was provided by the Provincial Police Band, Montreal Guild of Musicians, Unity Boys Club of Westmount, Blue Sky Revue, Stagearama.

It can be seen that a properly balanced programme of activities has been provided by a large group of citizens, and not exclusively in the field of recreation. Special tribute is paid to all those who have so generously contributed their time and money to ensure the success of this programme.

SPECIAL TRAINING OF OFFICERS

In consideration of the particular aspect of treatment in this institution, efforts were made to set up a special training programme, comprising a 10-hour course for vocational training instructors on "The Essentials of Leadership", based on the method exposed by Auren Uris, Chief Psychological Editor of the Research Institute of America. While it could not be followed up further, this course certainly helped the vocational training instructors in gaining a broader understanding of human behaviour under leadership.

Another interesting and useful programme, also of approximately 10-hour duration, was set up for schoolteachers, vocational training instructors and relations officers, on the use and method of group discussion. This course was given by Mr. Beaugrand Champagne, Deputy-Director of the Extension Department

of the University of Montreal, under the auspices of the National Film Board. In this case, topics were presented in the form of films. Subsequently, the possibility of establishing specialized courses for members of our staff were discussed with Mr. Beaugrand Champagne. It is considered that, through this medium, specific needs of our personnel in the fields of education, applied psychology, human relations, etc. could be met advantageously. The possibility of developing this type of specialized training is being explored further.

The general trend of operation has closely followed the pattern of previous years, and efforts have been steadily made to further the integration of all phases of treatment into a rehabilitation whole, for the greater benefit and reformation of individual inmates.

As previously mentioned, the personnel of the treatment team has been increased: an assistant has been provided for the Deputy Director; new "blood" in the school department has given fresh impetus to the academic programme. This has resulted in intensified treatment operations, and definite progress has been achieved, thanks to the good will and added experience of heads of departments and individual officers immediately concerned with the application of the total treatment programme. No effort has been spared to channel and pool all energies toward the common goal. At this stage, it is not our aim to promote new avenues of activities, but rather to further develop and round up the existing programme.

TREATMENT OF SPECIAL CASES

The youthful offenders under 18 years of age and handicapped inmates continue presenting a difficult task, both in the area of individualized treatment and suitable employment. While these two groups are segregated insofar as housing is concerned, they are unavoidably exposed to mass treatment, irrespectively of their youth, immaturity, and other peculiar characteristics, as compared with the older age groups. To partially overcome existing difficulties, contact is being established with their parents as frequently as possible to discuss the boys' problems. We have also encouraged parents to visit their sons frequently to try and promote closer family ties.

The recent approval of additional custodial staff will now permit the initial organization of a pre-release programme which will apply to the majority of the population. Special techniques and procedures will ultimately develop from the operation of this final phase of the treatment programme, and it is hoped that, from the accumulated experience and knowledge gained, it will be possible eventually to devise a successful separate treatment area for the benefit of this younger element.

VISITS

As usual, a relatively large number of privileged and authorized visitors called at the institution during the year. Among others, I might mention Judges Redmond Roche and Irene Lagarde, of the Superior Court of Montreal, and District Judge L. R. Lagace, of Chicoutimi, Me L. G. Lemay, Crown Attorney of the Social Welfare Court, Sherbrooke, Que., with six members of his staff, Mr. D. S. C. Reed, executive assistant of the John Howard Society of Ontario; R.C.M.P. College Class No. 33, and Penitentiary Officers attending P.O.T.C.'s 65, 66, 69 and 70.

TELEVISION PROGRAMME

With your approval, the local representatives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation arranged a half-hour live T.V. programme in this institution at 10.30 p.m., Monday, December 30th, in the weekly French series titled "Reportage". In spite of its short duration, this presentation, outlining some brief aspects of the institution's activities, made quite an impression on the viewing public and was favourably commented upon in the local French press.

CONFERENCES

A Congress of Corrections was held in Montreal during the latter part of May 1957. The undersigned was responsible for setting up the agenda for a functional group made up of Wardens and Superintendents of federal and provincial adult institutions.

Following the Wardens' Conference, which took place in Ottawa from May 30 to June 5, the undersigned, with Warden W. T. Hall and Superintendent T. D. McDonell, were appointed as members of a standing committee, under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner March, to consider and recommend steps necessary for the production of an Administration Manual for the Penitentiary Service. With the assistance of the other members of this committee, I proceeded with the culling of all circular letters issued from 1933 to 1957 and, by the end of February 1958, submitted a consolidation of Penitentiary Regulations 1933, Penitentiary Officers' Handbook 1952, extracts from circular letters dealing with regulations, together with a list of circular letters still considered valid. This consolidation is currently being reviewed by the committee for the purpose of ultimately presenting a set of revised regulations and instructions, for your consideration.

At the request of the Director of Remission Service, a conference, organized by the local representative of the Remission Service, was held in this institution on March 7th and 8th, 1958. Some 100 people, representing the Remission Service, the Penitentiary Service, provincial authorities, Welfare organizations, Police Forces, etc., attended this conference, which was concluded by a visit of the Federal Training Centre, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and the Montreal Jail, at Bordeaux, P.Q. Proceedings will be made available to all participants in due course.

CONCLUSION

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Remission Service, social welfare agencies, public organizations and benevolent citizens, for their continued efforts and active participation in the realization of the institutional treatment activities. I am also grateful and indebted to my staff for their continued loyalty, co-operation and devotion to duty. Allow me to express my sincere appreciation to yourself and other Commission staff members for your kind advice, guidance and understanding.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. D. McDONNELL, *Superintendent*

During the fiscal year 1957-58 eight training courses were conducted. Of these courses six were of the regular custodial type. One was a course in Penitentiary administration and one was a conference of officers concerned with vocational training and education. The number of officers attending these courses was 183, which included four officers from the staff of Headingley Gaol, Manitoba, and four military personnel of the Canadian Provost Corps.

Details of the courses held are as follows:

Course No. 63: April 1st to May 9th, 1957. A regular course for custodial officers with 24 officers in attendance, including two from Headingley Gaol, Manitoba.

Course No. 64: May 12th to June 20th, 1957. A regular course for custodial officers with 24 officers in attendance, again including two from Headingley Gaol, Manitoba.

Course No. 65: June 24th to August 1st, 1957. A regular course for custodial officers with 22 officers in attendance.

Course No. 66: September 9th to October 16th, 1957. A regular course for custodial officers with 24 officers in attendance, including two Warrant Officers of the Canadian Provost Corps.

Course No. 67: October 28th to December 4th, 1957. A course for custodial officers with 23 officers in attendance, including two Warrant Officers of the Canadian Provost Corps.

Course No. 68: December 8th to December 14th, 1957. A conference on vocational training and education with 26 officers attending.

Course No. 69: January 6th to February 7th, 1958. A course in penitentiary administration with 19 officers attending.

Course No. 70: February 24th to March 28th, 1958. A regular course for custodial officers with 21 officers in attendance.

The Regional Conference of After-Care Agencies and Government Services was held at the Penitentiary Staff College February 16th to 18th, inclusively, with participation by representatives of the Remission Service, the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the National Employment Service, John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, Department of Reform Institutions of Ontario, Toronto Police Department, Kingston Police Department, the Catholic Adjustment Bureau of Toronto and the Salvation Army. Problems of care and after-care of inmates and other matters of mutual interest came under discussion. Sleeping accommodation was provided at Calderwood for twenty-four of the male delegates to the conference and meals were provided for an average of thirty-five persons daily.

The procedure of accepting trainees from outside the Penitentiary service on courses, which included four officers from the Provincial Gaol at Headingley, Manitoba, and four Army personnel from the Canadian Provost Corps, has appeared to be beneficial to the course generally and it is felt that this practice could be continued without any great strain on our facilities.

Thirteen members of the graduating classes in Theology at Wycliffe College and Trinity College, Toronto, University of Western Ontario and McGill University were accommodated for meals and some assistance given on a short course covering Chaplain Services conducted by Reverend Canon Swan of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Reverend Mr. Whittington of Kingston Penitentiary. This included visits to Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Joyceville as well as the showing of selected films and an outline and discussion of the purposes and procedures of officer training.

The cooperation of the various Wardens in their selection of suitable candidates for the training programme has been excellent and of great assistance in the operation of the various types of courses. Our tanks are extended to these gentlemen.

May I express my appreciation to all who have assisted in our training programme, including the Director of Remission Service in arranging for the help given by Mr. Miller, to the Department of National Health and Welfare in making Mr. Hammond available for discussions on narcotics control, to Mr. Joseph McCulley for this continued interest and assistance in our efforts, to the John Howard Society of Ontario for the assistance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reid and Mr. McCabe and the National Employment Service for the attendance of Mr. Brooks. The courtesy of Dr. Ault of the Civil Service Commission in arranging for the services of Mr. Leroux and Mr. Harcourt to assist in our course on Penitentiary Administration was greatly appreciated and it is hoped may be extended on further administrative courses.

Thanks are also extended to the various officials of the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries who visited Kingston to assist in our training program also for the very important contributions made by the Wardens, Classification Officers, Chaplains and other officers of Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary for the numerous services and courtesies extended by them to assist in the administration of the Penitentiary Staff College.

May I, in closing, express my appreciation of the loyal cooperation of the staff of Calderwood, including the Kitchen staff during this past year of operation. Assistant Superintendent Jarvis and Assistant Accountant Graves have recently completed the Civil Service Commission's course on the Theory of Office Management, which should be of value to themselves as well as to the institution during their future service.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

F. S. HARRIS, *Chief Supervisor*

As Joyceville Institution has operated during the past fiscal years as a detached department of Kingston Penitentiary, the statistics regarding Tables I to VIII inclusively and Table XVI were included with the returns from that Institution.

The Commissioner's Annual Report of 1956-57 carried a section on Joyceville and mention was made under Staff Training Section of the preparation made for the opening of the New Institution at Joyceville; therefore, it is sufficient, at this time, to state that the interim phase of this New Institution began on April 29, 1957, with the assignment of twenty (20) selected inmates from Kingston Penitentiary. Further assignments were made through the month of May until the 48 capacity was reached. The average daily population for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958, was 42.

The number of inmates on register at this department at close of prison March 31, 1958, was 44.

During the year 86 inmates were received by assignment from Kingston Penitentiary and 42 inmates were discharged as follows:—

By expiry of Sentence	23
By Ticket-of-Leave	4
By Return to Kingston Penitentiary	15
Total	42

It is of interest that of the 15 inmates returned to the parent Institution, only 3 were the result of disciplinary action. This includes the two inmates who absconded on July 20, 1957, and who were recaptured the following day (July 21st). They were returned directly to Kingston Penitentiary. One inmate was returned because of mental illness for psychiatric treatment, three inmates were returned because it was decided that they were unsuitable for the type of custody at this institution; two were returned to Kingston Penitentiary because of physical ailments that precluded their participation in the work program and the remaining six inmates were returned at their own request because of inability to adjust at this institution. The proximity to freedom and lack of regimentation imposes responsibilities greater than experienced in the maximum security institutions. These factors, plus the additional personality burden of constant association with other inmates and the individual attention possible for Staff members to confer on those requiring same, are it seems most difficult to cope with for those who have become thoroughly institutionalized.

STAFF

Our approved establishment of staff, which was twenty-two (22) as of opening date (April 1957), was increased by one position, i.e. Assistant Farm Manager. Guard Grade 2 R. E. Mott, was promoted to this new position w.e.f. July 1, 1957. The vacancy thus created was filled by the promotion of Guard Grade 1 J. C. Ryan to the Guard Grade 2 position, and the Guard Grade 1 position filled by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary staff of Guard Grade 1 M. E. Millar. It is regretted that so far it has not been possible to find suitable candidates for the vacant positions of Classification Officer Grade 1 and Instructor Motor Mechanic, however, it is anticipated that appointments may be made early in the fiscal year, 1958-59.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. C. M. Stevenson of Kingston, Ontario, was appointed as visiting physician for Joyceville Institution and has held sick parade on a weekly basis (Saturday A.M.) during the year. The general health of the inmate population has been exceptionally good as has been reflected by the small number requesting to see the Physician on his weekly visit (average of 5 inmates per week) and the minor nature of their complaints. The Physician's services were required, over and above his weekly visit, on three occasions, once during November 1957 when several inmates had contracted the Asiatic Flu; an emergency call was made in October to see an inmate who was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from an acute hernia and the third trip was made as a precautionary measure to examine an inmate who had received an injury to his leg while playing softball. A few cases were referred to Kingston Penitentiary Hospital for treatment not available at Joyceville, however, with the exception of one surgical case (herniotomy) all others were of a minor nature. Inmates of this Department were transported to Kingston Penitentiary during the semi-annual visits of the Canadian Red Cross Society's blood donor clinics with a total of 44 donors. Sanitation conditions throughout this department has been good with little to criticise and much to commend.

The general health of the staff has been exceptionally good with no serious illnesses. This department operated without any absences owing to illness of staff members until the month of November 1957. Over the year, only 39 working days were lost because of staff illnesses—a commendable record. Two officers suffered minor injuries as a result of accidents while on duty for a total of seven (7) working days absence from duty on accident leave.

The staff and inmates were X-rayed at Kingston Penitentiary on January 8, 1958, on the occasion of the annual visit of the Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic. Nothing was revealed that indicated further examination or treatment necessary.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Reports have been submitted by the Kingston Penitentiary Chaplains in connection with the spiritual welfare of inmates at Joyceville. All religious services have been on a voluntary attendance basis and while the attendance has not been too encouraging percentage wise, the Chaplains have expressed the opinion that those in attendance have derived more benefit from the Services. The Roman Catholic Sunday services have been conducted by Reverend Father Byrne of the local parish and are held in the office of the Temporary Accommodation Building. Reverend Whittington conducts services for those of the Protestant faith, and these services have been held in St. James Anglican Church approximately one mile from our Institution; this is a private service for our inmates and has been much appreciated by those desirous of practising

their religious beliefs. Groups of inmates of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Religious faiths were taken to Kingston Penitentiary for the Annual Missions.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army has administered to inmates who have requested his services and has been most helpful.

An alcoholics Anonymous Group was formed and held its first official meeting under the name of "The Liberty Group" on June 1, 1957. Classification Assistant J. Sullivan of Kingston Penitentiary acted as the Group's sponsor until recently when this responsibility was accepted by Guard Grade 2 J. C. Ryan of the Joyceville Staff. The Group has an attendance of 12, representing $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population. Enthusiasm is high and if this spirit of participation follows on release, it may be the means of effectual rehabilitation for its followers.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Some difficulty has been experienced in organizing group activities at this Institution, this because of the small number of inmates and as some, because of age, are unable or unwilling to participate. In spite of this, we were able last summer to organize a softball team and enter it in the local County League where it enjoyed a splendid season winding up in the first position; unfortunately, participation in play-offs was not possible as this called for home and home games.

Diversion periods are permitted each evening in the Common Room of the Temporary Accommodation Building; cards, chess, checkers, table tennis, darts, etc. are played. However, the most pleasure is derived from the entertainment provided by the television which has been permitted for all inmates each evening from 1900 hours until after the 2300 hour newscast. The television entertainment has in the case of this Institution been of inestimable value in keeping harmony in the dormitory, particularly during the winter months. We were able to obtain the use of Collin's Bay Penitentiary's projector and entertainment films from Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries for showing on Saturday evenings throughout the winter. A rink was provided and ice skating and scrub hockey was enjoyed for a few week-ends during January and February. During the months of June, July, August and September, the inmates were permitted out of the Dormitory for evening recreation from 1800 hours until approximately 2030 hours; horseshoe pitching, handball, volleyball, scrub softball, soccer, and touch rugby were enjoyed during these periods. Several of the inmates were permitted to have small plots of land close to the Temporary Accommodation Building for sowing and planting vegetables; these were tended to during the evening periods and provided a fruitful therapy.

As it is virtually impossible to put on any theatricals because of lack of space or facilities for performers, permission was given by Warden Johnstone to transport inmates from Joyceville to Kingston Penitentiary for 4 such events during the past fiscal year. The inmates were transported by use of the Collin's Bay Penitentiary bus. The Joyceville inmates were grouped together in one section of the Kingston Penitentiary Auditorium. The following events were thus attended:

Joyceville Inmates

Sunday, December 8, 1957	Billy O'Connor Show	18
Saturday, Jan. 25, 1958	K.P. A.A. Group Anniversary Party	9
Sunday, Feb. 9, 1958	Domino Players Theatrical "The Plough & The Stars"	19
Sunday, Feb. 23, 1958	K.P. Boxing Show	31

Appreciation was amply indicated by the orderly conduct and manners of the groups attending. This has been the pattern of the entire Joyceville inmate population in response to privileges given to them.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

Assistant Storekeeper G. R. Rogers of Kingston Penitentiary's staff was detailed to be Joyceville Institution's representative in the Stores Department and this Institution was to have priority on Mr. Rogers' time. It was soon found that Assistant Storekeeper Rogers' duties in connection with Joyceville required his undivided attention and Warden Johnstone permitted this officer to work entirely on behalf of the new institution on the site. This officer has actually been acting as Storekeeper for Joyceville since opening date. Considerable work has been done in preparing records, etc., for this important department and, as and when Joyceville Institution becomes a separate entity with its own administration, little difficulty should be experienced in setting up the permanent stores department.

During the past fiscal year there was not a permanent Stores Department, however, considerable stores accounting and separate records were maintained for commodities received and issued. A total of ninety-six requisitions were raised against which one hundred and sixty-six purchase orders were placed. In addition 334 local purchase orders, 42 printing and penitentiary procurement orders were raised on behalf of this Institution.

The gasoline consumption for 1957-58 was 8,966 gallons, 35 per cent being consumed by tractors employed by Farm operations and 65 per cent for motor vehicles engaged in the construction programme, transportation, and messenger service.

Purchases of Machinery, Equipment, Furnishings, Tools and Livestock totalled \$26,075 during the year.

STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

This department has functioned most satisfactorily. The standards of operation established by the two Assistant Stewards in charge of the Department reflects the time and effort expended on such matters as preparation of meals to maintain adequate caloric values, to have eye appeal as well as being nutritious, personal cleanliness of the inmates employed in the kitchen, kitchen sanitation, accident prevention, care and maintenance of machinery and equipment. Rations for this Institution are drawn from Kingston Penitentiary; the food and stores have been received in good order. The Steward of Kingston Penitentiary has been most co-operative and helpful during the year.

The catering arrangements for inside feeding in the Common Room at tables for four is excellent. Inmates have been well behaved and there has not been any disturbances or unruliness during the meal periods. No complaints have been received from inmates regarding the meals.

Staff duty meals are served in the Common Room and serviced from the inmates' kitchen. Officers partake of their meals at the same time as the inmates. This has been most satisfactory and has been a controlling factor in the orderliness of the dining room.

A total of 44,325 inmate meals were served during the year and 3,520 officers' meals were served.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The year's report for this Department will be, of necessity, somewhat sketchy. However, the Assistant Farm Manager has done an excellent job under somewhat adverse conditions. Due to an early Spring and late arrival of required farm machinery it was considered wise to forego the seeding of the Spring crop and concentrate on a clean-up programme. Two hundred loads of manure were removed from the vicinity of the Temporary Accommodation Building and stock

piled for top dressing of the meadows. Meadows were given an application of fertilizer. Fifty acres of summer fallow were given a weekly cultivation until August at which time buckwheat was sown and later ploughed under to enrich the soil in preparation for Spring seeding in 1958.

Our hay crop was good, the baler registered 10,000 bales. All storage space in the main barn and the East barn was utilized and the overflow was stored in the South barn. Two silos were filled with green hay.

A few vegetables were grown and were used to supplement those received from Kingston Penitentiary for use in the Steward's Department.

During the month of June, 27 head of feeder steers were purchased and a further purchase of 45 head was made in November. The herd has, with the exception of a few cases of ringworm, been free of disease and the individual growth has been good.

Repairs have been done to existing fences and one and one-quarter miles of new fencing has been erected. There is still considerable work to be done to foundary fences. Drain outlets were opened and shallow ditches were dug where required. A new ditch in the flat area was opened into the canal, bringing this area under cultivation.

Dead wood has been cut and removed from part of the area south of Highway #15 in preparation for cutting into stove lengths. The removal of this wood has improved the appearance of the area as viewed from the Highway.

Under the direction of Farm Instructor J. K. Patterson of Kingston Penitentiary and Assistant Farm Manager R. E. Mott, the farm operations have been run in a very efficient manner.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the fiscal year, the work programme has been one of maintenance of the existing buildings and property while little being done by the inmate populace in the way of new construction projects. However, under the able direction of Works Officer McMichael, the men have been kept well employed. Invaluable help has been received from Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary by the loan of Instructors for some of the projects.

The disposition at employment of inmates has been as follows. Those shown as tradesmen have at times been absorbed into the general labour force when required:

Carpenters	1	Cleaners	3
Tinsmiths	1	Farm	18
Maintenance	1	Ornam. Grnds.	4
Painters	1	Kitchen	3
Masons	1	Gen. Labour	13
Clerks	2		

Helpers, as required by those denoted as tradesmen, have been drawn from those shown as general labour.

Due to the hardness of the well water, it was found necessary to install water-softening equipment. This was accomplished by using the services of Instructors McQuaide and Watson of the Collin's Bay Penitentiary Staff. Two chemical by-pass feeders were installed in the boiler feed-water supply lines leading to the two Napanee boilers; this work was performed by Joyceville inmates.

A handball court was constructed and has proven to be a popular recreational facility.

To provide tool, implement and equipment storage space, alterations to a section of the East Cattle Barn was necessary; wooden stalls were removed, the concrete floor which was badly cracked and heaved was removed, catch basins

and a drainage system were installed; the ceiling was strapped and provided with 1/4 inch asbestos-cement board; a door was removed and a wider steel channel frame was installed.

Paving with colas was done to an area between the two halves of the West Cattle Barn.

An area 80' x 120' located east of the West Cattle Barn was tiled.

Exterior lighting on Buildings Nos. 41 and 44, and on a pole in the vicinity of the gasoline pump and storage tanks was completed.

Alterations, improvements and repairs to Staff Houses Nos. 71 and 72 were effected. This, in the case of Building #72, represents a considerable amount of renovation work that is still being carried on.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the grounds adjacent to the Temporary Accommodation Building, Temporary Administration Building and in the vicinity of Staff House #71.

In order to provide recreational facilities, it was necessary to grade almost the entire field north of the Temporary Administration Building. A ball diamond complete with chicken wire on a 2 x 4 frame as a backstop was provided. During the winter months an area was graded and lumber salvaged from clean-up operations was used for side boards and this area flooded to provide a hockey rink.

In addition, numerous miscellaneous jobs were performed such as brushing, general clean-up, roofing repairs, maintenance of flashings, caulking, doors, windows, etc., provided with new hardware, cleaning out of existing wells and other odd jobs.

Over and above the responsibilities of supervision and instruction of the afore-mentioned, the Works Officer supervised and acted as liaison officer between Head Office and the contractors in connection with contracts that were in progress during the fiscal year 1957-58, viz.:

- (1) Exhaust Fan and Hood for Kitchen Range in Temporary Accommodation Building.
- (2) Drilling and Testing 8" Diam. Deep Well #2.
- (3) Electric Service Line to Temp. Accommodation Building.
- (4) Construction of Temp. Accommodation Building.
- (5) Entrance Roadway and Parking Area.
- (6) Construction of Pump House Building.
- (7) Drilling and Testing of Deep Well #3.
- (8) Erection of Elevated Steel Water Tower, 208,000 I.G.
- (9) Trench Excavation for High Level Water Tank drainage.
- (10) Installation of Furnace in Staff House Building #72.
- (11) Electric Power Overhead Transmission Line.
- (12) Electric Service Line to Temp. Accommodation Building.
- (13) Construction of Administration Building #1.
- (14) Construction of Hospital and Chapels Building #2.
- (15) Construction of Accommodation Building #3.
- (16) Construction of Power Plant Building #12.

EXPERIMENTAL INDUSTRY

The production of maple syrup was undertaken on an experimental basis. Approximately 200 trees were tapped and this resulted in the production of 37 gallons of maple syrup. Although the equipment and means were of the most primitive design, it is felt that the time and effort will be of value if expansion is considered.

CONCLUSION

The experience of operating an open or minimum custody Institution has been a most gratifying one to those of us fortunate enough to have been selected to participate in this interim phase of development while the permanent buildings are being erected, also to have been privileged to be part and parcel of the planning and development of a new and different kind of Institution in our Service. It is, I believe, significant of the staff's enthusiasm for the present and future development that not one officer has requested to be returned to the parent institution, an opportunity that was open to all, even though there are certain personal disadvantages imposed by accepting the posting to Joyceville, such as lack of local housing accomodation, the distance of the Institution from the City of Kingston, etc.

It would be difficult at this time to assess how much permanent good, if any, has been accomplished toward the rehabilitation of those under our care, however, definite personality changes have been evident, rule violations have been minor and few in number and general deportment very good.

The directions, guidance, assistance and co-operation of the Warden and Staff of Kingston Penitentiary prior to and since the opening of this department has resulted in all immediate objectives being attained. Also, I wish to acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and valuable assistance given to us by the Warden and Staff of Collin's Bay Penitentiary. I am most grateful to the officers of Joyceville Institution for their co-operation and for the extra efforts put forth by all members, willingly and cheerfully, to set up this department and plan for future development.

The Salvation Army, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Children's Aid Society and members of Alcoholics Anonymous have visited regularly and have contributed valuable aid toward the rehabilitation of those requesting or requiring their assistance.

I wish to sincerely thank the Commissiononer of Penitentiaries and his Staff for their visits, guidance, advice, interest, understanding and co-operation.

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REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES APRIL 1, 1957 TO MARCH 31, 1958

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 2,975 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958, and 2,638 discharges as well as 5,770 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of 666 admissions, of 253 releases and of 338 inmates on register compared with the fiscal year 1956-57. During the twelve-month period, 946 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from St. Vincent de Paul (384 males) and Kingston (335 males) to the Federal Training Centre, Collin's Bay and other penitentiaries.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfers from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register March 31, for the five-year period 1954-1958:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Total direct admissions.....	2,448	2,398	2,406	2,309	2,975
Total discharges.....	2,263	2,001	2,406	2,385	2,638
Inmates on register, March 31.....	5,120	5,507	5,568 ¹	5,432 ¹	5,770

¹One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, (1939).

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-13)

The population reported on in Tables 2-41 and 47-57 includes those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and consists of 26 inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1958. Males admitted during the year numbered 2,929.

The majority of the men (76.2 per cent) were convicted of offences against rights of property. Of these, 65.7 per cent were committed for breaking and entering, robbery and extortion.

Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct accounted for 6.9 per cent of the male commitments. Thirty-eight cases of rape, five of attempt to commit rape and thirty of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen were included in this group. Two inmates convicted of the substantive offences of gross indecency and rape were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths by the court.

Offences against Federal statutes formed another 7.5 per cent of the male admissions and 61.2 per cent of these committals were for offences under the Narcotic Control Act.

Offences against the person and reputation accounted for 4.4 per cent and included eight murders, eight attempts to commit murder, 43 manslaughters and three cases of causing death by criminal negligence.

Offences against the administration of law and justice consisted mainly of 61 cases of escape from lawful custody.

The following table shows the percentage of offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or students at the time of the offence:

Nature of offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total inmates.....	2,929	1,131	38.6	1,798	61.4
Against public order.....	18	5	27.7	13	72.3
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	15	20.8	57	79.2
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	202	152	75.2	50	24.8
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
Against the person and reputation.....	130	91	70.0	39	30.0
Against rights of property.....	2,232	753	33.7	1,479	66.3
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	23	13	56.5	10	43.5
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	21	6	28.6	15	71.4
Offences relating to currency.....	1	1	100.0	—	—
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	4	3	75.0	1	25.0
Federal statutes.....	219	89	40.6	130	59.4

SENTENCES (Tables 14, 15 and 15A)

More than three-fifths of the men (62.1 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; 28.2 per cent were committed from three to under six years; 5.5 per cent were given six to under ten years; 3.3 per cent were to serve from ten to under twenty years. Twenty-five were committed for twenty years or more including thirteen incarcerated for life and four with the additional term of preventive detention. Four inmates of whom two were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths and two, habitual criminals. In 26 cases, the lash was added to the penalty of imprisonment.

AGE ON ADMISSION (Tables 6, 16-23)

Young offenders

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 696 or 23.8 per cent were under 21 years of age, an increase of 194 over the number in this age group admitted in the previous fiscal year. Sixty-seven boys were sixteen years of age and 37, under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of male offenders under 21 years of age committed to each penitentiary:

	Percentage		Percentage
Total.....	100.0	British Columbia.....	6.6
St. Vincent de Paul.....	26.2	Collin's Bay.....	5.6
Federal Training Centre...	24.7	Kingston.....	5.2
Dorchester.....	17.3	Manitoba.....	3.7
Saskatchewan.....	10.8		

Offences against rights of property (88.1 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking and entering a place, theft and armed or unarmed robbery.

Twenty-four offenders (3.4 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences. Six were found guilty of rape, three of attempt to commit rape and three of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 2.5 per cent.

There were four cases of manslaughter, two of attempting to commit murder and one case of causing death by criminal negligence.

Of these young offenders, 45 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences: 27.2 per cent, in gaol; 6.6 per cent, in reformatory; 7 per cent, in penitentiary; 14.2 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions.

Twenty minors were married men. Forty-one dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 76 of these juvenile offenders were reported living in urban counties; eighteen were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offences, 27.2 per cent of these youths were employed and fifteen of them (2.2 per cent) were students. In answer to the query about alcohol and drug habit, 33.9 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 60.5 per cent, moderate drinkers and 4.7 per cent, excessive drinkers; six reported the use of drugs.

Thirteen youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 39.1 per cent of them had not attended school beyond grade VI and 73.7 per cent beyond grade VIII; 24.4 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

All ages

The first largest number of males admitted (23.8 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (20.5 per cent), and the third, (18.8 per cent) were in the five-year age groups 21-24 and 25-29 years respectively and the fourth (14.7 per cent) were aged 30-34 years, of that 43.1 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission, 24 males (0.8 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (65.4 per cent) were the majority; 9.4 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 27.5 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 261 cases to cover ten or over in four cases with an average of 2.6 dependents. The greater number (83.3 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 9.3 per cent and transients, 7.4 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 69 cases (2.4 per cent). The school attainment of 13 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 33.3 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 67.6 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond grade VIII; 28.9 per cent had attended High School for some period of time and 33 men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 60 per cent of all the men, while 16.9 per cent said they were abstainers; 17.7 per cent were recorded excessive drinkers and 5.4 per cent, as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Tables 24-28)

Over three-quarters of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (43 per cent) and French (39.3 per cent) extraction. Of the European races, German, Ukrainian, Italian, Polish, Hungarian and Russian were numerically the next most common origins recorded though none of these accounted for more than 8.4 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 94.1 per cent of the male admissions, 64 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 67 in Europe, 38 in the United States of America, three in Asia and one in Latin America. Of those born outside Canada, 50 have lived in this country less than five years and 28, less than fifteen years, but the majority (54.4 per cent) had been in this country fifteen years or more. The length of residence was not reported in two cases.

Both parents of 68.2 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 14.6 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 9.4 per cent both parents were British, while in 8.7 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 38.6 per cent of the men (1,131) were gainfully employed and fifteen were students. The occupations, in which 49.9 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before committal were manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, construction, transportation and labouring.

Of the 1,757 unemployed, 72.1 per cent were single; 51.7 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 69.5 per cent, less than six months; 79.3 per cent less than one year 20.2 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates' statements, wages when last employed varied from under \$10 a week in one case to \$70 or more. In 6.5 per cent of the cases, reported wages were under \$30 a week; 41.9 per cent earned between \$30 and \$59.99 and 47.4 per cent \$60 and over a week.

The following table indicates the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):

	Total	13 to 20 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over	Age not stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	38.6	27.2	37.7	45.3	50.0	—
Unemployed.....	60.0	68.5	61.8	54.6	49.0	100.00
Never worked, retired and students.....	1.4	4.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	—

RECIDIVISM (Tables 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 2,302 (78.6 per cent). Of these 1,215 had been former inmates of penitentiaries. Of the 2,302 recidivists, 15 per cent had already served under six months in a penal institution, 8.7 per cent, six to twelve months, 45.2 per cent, one to five years, 20.9 per cent, five to ten years and 10.2 per cent, ten years or more. It was known that 11.7 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 37.4 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 91.7 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 99.4 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES DISCHARGED (Tables 42-46)

A total of 2,594 males were discharged from penitentiaries between April 1, 1957 and March 31, 1958 inclusive, an increase of 248 releases over the previous fiscal year. Two hundred and thirty-six (9.1 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 44.9 per cent were under 30 years of age; 44.5 per cent between 30 and 59 years of age and 1.5 per cent, over 60 years of age. Twenty-four men died before the expiration of their sentence.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 74.7 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1938 who had served their sentences, 59.2 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 37.6 per cent had served from two to under five years and 3.2 per cent for five years or more.

Ticket of leave was granted to 568 males (21.9 per cent). Of these 379 (66.7 per cent) had been incarcerated for less than two years, 141 (24.8 per cent) had served from two to under five years and 48 (8.5 per cent) for five years or more. Four had been imprisoned for fifteen years and over.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 47-57)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958 numbered 46, an increase of three women over the previous fiscal year. All but one were confined in the Prison for Women at Kingston.

Twenty-one of the women admitted were between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Thirteen of this group had committed offences under the Narcotic Control Act. Offences under this Act accounted for 28 female committals. Thirty-two women were reported as drug addicts and one was recorded as an excessive alcohol drinker.

For eight of the women, it was the first commitment to a penal institution and for twenty-one, it was their first commitment to a penitentiary.

Forty of the female inmates admitted were born in Canada. Twenty-nine were of British and fourteen of European origin and six were naturalized Canadians. Twenty-three of the women were married, four separated, four widowed and three divorced.

Elementary school had been attended by twenty of the women, twenty-four had some high school education. Two could not read or write.

All but two female inmates lived in incorporated cities and towns. Six women were reported to have previously been in training schools, one in a protection home and two in tuberculosis hospitals. Three women were reported to have been in a mental institution.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 58-60)

Forty-four women were discharged from penitentiary between April 1, 1957 and March 31, 1958 inclusive, a rise of five over the previous fiscal year. Thirty-four were released on expiration of sentence and ten were granted ticket of leave.

Twenty-nine discharged females were between the ages of 20 and 39 years; two were 60 years and over.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

	Total Inmates	New found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Inmates on register March 31, 1957.....	5,432 ¹ 5,346 ¹ 86	51 49 2	571 571	1,223 1,223	340 340	1,066 982 84	472 472	392 392	600 ¹ 600 ¹	718 718
Admissions—										
Received by direct admission.....	2,929 46	7	320 3	1,028 5		677 8		173 5	315 1	409 24
Received by transfer.....	907 37		114	44	337	44 37	255	42	70	1
Total admissions.....	3,919 3,836 83	7 7	437 434 3	1,077 1,072 5	337 337	766 721 45	255 255	220 215 5	386 385 1	434 410 24
Releases—										
Discharges.....	2,594 44	20	325	540	277	358 44	253	188	337	296
Transfers.....	907 37	5	2 3	384 5	31	335	33	3 5	1 1	113 23
Total releases.....	3,582 3,501 81	25 25	330 327 3	929 924 5	308 308	737 693 44	286 286	196 191 5	339 338 1	432 409 23
Inmates on register March 31, 1958.....	5,770 5,682 88	33 31 2	678 678	1,371 1,371	369 369	1,095 1,010 85	441 441	416 416	647 647	720 719 1 ²

(1)—One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act (1939).

(2)—One female inmate detained at Oakalla Prison Farm pending transfer to Prison for Women, Kingston, Ontario.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single offence		Multiple offences		Ticket of leave violator	Ticket of leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	2,992	1,325	396	11	1,130	43	24
Against public order.....	18	9			9		
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	1	1			1		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2	1					
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	1				1		
Forcible entry or detainee.....	1	1					
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle.....	2	1			1		
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	11	5			6		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	8		1	62		1
Breaking prison.....	5	1			4		
Escape from lawful custody.....	61	5			55		1
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3	1			2		
Perjury.....	2	1		1			
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	1				1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	202	135	25		40		2
Buggery.....	8	3	2		1		
Gross indecency.....	19	8	4		7		
Incest.....	29	19	8		2		
Indecent assault on female.....	53	37	6		10		
Indecent assault on male.....	11	6	3		1		1
Rape.....	38	29	1		8		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	4			1		
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	30	23			6		1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	10	6	1		3		
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1				1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7	2	1		4		
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	2			3		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2		1		1		
Against the person and reputation.....	130	93	3		34		
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	2	2					
Abortion.....	2	1	1				
Assault on public officer.....	3	2			1		
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	19	13			6		
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1	1					
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1	1					
Bigamy.....	3	2			1		
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	3	2			1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	15	12			3		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3	1			2		
Common assault.....	2	1			1		
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	11	3			8		
Extortion by libel.....	1				1		
False imprisonment.....	1	1					
Interfering with transportation by air, land or water.....	1		1				
Manslaughter.....	43	40	1		2		
Murder.....	8	8					
Murder, attempt to commit.....	8	3			5		
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2				2		
Shooting with intent.....	1				1		
Against rights of property.....	2,232	947	327	9	928		21
Armed robbery.....	192	77	29	1	82		3
Assault with intent to steal.....	16	13			3		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	163	112	13		37		1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	836	291	112	8	416		9
Extortion.....	4	2			2		
False pretences.....	120	15	36		69		
Forgery.....	49	4	8		37		
Uttering forged document.....	90	17	18		55		
Having in possession.....	74	46	8		17		1
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	24	7			1		
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	1				1		
Misappropriation of money.....	1	1					
Robbery.....	231	158	13		59		1
Theft.....	413	192	90		125		6
Theft, attempt to commit.....	8	7			1		
Theft by person required to account.....	2	1			1		
Theft from mail.....	8	4			4		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single offence		Multiple offences		Ticket of leave violator	Ticket of leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	23	6	6	1	10		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	22	5	6	1	10		
Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.....	1	1					
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	21	11	3		7		
Arson.....	10	4	3		3		
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1	1					
Mischief to private property.....	4	2			2		
Mischief to public property.....	5	3			2		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1	1					
Offences relating to currency.....	1	1					
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1	1					
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	4	4					
Accessory after the fact.....	1	1					
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	3	3					
Federal Statutes.....	219	109	31		36	43	
Breach of Customs Act.....	1		1				
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	41	24	13		4		
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	88	63	10		15		
—trafficking.....	46	22	7		17		
Ticket of leave violator.....	43					43	

[illegible]

TABLE 3.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Term of Sentence														Pre-ventive deten-tion
		Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 8 years	8 and under 9 years	9 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 years and over	Death com-uted to Life		Life
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	21		16	1	3				1							
Arson.....	10		6	1	3											
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1		1													
Mischief to private property.....	4		4													
Mischief to public property.....	5		5													
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1								1							
Offences relating to currency.....	1				1											
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1				1											
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	4		3		1											
Accessory after the fact.....	1															
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	3															
Federal Statutes.....	219	29	96	19	16	16	6	15	5	5	9					1
Breach of Customs Act.....	1			1												
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	41		33	1	6	1										
Control of Narcotic Drugs.....	88		50	14	7	2	2	2	3	2	5					1
—possessing.....	46		6	2	2	12	4	13	1	3	3					
—trafficking.....	46		7	1	1	1			1		1					2
Ticket of leave violator.....	43	29														

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total inmates	Type of sentence										Rema- net and sent- ence
		Sim- ple	Sim- ple and fine	Sim- ple with lash	Con- cur- rent	Con- cur- rent and fine	Con- cur- rent with lash	Con- cur- rent and con- se- cutive	Con- cur- rent and con- se- cutive with fine	Con- se- cutive fine	Pre- ven- tive deten- tion	Rema- net and sent- ence
Total inmates.....	2,929	1,313	5	22	1,225	21	4	140	4	112	4	24
Against public order.....	18	9			6			1		2		
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	1											
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2	1			1							
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	1							1				
Forcible entry or detainer.....	1	1										
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle.....	2	1			1							
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	11	5			4					2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	7			10			20	1	32	1	1
Breaking prison.....	5	1			2			1		1		
Escape from lawful custody.....	61	4			6			19	1	29	1	1
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3	1			2							
Perjury.....	2	1								1		
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	1											
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	202	120		16	45		4	7		6	2	2
Buggery.....	6	3			3							
Gross indecency.....	19	7			9			1		1	1	
Indecent assault on female.....	29	21			13			2				
Indecent assault on male.....	34	31		3	16					1		
Rape.....	38	13		10	2		3	1		2	1	1
Rape, attempt to commit.....	3	3			1							
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	30	21		2	2		1	2				1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	10	6			1			1				
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1				1							
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7				3			1		1		
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	2			1			1		1		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2				2							
Against the person and reputation.....	130	92			26	1		8	1	2		
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	2	2										
Abortion.....	2	1			1							
Assault on public officer.....	3	2						1				
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	19	12			6			1				
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1	1										
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1	1										
Bigamy.....	3	2			1							
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	3	2			1							
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	15	12			1			2				
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3	1						1		1		

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

MALES ADMITTED

	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record						Total previous penitentiary (Columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)	
			Gaol only	Reform-atory only	Peni-ententiary only	Gaol and reform-ententiary	Gaol and peni-ententiary	Reform-atory and peni-ententiary		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
Against public order.....	18	5	2	1		1	5	1	3	9
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	1	1					1			1
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2		1				1			1
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	1	1								
Forfeitable entry or detainer.....	1	1					1		1	2
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle.....	2									
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	11	3	1	1		1	2	1	2	5
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	5	20	9		15	8	1	14	23
Breaking prison.....	5	3								
Escape from lawful custody.....	61	2	19	7		15	6	1	11	18
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3		1						2	2
Perjury.....	2						1		1	2
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	1			1						
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	202	94	57	8	5	16	9	4	9	27
Buggery.....	6	2	3				1			1
Gross indecency.....	19	8	3	1	1	3	1		2	4
Incest.....	29	17	7	2		2		1		1
Indecent assault on female.....	53	27	15	2	1	1	4	2	2	7
Indecent assault on male.....	11	6	5						1	3
Rape.....	38	15	15	1		4	2	1	1	3
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	1								
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	30	16	6	1	2	3	1		1	4
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	10	6	2			1			1	1
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1			1						
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7	3	2	1	1	1				
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	2	1	1						
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2	1								
Against the person and reputation.....	130	42	34	7	7	12	16	3	9	35
Abduction of girl or woman (10 years of age and over).....	2				1	1				1
Abortion.....	3	1								
Assault on public officer.....	19	4	5	1	2	2	5	1	1	9
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	1									
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1					1				
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	3		1	1		1				1
Bribery.....	3									
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	1									
Causing bodily harm by intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	15	2	6			2	2	1	2	5

[illegible]

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TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION—*Continued*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Age on admission								Total over 21 years	Age on admission							60 years and over	Age not stated		
		Total under 21 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years		20 years	21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years			45-49 years	50-59 years
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	24	4						2		2	20	5	7	6	1	1					
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	1										1					1					
Misappropriation of money.....	231	68					8	17	23	18	163	62	48	30	10	9	3			1	
Robbery.....	413	153	1	9	29	24	31	34	25	260	85	65	37	27	23	8	11	4			
Theft.....	8	6			1		2	3			2		1								
Theft, attempt to commit.....																					
Theft by person required to account.....	2										2	1								1	
Theft from mail.....	8	2				1				1	6			3	3						
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	23	1								1	22	2	4	6	5	3	1			1	
Defrauding the public or any person.....	22	1								1	21	2	3	6	5	3	1			1	
Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.....	1										1		1								
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	21	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	3	4	4				1	1	1	
Arson.....	10	1								1	9	2	3	2				1			
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1																				
Mischief to private property.....	4	2	1			1		1			1			1							
Mischief to public property.....	5	2			1					1	3	1	1	1							
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1										1									1	
Offences relating to currency.....	1										1	1									
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1										1	1									
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	4																				
Accessory after the fact.....	1															1					
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	3										3	1	1			1					
Federal Statutes.....	129	12																			
Breach of Customs Act.....	1																				
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 38.....	41	2								1	39	6	4	4	6	9	5			5	
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	83										88	5	18	23	16	7	10		7	2	
Control of Narcotic Drugs—trafficking.....	46	2									44	12	14	12	2	5	2		3	1	
Ticket of leave violator.....	43	8			1			2	1	4	35	12	10	4	4	4			1		

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

Nature of Offence	ORIGIN																																			
	British			European																			Asiatic				Other									
				European																																
Total inmates	English	Irish	Scottish	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech and Slovak	Danish	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Italian	Jewish	Latvian	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Polish	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Chinese	Japanese	Syrian	Negro	North American	Indian	Other	Origin not stated	
Total inmates.....	2,929	565	387	307	6	5	11	8	61	150	78	1	27	4	37	15	1	15	14	31	9	24	8	17	2	48	8	6	4	4	31	95	2	2		
Against public order.....	18	4	1	3						6											1											1	1			
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	1									1																										
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2									1																										
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	1																																			
Forcible entry or detainee.....	1																																			
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle.....	2	1								1																										
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	11	1	1	2						4											1															
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	14	10	8	1					23	5		1	1																						
Breaking prison.....	5	2								3																										
Escape from lawful custody.....	61	12	9	7	1					16	5		1	1																						
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3									2																										
Perjury.....	2									2																										
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	1																																			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	202	50	25	24						75	5										1															
Burglary.....	6									3																										
Gross indecency.....	19	4	2	1						12																										
Indecent assault on male.....	29	6	2	5						15																										
Indecent assault on female.....	33	11	6	7						22																										
Indecent assault on male.....	11	2	1	3						4																										
Rape.....	38	14	8	2						6	2										1															
Rape, attempt to commit.....	3									1																										
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	30	10	4	2						10																										
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	10	2	2	2						2																										
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1																																			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7									4																										
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5									2																										
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2																																			

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	ORIGIN																																	
		British			European													Asiatic					Other												
		English	Irish	Scottish	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech and Slovak	Danish	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Italian	Jewish	Latvian	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavia	Chinese	Japanese	Syrian	Negro	North American	Indian	Other	Origin not sta
Against the person and reputation.....	130	32	20	13						1	1	37			1	2			1	3	1				1		1	22				6	8		
Adultery of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	2	1	1																																
Abortion.....	3	1																																	
Assault on public officer.....	3	1																																	
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	19	4	4	2					1		5									1												1	2		
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1	1																																	
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1			1																															
Bigamy.....	3	2	1																																
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	3		1																															1	
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	15	3	2	2							5									1												2			
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3	2																																	
Common assault.....	2										2																								
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	11	4	1	2							2								1																
Extortion by libel.....	1	1																																	
False imprisonment.....	1	1																																	
Interfering with transportation by air, land or water.....	1										1																								
Manslaughter.....	43	10	5	3					1		10			1	1											1	1	2				3	5		
Murder.....	8	2	2								3																								
Murder, attempt to commit.....	8	3	1																																
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2										2																								
Shooting with intent.....	1																																		
Against rights of property.....	2,232	414	299	225	5	4		9	5	4	911	62	1	21	2	28	7	1	13	11	26	5	16	8	14	2	36	4	2	3	4	19	69	1	1
Armed robbery.....	192	25	26	10				1	1	1	108	3	1	1	1	1				2	4		4	1	2								2		
Assault with intent to steal.....	16	3	4								2			1					2													1	3		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	163	28	27	13		2					58	2		2		2			1	3	2		2	3								12			
Breaking and entering and committing offence.....	386	138	101	93	1	3		6	1	2	368	22	1	7	1	9	5	4	1	10	4	5	3	6		14	3	1	1	2	4	19	1		
Extortion.....	4																																		

MALES ADMITTED

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MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Marital Status				Residence		Transients
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban
Total inmates	2,929	1,915	739	50	57	168	272	2,440
Against public order	18	12	4			2		217
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession ..	1		1					1
Explosive for an unlawful purpose ..	2	2						1
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit ..	1					1		1
Forcible entry or detainer ..	1	1						1
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle ..	2	1	1					2
Weapons dangerous to public peace ..	11	8	2			1		10
Against the administration of law and justice ..	72	47	21		1	3	6	62
Breaking prison ..	5	2	3				2	3
Escape from lawful custody ..	61	43	14		1	3	4	53
Obstructing public or peace officer ..	3	1	2					3
Perjury ..	2	1	1					2
Unlawfully at large under sentence ..	1		1					1
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct ..	202	99	91	6		6	50	142
Buggery ..	16	5				1	4	2
Gross indecency ..	19	11	6	1		1	4	15
Indecent assault on female ..	29	3	26				13	16
Indecent assault on male ..	53	27	21	4		1	10	41
Rape ..	11	10				1	2	9
Rape attempt to commit ..	38	20	18				5	28
Sexual intercourse (age under 14) ..	5	3	2					5
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16) ..	30	14	13	1		2	9	19
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded) ..	10	6	4	1			3	6
	1		1			1		1
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting ..	7	5	2					1
Male person living on the avails of prostitution ..	5	4	1					5
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution ..	2	1	1					1
Against the person and reputation ..	130	64	45	8	3	10	19	107
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over) ..	2	1	2				1	1
Abortion ..	2							2
Assault on public officer ..	3							3
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person ..	19	8	8	1		2	2	17
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence ..	1	1						1
Assault with intent to resist arrest ..	1	1						
Bigamy ..	3		3					3
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence ..	3	2	1				2	1
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person ..	15	5	8			2	2	13
Causing death by criminal negligence ..	3	2	1					3
Common assault ..	2	2						2
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle ..	11	7	3		1			10
Extortion by libel ..	1	1						1
False imprisonment ..	1				1			1

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Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....

Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....

Causing death by criminal negligence.....

Common assault.....

Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....

Extortion by threat.....

False imprisonment.....

Interfering with transportation by air, land or water.....

Manslaughter.....

Murder, attempt to commit.....

Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....

Shooting with intent.....

Against rights of property.....

Armed robbery.....

Assault with intent to steal.....

Breaking and entering with intent.....

Breaking and entering and committing.....

Extortion.....

False pretenses.....

Forgery.....

Uttering forged document.....

Having in possession.....

Housebreaking instruments in possession.....

Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....

Misappropriation of money.....

Robbery.....

Theft.....

Theft, attempt to commit.....

Theft by person required to account.....

Theft from mail.....

Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....

Defrauding the public or any person.....

Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.....

Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....

Arson.....

Killing or injuring cattle.....

Mischief to private property.....

Mischief to public property.....

Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....

Offences relating to currency.....

Possession of counterfeit money.....

Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....

Accessory after the fact.....

Conspiracy to commit an offence.....

Federal Statutes.....

Breach of Customs Act.....

Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....

Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....

Ticket of leave violator.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Elementary school no grade given	Above High School
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,929	69	1,978	848	1	33
Against public order.....	18	1	13	5		
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	1		1			
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2	1	2			
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	1		1			
Forcible entry or detainer.....	1			1		
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle.....	2		2			
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	11		7	4		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	1	53	18		
Breaking prison.....	5		5			
Escape from lawful custody.....	61	1	43	17		
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3		3			
Perjury.....	2		2			
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	1			1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct....	202	9	149	44		
Buggery.....	6		3	2		
Gross indecency.....	19		17	2		
Incest.....	29	3	23	3		
Indecent assault on female.....	53	1	41	11		
Indecent assault on male.....	11		8	3		
Rape.....	38	1	21	16		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5		4	1		
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	30	3	24	3		
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	10		8	2		
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7		5	2		
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5		3	2		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2		2			
Against the person and reputation.....	130	8	90	26		6
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	2		2			
Abortion.....	2					2
Assault on public officer.....	3		3			
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	19	2	13	3		1
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1		1			
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1		1			
Bigamy.....	3		3			
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	3	1	1	1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	15	1	9	5		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3		1	2		
Common assault.....	2		2			
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	11	1	7	3		
Extortion by libel.....	1			1		
False imprisonment.....	1					
Interfering with transportation by air, land or water.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	43	2	35	5		1
Murder.....	8		6	2		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	8		4	3		1
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2	1		1		
Shooting with intent.....	1					1
Against rights of property.....	2,232	47	1,495	667		23
Armed robbery.....	192	3	135			1
Assault with intent to steal.....	16		13	3		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	163	3	117	43		
Breaking and entering and committing.....	836	17	596	220		3
Extortion.....	4		3	1		
False pretences.....	120		49	63		8
Forgery.....	49		23	24		2
Uttering forged document.....	90		41	44		5
Having in possession.....	74	1	53	19		1
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	24	1	12	11		
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	1		1			
Misappropriation of money.....	1			1		
Robbery.....	231	10	149	71		1
Theft.....	413	11	291	109		2
Theft, attempt to commit.....	8	1	6	1		
Theft by person required to account.....	2		1	1		
Theft from mail.....	8		5	3		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades..	23		10	11		2
Defrauding the public or any person.....	22		10	10		2
Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.....	1			1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Elementary school no grade given	Above High School
			1-8	9-13		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	21		18	3		
Arson.....	10		10			
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1		1			
Mischief to private property.....	4		2	2		
Mischief to public property.....	5		4	1		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1		1			
Offences relating to currency.....	1			1		
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1			1		
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	4		3	1		
Accessory after the fact.....	1		1			
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	3		2	1		
Federal Statutes.....	219	4	142	70	1	2
Breach of Customs Act.....	1			1		
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	41	2	33	5	1	
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	88		55	31		2
—trafficking.....	46	1	25	20		
Ticket of leave violator.....	43	1	29	13		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates.....	2,929	496	1,756	519	43	115
Against public order.....	18	3	10	3		2
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	1			1		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2		1	1		
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling) without a permit.....	1					1
Forcible entry or detainor.....	1		1			
Short-barrel shot gun or rifle.....	2	1	1			
Weapons dangerous to public peace.....	11	2	7	1		1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	72	10	43	16		3
Breaking prison.....	5	1	3	1		
Escape from lawful custody.....	61	8	38	12		3
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3		1	2		
Perjury.....	2	1		1		
Unlawfully at larger under sentence.....	1		1			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	202	40	129	33		
Buggery.....	6		3	3		
Gross indecency.....	19	6	10	3		
Incest.....	29	5	22	2		
Indecent assault on female.....	53	15	27	11		
Indecent assault on male.....	11	1	9	1		
Rape.....	38	1	29	8		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	2	3			
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	30	9	18	3		
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	10	1	7	2		
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1		1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	7	2	5			
Male person living on the avails of prostitution.....	5	2	3			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	2		2			
Against the person and reputation.....	130	10	81	37		2
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	2		2			
Abortion.....	2		2			
Assault on public officer.....	3	1	2			
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	19		12	7		
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	1		1			
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1			1		
Bigamy.....	3	1	2			
Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.....	3		3			
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound, maim or disfigure any person.....	15	1	9	5		
Causing death by criminal negligence.....	3		3			
Common assault.....	2		1	1		
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.....	11	1	7	3		
Extortion by libel.....	1		1			
False imprisonment.....	1			1		
Interfering with transportation by air, land or water.....	1	1				
Manslaughter.....	43	5	23	14		1
Murder.....	8		6	2		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	8		5	2		1
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2		1	1		
Shooting with intent.....	1		1			
Against rights of property.....	2,232	404	1,384	403	9	32
Armed robbery.....	192	38	134	17		3
Assault with intent to steal.....	16	2	14			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	163	21	100	38	1	3
Breaking and entering and committing.....	836	150	531	141	4	10
Extortion.....	4					
False pretences.....	120	19	55	45	1	
Forgery.....	49	7	33	9		
Uttering forged document.....	90	8	59	20		3
Having in possession.....	74	13	41	17	1	2
Housebreaking instruments in possession.....	24	4	17	2		1
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.....	1		1			
Misappropriation of money.....	1		1			
Robbery.....	231	30	148	51		2
Theft.....	413	105	235	63	2	8
Theft, attempt to commit.....	8	5	3			
Theft by person required to account.....	2	1	1			
Theft from mail.....	8	1	7			
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	23	3	12	8		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	22	3	11	8		
Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.....	1		1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property...	21	3	13	5		
Arson.....	10	1	7	2		
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1		1			
Mischief to private property.....	4	1	1	2		
Mischief to public property.....	5		4	1		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1	1				
Offences relating to currency.....	1		1			
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1		1			
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	4	1	2	1		
Accessory after the fact.....	1			1		
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	3	1	2			
Federal Statutes.....	219	20	76	13	34	76
Breach of Customs Act.....	1			1		
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	41	11	24	6		
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	88	3	16		20	49
—trafficking.....	46		5		14	27
Ticket of leave violator.....	43	6	31	6		

Common assault.										
Criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle.	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extortion by libel.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
False imprisonment.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Interfering with transportation by air, land or water.	43	2	2	6	4	3	3	21	4	4
Manslaughter.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
Murder.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Murder, attempt to commit.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shooting with intent.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against rights of property										
2, 232	1	26	132	252	345	386	345	664	41	32
Armed robbery.	192	8	18	30	37	37	27	67	1	4
Assault with intent to steal.	16	1	1	3	3	3	5	3	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent.	163	2	9	12	21	32	32	56	4	3
Breaking and entering and committing.	836	1	50	91	147	156	110	228	16	17
Extortion.	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	60	2	2
False pretences.	120	1	1	8	7	19	22	20	1	1
Forgery.	49	1	1	5	5	6	11	20	2	2
Uttering forged document.	90	1	2	9	10	12	14	40	2	2
Having a possession.	74	1	2	6	10	16	13	23	3	3
Housebreaking instruments in possession.	24	1	2	2	2	4	6	7	1	1
Illegal possession of drift logs, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Legal possession of money.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Misappropriation of money.	231	1	13	35	33	31	39	75	2	2
Robbery.	413	7	42	60	72	67	70	81	8	6
Theft.	8	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Theft, attempt to commit.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft by person required to account.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft from mail.	8	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades										
Defrauding the public or any person.	23	1	1	3	3	5	4	7	3	3
Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.	22	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	3	3
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property										
Arson.	21	3	3	5	3	3	2	7	1	1
Killing or injuring cattle.	10	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	1
Mischief to private property.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mischief to public property.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Offences relating to currency										
Possession of counterfeit money.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories										
Accessory after the fact.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Conspiracy to commit an offence.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Statutes										
Breach of Customs Act.	219	2	4	16	20	37	44	89	4	3
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 83.	41	1	4	8	8	11	5	9	3	3
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.	88	1	1	5	1	14	20	43	1	1
Control of Narcotic Drugs—trafficking.	46	1	1	3	1	3	10	27	1	1
Ticket of leave violator.	43	1	2	4	10	9	9	9	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
Under 2 years.....	49	1	7	3	4	6	20	2	6	32
2 and under 3 years.....	1,769	396	472	94	59	176	288	40	244	631
3 and under 4 years.....	482	88	83	23	18	39	121	14	96	249
4 and under 5 years.....	171	45	30	13	9	13	31	3	27	70
5 and under 6 years.....	174	36	33	8	11	11	30	10	35	86
6 and under 7 years.....	49	9	4	5	2	3	8	4	14	28
7 and under 8 years.....	72	15	16	4	1	5	19	4	8	32
8 and under 9 years.....	31	10	5	1	2	3	6	1	3	12
9 and under 10 years.....	9	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	7
10 and under 15 years.....	88	18	12	3	5	5	25	6	14	50
15 and under 20 years.....	10	1	3	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	5
20 and under 25 years.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
25 years and over.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Death commuted to life.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Life.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Preventive detention.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,929	7	320	1,028	677	173	315	409
Simple.....	1,313	2	202	422	311	77	102	197
Simple and fine.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	11
Simple with lash.....	22	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent.....	1,225	1	100	503	245	60	170	146
Concurrent and fine.....	21	.....	.....	7	1	4	7	2
Concurrent with lash.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Concurrent and consecutive.....	140	3	7	29	49	8	22	22
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Consecutive.....	112	1	4	21	45	18	5	18
Consecutive and fine.....	12	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....
Preventive detention.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Remanet.....	43	.....	1	22	12	1	2	5
Remanet and sentence.....	24	.....	4	10	6	2	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1953

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Colin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,929	4	369	784	228	472	178	175	353	366
Simple.....	1,313	2	233	324	88	215	76	79	119	117
Simple and fine.....	22	.....	2	4	.....	4	1	1	1	11
Simple with lash.....	22	.....	2	2	.....	4	1	1	1	11
Concurrent.....	1,225	1	109	366	131	176	68	60	187	127
Concurrent and fine.....	21	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	4	7	2
Concurrent with lash.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Concurrent and consecutive.....	140	.....	11	25	3	37	12	8	25	19
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Consecutive.....	112	1	7	18	3	27	15	18	5	18
Consecutive and fine.....	12	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Preventive detention.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Remanet.....	43	.....	2	22	.....	7	4	1	2	5
Remanet and sentence.....	24	.....	4	11	.....	4	1	2	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,929	7	320	1,023	677	173	315	409
13 years.....	1			1				
14 years.....	7		1	6				
15 years.....	29		3	26				
16 years.....	67		17	41	4		5	
17 years.....	98		23	53	2	3	11	6
18 years.....	138		20	81	11	8	10	8
19 years.....	197		30	82	33	10	29	13
20 years.....	159		21	69	25	5	19	20
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696		115	359	75	26	74	47
21 to 24 years.....	601	2	63	203	130	39	71	88
25 to 29 years.....	550	2	46	167	158	25	57	95
30 to 34 years.....	429	1	34	126	123	28	42	75
35 to 39 years.....	256		23	67	82	22	25	37
40 to 44 years.....	185		17	46	49	15	27	30
45 to 49 years.....	93	1	12	27	26	6	6	15
50 to 59 years.....	94		6	20	30	12	8	18
60 years and over.....	24		3	8	4		5	4
Not Stated.....	1		1					
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	7	205	669	602	147	241	362

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1958

Age	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collins Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,929	4	369	784	238	472	173	175	353	366
13 years.....	1				1					
14 years.....	7		1		16					
15 years.....	29		3		25		5			
16 years.....	67		17	13	2					
17 years.....	98		24	19	34	1		3		6
18 years.....	138		21	40	40	6		8		8
19 years.....	197		32	48	33	18	14	10	29	13
20 years.....	159		22	54	15	9	15	5	20	19
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696		120	182	172	36	39	26	75	46
21 to 24 years.....	601		68	178	31	78	47	41	80	78
25 to 29 years.....	550	1	59	147	16	103	49	26	66	83
30 to 34 years.....	429	1	43	115	8	92	26	27	50	67
35 to 39 years.....	256		32	64	1	64	12	22	30	31
40 to 44 years.....	185	1	20	45		44	3	15	31	26
45 to 49 years.....	93	1	14	26		24	1	6	8	13
50 to 59 years.....	94		8	20		27	1	12	8	18
60 to years and over.....	24		4	7		4			5	4
Not Stated.....	1		1							
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	4	249	602	56	436	139	149	278	320

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total inmates	Type of Sentence											
		Simple	Simple and fine	Simple with lash	Concurrent	Concurrent and fine	Concurrent and with lash	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with fine	Consecutive	Preventive detention	Remanet	Remanet and sentence
Total inmates.....													24
13 years.....	2,929	1,313	5	22	1,225	21	4	140	4	112	12	4	43
14 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	29	15	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	67	27	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	98	27	.....	3	58	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	138	54	.....	.....	66	2	8	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	197	78	1	.....	95	1	1	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
21 years.....	159	62	.....	1	72	1	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....													7
21 to 24 years.....	696	263	1	4	346	6	3	30	2	23	2	1	8
25 to 29 years.....	601	261	.....	6	243	6	1	35	2	27	3	.....	13
30 to 34 years.....	550	264	7	.....	216	4	.....	22	.....	22	1	.....	9
35 to 39 years.....	429	195	.....	4	178	1	1	23	.....	21	.....	.....	4
40 to 44 years.....	256	114	2	.....	105	1	.....	16	.....	8	2	.....	4
45 to 49 years.....	185	86	1	.....	75	2	.....	8	.....	6	3	.....	4
50 to 59 years.....	93	57	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
60 years and over.....	94	57	1	.....	26	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Not stated.....	24	16	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....													35
Total inmates.....													17

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
13 years.....	1	1								
14 years.....	7	7								
15 years.....	29	25	3	1						
16 years.....	67	52	5	4	3	3				3
17 years.....	98	60	22	5	7		1			8
18 years.....	138	60	41	8	11	11	6	1		18
19 years.....	197	70	67	15	10	9	22	3	1	36
20 years.....	159	38	51	13	18	16	20	2	1	41
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696	313	189	46	49	42	49	6	2	106
21 to 24 years.....	601	106	180	53	23	82	94	14	49	180
25 to 29 years.....	550	65	124	29	17	54	128	23	110	278
30 to 34 years.....	429	46	82	9	14	37	119	24	98	255
35 to 39 years.....	256	24	41	6	4	22	78	7	74	163
40 to 44 years.....	185	30	26	5	2	14	44	7	57	110
45 to 49 years.....	93	20	12	5		4	22	2	28	52
50 to 59 years.....	94	14	11	2	4	7	21	5	30	60
60 years and over.....	24	9	4		1		6		4	11
Not stated.....	1		1							
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	314	481	109	65	220	512	82	450	1,109

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total inmates	Marital status					Residence		
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient
Total inmates.....	2,929	1,915	739	50	57	168	272	2,440	217
13 years.....	1	1						1	
14 years.....	7	7					1	6	
15 years.....	29	29					2	27	
16 years.....	67	67					7	59	1
17 years.....	98	98					13	85	
18 years.....	138	134	3		1		17	117	4
19 years.....	197	189	7	1			23	167	7
20 years.....	159	147	10			2	13	140	6
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696	672	20	1	1	2	76	602	18
21 to 24 years.....	601	454	118	1	3	25	52	506	43
25 to 29 years.....	550	344	166	4	8	28	42	454	54
30 to 34 years.....	429	209	155	4	18	43	34	360	35
35 to 39 years.....	256	104	105	4	9	34	19	212	25
40 to 44 years.....	185	58	90	10	9	18	20	149	16
45 to 49 years.....	93	25	48	6	6	8	14	68	11
50 to 59 years.....	94	40	29	12	3	10	9	71	14
60 years and over.....	24	9	7	8			6	17	1
Not stated.....	1		1					1	
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	1,243	719	49	56	166	196	1,838	199

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total inmates	No dependents	Number of Dependents										
			Number with dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,929	2,124	805	261	199	148	86	45	26	21	13	4	2
13 years.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 years.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	98	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	138	135	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	197	190	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	159	145	7	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696	671	25	12	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
21 to 24 years.....	601	469	132	54	45	26	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	550	371	179	58	50	44	17	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	429	244	285	58	44	25	27	16	7	3	1	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	256	141	115	28	22	28	12	11	6	3	2	2	1
40 to 44 years.....	185	87	98	32	16	16	10	6	6	5	6	1	.....
45 to 49 years.....	93	49	44	10	7	7	9	2	5	1	2	1	.....
50 to 59 years.....	94	72	22	6	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
60 and over.....	24	19	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	1,453	780	249	190	147	84	45	26	21	13	4	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grade														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Elementary school, no grade given	Above High School
Total inmates.....	2,929	69	28	61	115	177	242	353	395	607	330	280	119	104	15	1	33
13 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 years.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	67	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	98	2	3	3	3	2	6	11	12	15	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	138	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	197	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	159	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696	13	6	7	24	40	82	113	118	123	86	51	24	9	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years.....	601	10	2	8	21	34	45	68	85	135	87	68	26	9	1	.....	2
25 to 29 years.....	550	11	4	13	23	26	47	72	84	129	62	42	22	20	.....	.....	4
30 to 34 years.....	429	11	2	9	16	21	24	42	51	95	46	56	22	20	6	.....	8
35 to 39 years.....	256	12	4	7	12	20	14	21	22	60	15	33	9	16	5	.....	6
40 to 44 years.....	185	5	4	6	7	14	19	13	17	32	16	15	10	18	2	.....	6
45 to 49 years.....	93	2	1	4	7	8	6	11	10	20	8	6	2	5	1	1	2
50 to 59 years.....	94	3	3	5	3	11	4	9	8	21	10	6	4	4	.....	.....	4
60 years and over.....	24	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	56	22	54	91	137	160	240	277	484	244	229	95	95	15	1	33

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Ab- stinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Mod- erate	Exces- sive		
Total inmates.....	2,929	496	1,756	519	43	115
13 years.....	1	1				
14 years.....	7	5	2			
15 years.....	29	20	9			
16 years.....	67	38	29			
17 years.....	98	44	53	1		
18 years.....	138	55	74	8		1
19 years.....	197	42	144	11		
20 years.....	159	31	110	13	2	3
Total inmates under 21 years.....	696	236	421	33	2	4
21 to 24 years.....	601	100	424	56	3	18
25 to 29 years.....	550	58	351	105	10	26
30 to 34 years.....	429	38	247	102	13	29
35 to 39 years.....	256	27	134	79	3	13
40 to 44 years.....	185	15	83	74	6	7
45 to 49 years.....	93	7	40	36	4	6
50 to 59 years.....	94	6	47	30	2	9
60 years and over.....	24	9	8	4		3
Not stated.....	1		1			
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,233	260	1,335	486	41	111

MALES ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Age on Admission																			
	Total inmates under 21 years	Under 21 Years							Total inmates under 21 years	21 Years and Over							60 years and over			
		13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years		20 years	21-24 years	24-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years		50-59 years		
Total inmates.....	2,929	696	1	7	29	67	98	138	197	159	2,233	601	550	429	256	185	93	94	24	Age not stated
Total employed.....	1,131	189	.....	.....	4	10	25	43	62	45	942	214	220	194	116	93	49	47	9	
Agriculture.....	169	17	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	3	3	52	7	16	9	4	1	1	5	3	
Armed forces.....	24	11	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	5	2	13	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerical.....	38	11	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	4	1	27	6	6	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial.....	81	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	77	9	17	18	9	10	5	8	1	
Communication.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction.....	191	28	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	9	7	163	43	37	31	22	13	7	9	1	
Electric light and power production.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Financial.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing, Trapping, logging.....	62	16	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	8	3	46	12	11	8	2	5	4	3	1	
Labourer.....	93	16	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	2	5	77	22	16	15	9	6	4	5	.....
Managerial.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	6	5	3	1	2	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	205	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	11	8	177	46	43	36	17	20	9	5	1	
Mining.....	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	30	7	4	10	5	4	.....	.....
Professional.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	
Services—Domestic.....	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	30	1	5	7	7	6	1	3	.....
Services—Personal.....	81	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	3	3	66	18	14	9	5	14	3	3	.....
Services—Protective.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other and recreational.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation.....	175	32	.....	.....	2	1	3	7	12	7	143	32	38	35	21	9	5	3	.....
Total unemployed.....	1,757	477	.....	4	21	45	68	92	133	114	1,290	384	327	235	139	92	44	45	13	1
Under 3 months.....	309	286	.....	.....	12	18	37	54	76	59	653	204	176	117	67	52	15	18	4	
3 and under 6 months.....	372	38	.....	.....	1	9	1	15	28	19	224	70	58	42	21	15	9	6	3	
6 and under 12 months.....	173	32	.....	.....	1	2	7	13	14	14	119	39	24	23	16	8	4	9	.....
1 year and under 2 years.....	131	18	.....	.....	1	2	4	8	11	3	81	15	21	16	8	6	3	2	.....
2 years and under 3 years.....	165	14	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4	4	2	51	10	21	10	20	1	1	2	.....
3 years and over.....	109	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	101	13	21	10	20	8	12	6	2	
Incarcerated over 3 years.....	49	13	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	1	2	36	16	11	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Time not stated.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total other.....	41	30	1	3	4	12	5	3	2	.....	11	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	
Never worked.....	24	15	.....	.....	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	9	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	
Retired.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student.....	15	15	1	1	2	5	1	3	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total inmates	Birthplace						Citizenship						
		Canada	British Commonwealth	United States	Europe	Asia	Latin America	Canadian		British		Alien		
								Born	Naturalized	Under 5 years	Years in Canada 5 years and over			
Total inmates.....	2,929	2,756	64	38	67	3	1	2,756	54	51	8	2	37	21
British:														
English.....	565	524	30	9	2			524	27	6	2	1	3	2
Irish.....	387	363	15	8	1			363	12	4	3		3	2
Scottish.....	307	288	16	3				288	12	2	3	1	1	
European:														
Austrian.....	6	5			1			5		1				
Belgian.....	5	4						4						
Bulgarian.....	1													
Czech and Slovak.....	11	8			3			8		1			1	1
Danish.....	8	7			1			7						
Finnish.....	6	4			2			4						
French.....	1,150	1,138	2	5	5			1,138	2	6			2	3
German.....	78	71		2	5			71		1			3	
Greek.....	1	1						1						
Hungarian.....	27	8			19			8		5			12	2
Icelandic.....	4	4						4						
Italian.....	37	33		1	3			33		2			2	
Jewish.....	15	11		1	3			11		4				
Latvian.....	1							1						
Netherlands.....	15	15						15						
Norwegian.....	14	13			1			13					1	1
Polish.....	31	22		1	8			22		7			1	1
Romanian.....	24	22			2			22		1				
Russian.....	20	22			2			22		1				
Spanish.....	8	7					1	7						
Swedish.....	17	16			1			16		1			2	
Swiss.....	2	2						2						
Ukrainian.....	48	46			2			46						
Yugoslavic.....	8	4			4			4		3			1	
Asiatic:														
Chinese.....	6	4				2		4					2	
Japanese.....	4	4						4						
Syrian.....	4	3				1		3		1				
Other:														
Negro.....	31	24	1	6				24	1	2			6	
North American Indian.....	95	93		2				93						
Other.....	2	2						2						
Origin not stated.....	2	2						2						

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School Grades		Elementary school no. grade given	Above High School
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,929	69	1,978	848	1	33
British:						
English.....	565	8	327	223		7
Irish.....	387	6	228	145		8
Scottish.....	307	4	168	131		4
European:						
Austrian.....	6		2	3		1
Belgian.....	5		4	1		
Bulgarian.....	1		1			
Czech and Slovak.....	11		8	3		
Danish.....	8		6	2		
Finnish.....	6	1	5			
French.....	1,150	36	927	178	1	8
German.....	78		40	38		
Greek.....	1			1		
Hungarian.....	27	2	12	13		
Icelandic.....	4		2	2		
Italian.....	37		28	8		1
Jewish.....	15		7	8		
Latvian.....	1			1		
Netherlandish.....	15		12	2		1
Norwegian.....	14		9	5		
Polish.....	31	1	14	15		1
Roumanian.....	9		5	4		
Russian.....	24		11	13		
Spanish.....	8		5	3		
Swedish.....	17		10	7		
Swiss.....	2			2		
Ukrainian.....	48	1	34	13		
Yugoslavic.....	8	1	4	3		
Asiatic:						
Chinese.....	6		5	1		
Japanese.....	4			3		1
Syrian.....	4		2	1		1
Other:						
Negro.....	31	1	16	14		
North American Indian.....	95	8	82	5		
Other.....	2		2			
Origin not stated.....	2		2			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birth place of Parents					
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian One British	One Canadian One Foreign	One British One Foreign
Total inmates.....	2,929	1,997	275	255	174	168	49
Canada.....	2,756	1,985	219	164	171	160	46
Britain:							
England and Wales.....	30	2	26	.....	2	.....	.....
Northern Ireland.....	12	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	15	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	7	1	3	1	.....	1	1
United States.....	38	7	1	21	1	6	2
Europe:							
Austria.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
France.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Germany.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Irish Free State.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Other European.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Asia:							
China.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Latin America.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,929	2,756	50	21	7	93	2
Canada.....	2,756	2,756					
Britain:							
England and Wales.....	30		3	4	3	19	1
Northern Ireland.....	12		3	1		8	
Scotland.....	15		3	2		10	
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	7			1		5	1
United States.....	38		14		2	22	
Europe:							
Austria.....	3		1			2	
Belgium.....	2		1		1		
Czechoslovakia.....	3		1			2	
Denmark.....	1			1			
Finland.....	2		1			1	
France.....	5		3			2	
Germany.....	3		2	1			
Hungary.....	18		11	1		6	
Irish Free State.....	1					1	
Italy.....	3		3				
Netherlands.....	1			1			
Norway.....	1		1				
Poland.....	10			3	1	6	
Roumania.....	3		1	1		1	
Russia.....	5		1	1		3	
Sweden.....	1					1	
Yugoslavia.....	4		1	1		2	
Other European.....	1			1			
Asia:							
China.....	2			1		1	
Other Asiatic.....	1					1	
Latin America.....	1			1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School grades		Elementary school no grade given	Above High School
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,929	69	1,978	848	1	33
Canada.....	2,756	64	1,891	775	1	25
Britain:						
England and Wales.....	30		16	14		
Northern Ireland.....	12		6	5		1
Scotland.....	15		8	6		1
Other countries of British Commonwealth..	7		3	3		1
United States.....	38		20	15		3
Europe:						
Austria.....	3		2			1
Belgium.....	2		1	1		
Czechoslovakia.....	3		2	1		
Denmark.....	1		1			
Finland.....	2		2			
France.....	5		2	2		1
Germany.....	3			3		
Hungary.....	18	2	6	10		
Irish Free State.....	1			1		
Italy.....	3		2	1		
Netherlands.....	1		1			
Norway.....	1			1		
Poland.....	10	2	4	4		
Roumania.....	3		2	1		
Russia.....	5		1	4		
Sweden.....	1		1			
Yugoslavia.....	4	1	2	1		
Other European.....	1		1			
Asia:						
China.....	2		2			
Other Asiatic.....	1		1			
Latin America.....	1		1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,929	7	320	1,028	677	173	315	409
Total employed.....	1,131	4	116	394	295	74	103	145
Agriculture.....	69		8	19	17	3	17	5
Armed forces.....	24		14	2	2	1	3	2
Clerical.....	38		1	17	10	3	1	6
Commercial.....	81		8	29	31	4	5	4
Communication.....	1	1						
Construction.....	191		19	56	66	17	15	18
Electric light and power production.....	2		1					1
Financial.....	1		1					
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	62	1	13	10	2	4	7	25
Labourer.....	93		10	49	8	10	4	12
Managerial.....	19		1	13	3		1	1
Manufacturing and mechanical...	205	2	13	62	70	8	18	32
Mining.....	34		4	6	10	2	6	6
Professional.....	12			4	6			2
Services—Domestic.....	34		4	18	6	3	2	1
—Personal.....	81		6	38	16	4	7	10
—Protective.....	5		1		2	1		1
Other and recreational.....	4			1	1		1	1
Transportation.....	175		12	70	45	14	16	18
Total Unemployed.....	1,757	3	194	613	378	97	210	262
Under 3 months.....	909		85	373	158	53	133	107
3 and under 6 months.....	312	1	45	112	63	22	30	39
6 and under 12 months.....	173		23	59	36	8	13	34
1 year and under 2 years.....	131		19	29	30	5	17	31
2 years and under 3 years.....	65		14	13	15	3	6	14
3 years and over.....	109	2	6	7	42	4	11	37
Incarcerated.....	49			18	29	2		
Time not stated.....	9		2	2	5			
Total other.....	41		10	21	4	2	2	2
Never worked.....	24		6	12	3	1	1	1
Retired.....	2		1		1			
Student.....	15		3	9		1	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1958

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,929	4	389	784	228	472	178	175	353	386
Total employed.....	1,131	4	131	313	78	224	62	75	117	127
Agriculture.....	69		8	13	6	13	4	3	17	5
Armed Forces.....	24		14		2		3	1	3	1
Clerical.....	38		1	10	7	8	2	3	2	5
Commercial.....	81		9	28	1	24	6	4	5	4
Communication.....	1	1								
Construction.....	191		22	47	9	48	15	18	17	15
Electric light and power production.....	2		1							1
Financial.....	1		1							
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	62	1	14	6	3	2		4	9	23
Labourer.....	93		12	40	9	6	1	10	7	8
Managerial.....	19		1	10	3	2	1		1	1
Manufacturing and mechanical	205	2	15	51	9	55	15	9	20	29
Mining.....	34		8	3	3	6		2	7	5
Professional.....	12			4		6				2
Services—Domestic.....	34		4	18		6		3	2	1
—Personal.....	81		7	30	8	12	3	4	9	8
—Protective.....	5		1				2	1		1
Other and recreational.....	4				1	1			2	
Transportation.....	175		13	53	17	35	10	13	16	18
Total unemployed.....	1,757		228	465	136	245	114	98	234	237
Under 3 months.....	909		105	277	87	86	61	53	148	92
3 and under 6 months.....	312		52	87	20	38	24	23	31	37
6 and under 12 months.....	173		24	45	14	22	13	8	16	31
1 year and under 2 years.....	131		20	21	8	26	3	5	19	29
2 years and under 3 years.....	65		15	9	4	12	2	3	7	13
3 years and over.....	109		10	7		39	1	4	13	35
Incarcerated.....	49			17	3	18	9	2		
Time not stated.....	9		2	2		4	1			
Total other.....	41		10	6	14	3	2	2	2	2
Never worked.....	24		6	3	8	2	2	1	1	1
Retired.....	2		1			1				
Student.....	15		3	3	6			1	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,929	100.0	1,915	739	50	57	168
Under \$10.....	1	0.1	1				
\$10 and under \$20.....	33	1.1	31	1	1		
\$20 and under \$30.....	157	5.3	143	13			1
\$30 and under \$40.....	299	10.2	262	22	4	3	8
\$40 and under \$50.....	425	14.5	332	71	7	2	13
\$50 and under \$60.....	503	17.2	323	149	5	6	20
\$60 and under \$70.....	447	15.3	275	112	11	14	35
\$70 and over.....	941	32.1	470	337	18	31	85
Own account.....	71	2.4	31	32	3	1	4
Not applicable.....	43	1.5	40	1	1		1
Not stated.....	9	0.3	7	1			1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment Status	Total inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,929	100.0	1,915	739	50	57	168
Total employed.....	1,131	38.6	611	410	24	19	67
Total unemployed.....	1,757	60.0	1,267	327	24	38	101
Under 3 months.....	909	31.0	658	166	9	23	53
3 and under 6 months.....	312	10.7	218	68	7	5	14
6 and under 12 months.....	173	5.9	132	28	1	3	9
1 year and under 2 years.....	131	4.5	101	19	4		7
2 and under 3 years.....	65	2.2	52	8	1	1	3
3 years and over.....	109	3.7	64	24	2	6	13
Incarcerated.....	49	1.7	35	13			1
Time not stated.....	9	0.3	7	1			1
Total other.....	41	1.4	37	2	2		
Never worked.....	24	0.8	23		1		
Retired.....	2	0.1		1	1		
Student.....	15	0.5	14	1	2		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
Newfoundland.....	7	1	4				2			2
Dorchester.....	320	114	75	5	19	12	61	2	32	114
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,028	322	264	19	63	35	239	7	79	388
Kingston.....	677	79	23	119	19	136	26	67	208	320
Manitoba.....	173	26	43	8	5	20	33	7	31	76
Saskatchewan.....	315	40	143	1	5	9	96	1	20	122
British Columbia.....	409	45	118	3	3	50	104	4	82	193

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1958

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
Newfoundland.....	4	1	2				1			1
Dorchester.....	369	119	78	5	20	20	66	8	53	147
St. Vincent de Paul.....	784	183	187	9	63	25	236	7	74	380
Federal Training Centre....	228	132	75	11		9			1	1
Kingston.....	472	46	13	71	11	76	21	54	180	266
Collin's Bay.....	178	34	11	48	7	53	5	8	12	32
Manitoba.....	175	27	43	8	5	21	33	7	31	76
Saskatchewan.....	353	42	154	2	5	12	106	2	30	143
British Columbia.....	366	43	107	1	3	46	93	2	71	169

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary, (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
No previous commitment..	627	627								
Total recidivists.....	2,302		670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
One previous commitment..	415		259		90		1			91
Two previous commitments	357		164	46	20	35	77	15		112
Three previous commitments.....	337		93	26	2	72	105	17	22	146
Four previous commitments	240		61	9		45	70	15	40	125
Five previous commitments	195		22	5	1	34	73	15	45	134
Six to ten previous commitments.....	508		59	3	1	62	160	24	199	384
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	162		8	1		9	51	2	91	144
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	44		2			3	10		29	36
Over twenty previous commitments.....	44		2			2	14		26	40

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	No previous commitment	Time Served							
			Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	217	129	201	395	281	364	481	234
No previous commitment....	627	627								
Total recidivists.....	2,302		217	129	201	395	281	364	481	234
One previous commitment...	415		161	53	64	107	17	8	5	
Two previous commitments..	357		43	41	49	109	71	26	16	2
Three previous commitments	337		8	18	43	93	70	76	24	5
Four previous commitments..	240		3	13	20	41	41	73	44	5
Five previous commitments..	195		1	2	12	20	30	56	61	13
Six to ten previous commitments.....	508			2	12	22	47	104	235	86
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	162		1		1	3	3	16	69	69
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	44						2	2	14	26
Over twenty previous commitments.....	44							3	13	28

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of education			Above High School
			School grades		Elementary school no grade given	
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,929	69	1,978	848	1	33
No previous commitment.....	627	19	453	149	.....	6
Total recidivists.....	2,302	50	1,525	699	1	27
One previous commitment.....	415	9	282	118	1	5
Two previous commitments.....	357	10	236	107	.....	4
Three previous commitments.....	337	4	229	102	.....	2
Four previous commitments.....	240	6	155	77	.....	2
Five previous commitments.....	195	6	123	63	.....	3
Six to ten previous commitments.....	508	9	339	155	.....	5
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	162	6	103	48	.....	5
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	44	.....	28	16	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	44	.....	30	13	.....	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Use of Alcohol			Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive		
Total inmates.....	2,929	496	1,756	519	43	115
No previous commitment.....	627	182	401	43	.....	1
Total recidivists.....	2,302	314	1,355	476	43	114
One previous commitment.....	415	87	279	43	2	4
Two previous commitments.....	357	70	248	32	1	6
Three previous commitments.....	337	53	212	58	4	10
Four previous commitments.....	240	26	147	51	3	13
Five previous commitments.....	195	21	110	46	4	14
Six to ten previous commitments.....	508	41	265	145	14	43
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	162	12	77	52	10	11
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	44	3	10	20	5	6
Over twenty previous commitments....	44	1	7	29	.....	7

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Employment Status				Total Unem- ployed	Period of Unemployment						Incar- cerated	Time not stated
		Em- ployed	Re- tired	Student	Never Worked		Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over		
Total inmates.....	2,929	1,131	2	15	24	1,757	909	312	173	131	65	109	49	9
No previous commitment.....	627	270	1	13	13	330	202	62	30	20	5	4	6	1
Total recidivists.....	2,302	861	1	2	11	1,427	707	250	143	111	60	105	43	8
One previous commitment.....	415	167	.....	1	1	246	141	46	23	15	7	6	7	1
Two previous commitments.....	337	140	.....	1	2	214	113	42	20	24	6	3	6	.....
Three previous commitments.....	337	122	.....	.....	2	213	108	32	22	20	11	11	8	1
Four previous commitments.....	240	86	.....	.....	1	153	65	28	26	11	4	11	7	1
Five previous commitments.....	195	70	.....	.....	.....	125	57	27	16	6	5	9	4	1
Six to ten previous commitments.....	508	199	.....	.....	2	307	151	46	21	20	17	38	10	4
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	162	55	1	.....	2	104	45	23	11	10	4	10	1	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	44	14	.....	.....	.....	30	8	3	4	3	2	10	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	44	8	.....	.....	1	35	19	3	.....	2	4	7	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total inmates	Residence and Employment Status					
		Rural		Urban		Transient	
		Employed	Un-employed and other	Employed	Un-employed and other	Employed	Un-employed and other
Total inmates.....(1)	2,929	131	141	938	1,502	62	155
No previous commitment.....(2)	627	53	49	222	284	4	15
Gaol only.....(3)	670	44	42	224	322	13	25
Reformatory only.....(4)	155	6	8	44	88	2	7
Penitentiary only.....(5)	114	3	6	36	65	.....	4
Gaol and reformatory.....(6)	262	4	2	88	138	7	23
Gaol and penitentiary.....(7)	561	15	21	151	321	14	39
Reformatory and penitentiary.....(8)	88	2	.....	33	46	4	3
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....(9)	452	4	13	140	238	18	39
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9).....(10)	1,215	24	40	360	670	36	85

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Non-penal Institution	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reform-atory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reform-atory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reform-atory and penitentiary	Gaol, reform-atory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	2,929	627	670	155	114	262	561	88	452	1,215
No non-penal institution history.....	2,432	571	554	114	98	200	487	60	348	993
Hospital for insane.....	61	6	19	3	.....	5	16	1	11	28
Home for mental defectives.....	21	5	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	8	9
Tuberculosis hospital.....	29	10	4	2	.....	3	2	.....	8	10
Protection home.....	38	4	12	.....	4	5	5	3	5	17
Training school.....	298	28	63	28	11	38	41	24	65	141
Hospital for insane and training school.....	22	2	9	.....	.....	6	1	.....	4	5
Protection home and training school.....	19	1	7	4	1	1	5	.....	.....	6
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Training school and tuberculosis hospital.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 41.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of Education	Total inmates	Language Spoken					
		English only	French only	English and French	English and mother tongue	English French and mother tongue	Mother tongue only
Total inmates.....	2,929	1,620	307	820	152	28	2
Illiterate.....	69	26	8	26	7	2	.....
School grades 1 to 8.....	1,978	930	288	638	105	17	.....
9 to 13.....	848	642	9	151	35	9	2
Elementary school, no grade given.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above High School.....	33	22	1	5	5	.....	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on Admission	Total inmates	Age on Discharge								
		13 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,594	236	614	551	415	300	197	127	115	39
13 to 19 years.....	447	236	205	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	668	.....	409	246	10	1	1	1	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	510	.....	.....	300	199	9	1	.....	1	.....
30 to 34 years.....	355	.....	.....	.....	205	144	5	1	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	95	8	2	.....
40 to 44 years.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	44	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	36	1
50 to 59 years.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	11
60 years and over.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,594	20	325	540	277	358	253	188	337	296
Death.....	24		3	10	1	6			2	2
Deportation.....	5			1				4		
Expiration of sentence.....	1,938	10	228	398	114	332	194	153	269	240
Release on court order.....	16			3	4	2			6	1
Ticket of leave.....	568	10	92	119	145	15	57	28	56	46
Unconditional release.....	43		2	9	13	3	2	3	4	7

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF RELEASE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,594	89	1,501	566	257	64	91	20	4	2
Death.....	24	5	9	4	2	1	2		1	
Deportation.....	5		3		1		1			
Expiration of sentence.....	1,938	31	1,117	464	222	42	53	9		
Release on court order.....	16	16								
Ticket of leave.....	568	36	343	91	29	21	33	11	3	1
Unconditional release.....	43	1	29	7	3		2			1

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total inmates.....	2,594	89	1,501	566	257	64	91	20	4	2
Against public order.....										
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	20		17	1	2					
Explosive with intent to cause an explosion.....	1		1							
Firearm (elsewhere than a dwelling without a permit).....	3		2		1					
Unregistered firearm in dwelling or place of business.....	1		1							
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	14		12	1	1					
Against the administration of law and justice.....										
Breaking prison.....	65	5	36	15	8		1			
Escape from lawful custody.....	4		4							
Perjury.....	55	3	28	15	8		1			
Public mischief.....	1		1							
Unlawfully at large under sentence.....	2		2							
	3	2	1							
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....										
Buggery.....	201	8	100	54	19	8	10	1		1
Gross indecency.....	8		3	3	1		1			
Incest.....	27	1	16	5	4	1				
Indecent assault on male.....	40		18	13	4	3	2			
Indecent assault on female.....	7		5	2						
Rape.....	28	3	20	4			1			
Rape, attempt to commit.....	48	1	12	20	5	3	6			
Sexual intercourse (age under 14).....	7		5	1	1					1
Sexual intercourse (age between 14 and 16).....	16		10	5	1					
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	19	3	10	1	3		1	1		
	1		1							
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....										
Keeping common bawdy house.....	8		5	3						
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	1		1							
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	5		4	1						
	2			2						

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 46.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total Inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and Over
Total inmates.....	2,594	89	1,501	566	257	64	91	20	4	2
Barbering.....	39	1	13	11	9	1	3	1	.....	.....
Blacksmithing.....	29	.....	15	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding.....	18	1	10	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....
Broom and brush shop.....	8	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchering.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas work.....	83	1	37	22	17	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Carpentering and cabinet making.....	18	1	12	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Change room and laundry.....	104	4	61	22	11	2	2	2	.....	.....
Chair service.....	126	5	68	33	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerking and bookkeeping.....	81	2	46	16	5	6	3	3	.....	.....
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	139	5	84	27	12	5	2	3	1	.....
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	165	7	105	28	15	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Bricklaying.....	154	13	91	29	13	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Plastering.....	24	2	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine operation.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labouring.....	519	10	391	122	61	9	13	2	.....	1
Trucking and teaming.....	18	1	12	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's department:										
Electricity.....	50	.....	34	7	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing.....	61	1	35	14	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Steam fitting.....	6	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoking.....	43	.....	18	18	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Farming, general.....	205	9	132	43	12	5	2	1	1	.....
Gardening.....	32	.....	14	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hospital orderly.....	6	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library.....	32	.....	19	7	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Machine shop.....	41	.....	26	9	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Motor mechanics.....	66	5	33	16	6	1	5	33	.....	.....
Painting.....	55	1	33	13	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	23	.....	12	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	78	1	43	17	9	2	4	2	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence							
		Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	7 and under 8 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years
Total female inmates.....	46	1	32	4	3	3	1	1	1
Offences against the administra- tion of law and justice.....	1		1						
Escape from lawful custody....	1		1						
Offences against the person and reputation.....	1		1						
Causing bodily harm by assault	1		1						
Offences against rights of property	9		7	1					1
False pretences.....	2		2						
Forgery.....	1		1						
Uttering forged document.....	2		2						
Robbery.....	1								1
Theft.....	3		2	1					
Wilful and forbidden acts in re- spect of certain property.....	4		3	1					
Arson.....	1			1					
Mischief.....	3		3						
Federal Statutes.....	31	1	20	2	3	3	1	1	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	2		1		1				
Control of Narcotic Drugs									
—possessing.....	21		17	2	1	1			
—trafficking.....	7		2		1	2	1	1	
Ticket of leave violator.....	1	1							

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Penal Record						
		First Commit- ment	Gaol only	Reform- atory only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Reform- atory and Peni- tentiary	Gaol, Reform- atory and Peni- tentiary	Total Previous Peniten- tiaries (Columns 6, 7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total female inmates.....	46	8	4	5	12	2	15	17
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	1			1				
Escape from lawful custody.....	1			1				
Offences against the person and reputation.....	1	1						
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1						
Offences against rights of property.....	9	3		2	2		2	2
False pretences.....	2	1			1			
Forgery.....	1			1				
Uttering forged document.....	2	2						
Robbery.....	1			1				
Theft.....	3				1		2	2
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	4	1			1		2	2
Arson.....	1	1						
Mischief.....	3				1		2	2
Federal Statutes.....	31	3	4	2	9	2	11	13
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	2	2						
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	21	1	1	1	6	2	10	12
—trafficking.....	7		3		3		1	1
Ticket of leave violator.....	1			1				

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission							
		15 Years	17 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years
Total female inmates.....	46	1	1	7	12	11	7	5	2
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	1		1						
Escape from lawful custody.....	1		1						
Offences against the person and reputation.....	1	1							
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1							
Offences against rights of property.....	9			1	2	2	1	1	2
False pretences.....	2					1			1
Forgery.....	1				1				
Uttering forged document.....	2			1					1
Robbery.....	1					1			
Theft.....	3				1		1	1	
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	4			1					
Arson.....	1			1					
Mischief.....	3					3			
Federal Statutes.....	31			5	10	6	6	4	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	2				1	1			
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	21			1	8	4	5	3	
—trafficking.....	7			3	1	1	1	1	
Ticket of leave violator.....	1			1					

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education		
		No Schooling	School Grades	
			5 to 8	9 to 13
Total female inmates.....	46	2	20	24
Offences against the administration of law and justice..	1			1
Escape from lawful custody.....	1			1
Offences against the person and reputation.....	1	1		
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1	1		
Offences against rights of property.....	9	1	3	5
False pretences.....	2			2
Forgery.....	1			1
Uttering forged document.....	2	1		1
Robbery.....	1		1	
Theft.....	3		2	1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.	4		3	1
Arson.....	1		1	
Mischief.....	3		2	1
Federal Statutes.....	31		14	17
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	2		1	1
Control of Narcotic Drugs—possessing.....	21		10	11
—trafficking.....	7		2	5
Ticket of leave violator.....	1		1	

TABLE 52.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion				
		Baptist	Church of England	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total female inmates.....	46	3	11	1	17	8
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	1				1	
Escape from lawful custody.....	1				1	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	1					
Causing bodily harm by assault.....	1		1			
Offences against rights of property.....	9	2	2		5	
False pretences.....	2	1	1			
Forgery.....	1	1				
Uttering forged document.....	2				2	
Robbery.....	1		1			
Theft.....	3				3	
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	4					
Arson.....	1			1		3
Mischief.....	3			1		
Federal Statutes.....	31	1	8		11	5
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33.....	2		1		1	
Control of Narcotic Drugs						
—possessing.....	21	1	6		4	4
—trafficking.....	7				6	1
Ticket of leave violator.....	1		1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total female inmates....	46	3	5	8	5	1	24
Simple.....	28	1	3	7	1	.....	16
Concurrent.....	14	2	1	1	4	1	5
Concurrent and fine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Consecutive.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Remanet.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1858

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Kingston	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	46	45	1
Simple.....	28	27	1
Concurrent.....	14	14	.....
Concurrent and fine.....	1	1	.....
Consecutive.....	1	1	.....
Concurrent and consecutive.....	1	1	.....
Remanet.....	1	1	.....

FEMALE ADMITTED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total female inmates..	46	3	5	8	5	1	24
15 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20-24 years.....	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
25-29 years.....	12	1	1	1	1	.....	8
30-34 years.....	11	.....	1	2	4	.....	4
35-39 years.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
40-44 years.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
45-49 years.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1958

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Kingston	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	46	45	1
15 years.....	1	1	
17 years.....	1	1	
20-24 years.....	7	7	
25-29 years.....	12	11	1
30-34 years.....	11	11	
35-39 years.....	7	7	
40-44 years.....	5	5	
45-49 years.....	2	2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record					
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Gaol and Reformatory	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiaries (Columns 6, 7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total female inmates.....	46	8	4	5	12	2	15	17
Dorchester.....	3	2		1				
St. Vincent de Paul.....	5	4		1				
Kingston.....	8			1		1	5	6
Manitoba.....	5				1		3	3
Saskatchewan.....	1	1						
British Columbia.....	24	1	4	2	9	1	7	8

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1958. BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record					
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Gaol and Reformatory	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiaries (Columns 6, 7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total female inmates.....	46	8	4	5	12	2	15	17
Kingston.....	45	8	3	5	12	2	15	17
British Columbia.....	1		1					

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	First commit- ment	Penal Record					Total Previous Peni- tentiaries (Columns 6, 7)
			Gaol only	Reform- atory only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Reform- atory and Peni- tentiary	Gaol, Reform- atory and Peni- tentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total female inmates.....	46	8	4	5	12	2	15	17
No previous commitment.....	8	8						
Total recidivists.....	38		4	5	12	2	15	17
One previous commitment.....	2			2				
Two previous commitments.....	3			3				
Three previous commitments.....	4		2		1	1		1
Four previous commitments.....	5		2		2		1	1
Five previous commitments.....	5				2	1	2	3
Six to ten previous commitments.....	9				4		5	5
Eleven to fifteen previous com- mitments.....	7				3		4	4
Sixteen to twenty previous com- mitments.....	2						2	2
Over twenty previous commit- ments.....	1						1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56A—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	No Previous Commitment	Time Served						
			Under 3 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	Over 10 years
Total female inmates.....	46	8	1	1	7	4	15	9	1
No previous commitment.....	8	8							
Total recidivists.....	38		1	1	7	4	15	9	1
One previous commitment.....	2		1		1				
Two previous commitments.....	3				2		1		
Three previous commitments.....	4			1		2	1		
Four previous commitments.....	5				2	1	2		
Five previous commitments.....	5				1			4	
Six to ten previous commitments.....	9				1	1	5	2	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	7						2	5	
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	2							2	
Over twenty previous commitments.....	1								1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served				
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 10 Years
Total females discharged.....	44	2	30	9	1	2
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting..	1		1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1		1			
Offences against the person and reputation.....	7		3	3		1
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	5		1	3		1
Neglect to obtain assistance at childbirth.....	1		1			
Offences against the rights of property..	17		11	5		1
Armed robbery.....	1			1		
Breaking and entering and committing	3		2	1		
False pretences.....	2			2		
Forgery.....	2		2			
Uttering forged document.....	1		1			
Having in possession.....	3		1	1		1
Robbery.....	2		2			
Theft.....	3		3			
Federal Statutes.....	19	2	15	1	1	
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33....	3	1	2			
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act						
—possessing.....	12		12			
—trafficking.....	3		1	1	1	
Ticket of leave violator.....	1	1				

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Discharged	Time Served				
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 10 Years
Total females discharged.....	44	2	30	9	1	2
Expiration of sentence.....	34	1	25	6	1	1
Ticket of leave.....	10	1	5	3		1

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